Volume 159 No. 25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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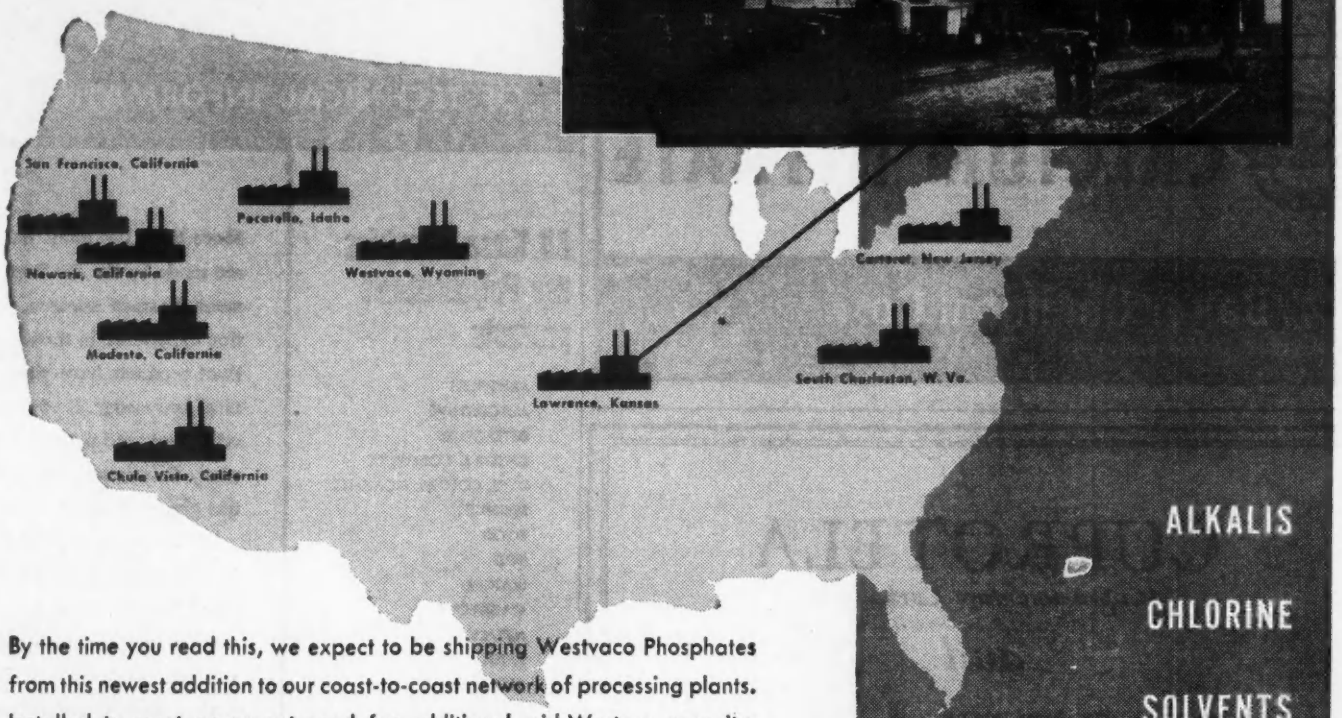

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While substantially all of our immediate production has been contracted, we will welcome an opportunity to discuss your requirements, if you can be most economically served on phosphates from Carteret, N. J., Lawrence, Kansas, or Newark, Calif.; on Caustic Potash from South Charleston, W. Va.; on Natural Ash from Westvaco, Wyoming.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 25 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 18, 1951

Carbon Tetrachloride Curbs Being Weighed

The National Production Authority is considering distribution controls on carbon tetrachloride, it told an industry advisory committee June 12. Such action is needed, it was said at the meeting, because supplies of sulphur are extremely scarce, thereby making impossible expanded production of carbon bisulphide, raw material for carbon tetrachloride. Total 1951 requirements for the latter, NPA said, will be almost 260,000,000 pounds, while anticipated supplies will be only 220,000,000 pounds.

NPA also said last week it is considering establishment of a percentage limit on DO orders for phthalic and maleic anhydrides which an individual company is required to fill. When defense orders amount to more than the specified percent, it said, the company would be permitted to refuse the order, if it chooses, and the purchaser must go to another firm which has not yet met its percentage.

Pig Lead Proposed Order

At a meeting of the agency with the lead consumers industry advisory committee, a proposed order for complete allocation of pig lead was approved in principle. NPA said that the order is imperative in view of the "increasingly acute shortage of soft lead." Factors primarily responsible for this situation include a sharp reduction in lead imports and the heavier impact of defense and defense-supporting requirements on normal supplies of lead. There is no indication that the supply situation will improve in the near future, NPA said.

The proposed order would allocate soft lead from primary producers to consumers, provide for monthly allocations based on consumption during a selected base

—*Continued on page 86*

Chemical Plant Expansions Get Certificates of Necessity

New or expanded chemical facilities that will cost an estimated $37,640,159 will be allowed accelerated depreciation under certificates of necessity granted by the Defense Production Administration during the week June 1 to 8, it was announced June 11. The certificates authorize the holders to deduct from taxable income 55 to 70 percent of the cost of the facilities during the next five-year period. The products, names of the applicants, plant locations and the percentages of write off allowed follows:—

Carbon black — General Atlas Carbon Company, Pampa, Tex., 60 percent of $152,181.

Calcium silicate and silicate dioxide—Southern Alkali Corporation, Barberton, Ohio, 70, percent of $11,168,000.

Furfural — Quaker Oats Company, Omaha, Neb., 60 percent of $3,969,826.

Oxygen, acetylene, medical gases—Houston Oxygen Company, Houston, Tex., 65 percent of $903,100.

Oxygen, commercial—Purdett Oxygen Company of Cleveland, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, 55 percent of $297,685.

Liquid Oxygen — Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Ashtabula, Ohio, 65 percent of $4,168,000; also, East Chicago, Ind., 55 percent of $7,964,580.

Liquid oxygen, nitrogen—Air Reduction Company, Butler, Pa., 65 percent of $5,531,252.

Trioxane and paraformaldehyde — Celanese Corporation of America, Bishop, Tex., 65 percent of $3,485,535.

Tung Oil Import Quotas Asked in House Proposal

The principles of the sugar act, fixing annual quotas on imports, is proposed to be applied to imports of tung oil in a bill (H. R. 4390) introduced in the house June 11 by Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi. The bill, which also would place an import duty on tung oil, has been referred to the ways and means committee, rather than the committee on agriculture for consideration.

Once each year, the Secretary of Agriculture would determine the requirements for tung oil by the domestic industry and fix a quota on the amount of tung oil that might be imported after the domestic production had been estimated. The bill then provides that when there is a support price in effect for tung oil, a duty of 25 percent advalorem shall be imposed on imports whenever the domestic price is below the support price.

Price Trend Decline Checked

The steady decline since the last week in April of the overall price index number for markets for chemicals, drugs and oils was brought to a halt last week. A gain in the market for essential oils managed to offset declines in fats and oils and botanical drugs, and the overall number remained at the same level as the previous week. It was 31.3 points above that of this time last year.

Although consumers of essential oils were buying only for immediate needs, there was a pick-up from the dull situation that prevailed in previous weeks. Eucalyptus, geranium and rosemary oils, all recently lowered, regained some previous price strength. On the other hand, there was no improvement in demand for fats and oils for domestic use and the market sagged to lower levels. Recent heavy trading for export to Germany has had little effect on the market.

Heavy chemical producers continued to be concerned with ceiling prices under the July 2 deadline, with few of the large manufacturers taking on new business until the bookkeeping is straightened out. Highlight of the week was a decline in tin metal, bringing with it reductions in prices for tin-based chemicals.

Following a period of relative quiet, some price activity was noted in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Advances were registered on furfural, furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol and milk powder, as against reductions in synthetic camphor and cocoa butter. Inactivity in botanicals continued to depress prices and, with few minor exceptions, price movements were downward.

Prices on Argentine casein and shellac were advanced, to supply the only significant developments in the market for protective coating materials. Among the coaltar chemicals, there was some relaxation of demand, notably on light solvents and certain dyestuff intermediates; no prices were changed.

Demand for textile and leather chemicals was reported improved, especially for sizing materials for prompt needs. Withdrawals of most materials continued at a good rate against current contracts. Prices were unchanged. A possible reduction in packing-house activities resulted in a firmer market for agricultural chemicals in Chicago, but not in New York. Continued absence of buying interest caused a reduction in menhaden meal, production season of which is now at peak.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 15, 1951	June 8, 1951	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
151.6	151.6	121.1	120.3

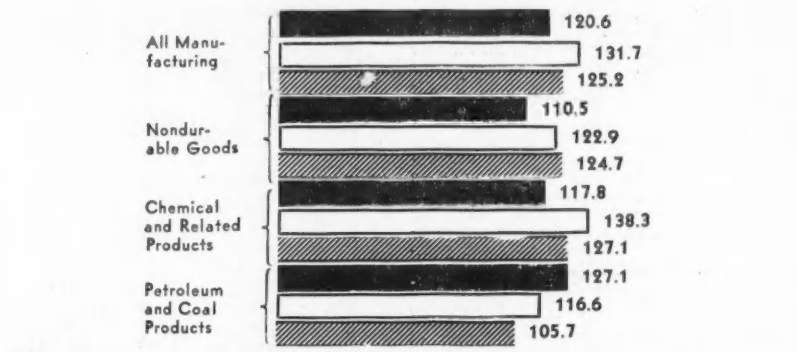
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2

Business in March, 1951

100=Same Month in 1950



Mint Oils Crop Acreage Decrease Reported

A major cutback in the acreage devoted to the mint oil crop this year has been indicated for Indiana, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its first acreage report on the 1951 mint crop. In fact, it stated, the Indiana cutback in acreage has been so great as to offset entirely increases of other producing states and reduce the total acreage for all states for both peppermint and spearmint to 57,700 acres, as compared with 61,800 acres in 1950.

Indiana's acreage being devoted to the two crops this year is estimated at 21,100 compared with 26,900 last year and is less than the ten-year average (1940-49) by 2,270 acres. Michigan, the second largest producing state, is increasing its acreage slightly this year to 15,900 acres from 15,200 acres, but is still below the ten-year average of 17,160. Acreage in Oregon, which is nearly double the ten-year average, also is being increased slightly to 14,700 acres from 14,600 acres last year. Oregon's ten-year average is 7,440 acres. Washington is increasing 1951 acreage to 6,000 acres from 5,100 acres last year and the ten-year average of 3,560 acres.

The following table shows the estimated acreage for the two crops by states:—

	1951	1950
Peppermint:		
Indiana	13,400	16,500
Michigan	10,200	10,000
Oregon	14,700	14,600
Washington	6,000	5,100
Totals	44,300	46,200
Spearmint:		
Indiana	7,700	10,400
Michigan	5,700	5,200
Totals	13,400	15,600

Benzol-Gasoline Contract Reached by US, Germany

An agreement has been worked out between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Western Germany for the bartering of high octane motor fuel from the United States for 7,500,000 gallons of benzol. Details of the arrangement are now being drawn up in accordance with the general outlines of the agreement. The benzol is for use in the synthetic rubber program and for stockpiling.

While none of the benzol is for use by private industry, the agreement will lessen the drain of the rubber program on domestic supplies to the extent of 7,500,000 gallons and thus release the product for other uses to that extent. The amount of gasoline involved in the transaction was not disclosed by RFC.

Cramer Accepts OPS Post

Dr. H. I. Cramer, director of development of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has accepted a temporary assignment with the Office of Price Stabilization as chief of aliphatic chemicals, rubber chemicals section, rubber, chemicals and drugs division.

Alcohol Tax Reduced In New Revenue Bill

The ways and means committee of the house last week affirmed a tentative agreement made earlier during the drafting of the new revenue bill to reduce the effective tax on alcohol consumed in the manufacture of drugs and flavoring extracts from the present $3 per proof gallon to $1. The provision will be contained in the tax bill when it reaches the house floor for passage, probably sometime this week.

The committee also approved other earlier determinations to exempt baby oils, lotions and powders, and toilet preparations used in barber shops and beauty parlors from the twenty percent retail tax that applies to these products. The plan to raise the federal tax on gasoline from 1½ cents to 2 cents a gallon also was affirmed.

The reduction in the effective tax on alcohol used in drugs and flavoring extract manufacture comes about by reason of an increase in the rate of drawback of taxes paid on this alcohol by the manufacturers. Although raising the tax on alcohol used for beverage purposes from $9 to $10.50 a proof gallon, the committee agreed at the same time that the rate of drawback shall be increased from $6 to $9.50 when the alcohol goes into drugs or flavoring extracts.

The amendment was strongly supported by the proprietary drug manufacturers, although they would have preferred it if the committee went further and did away with the whole scheme of drawbacks. As matters stand, the manufacturers must pay the full tax when the alcohol is withdrawn from warehouses and then must apply for a refund. This means that a considerable amount of the industry's capital is tied up in the treasury all the time as the papers showing taxes paid and applications for refunds are being processed.

Chemicals in Foods Probe Told Need for Fungicides

The Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods last week heard testimony on the necessity of using fungicidal and related chemicals on fruits and vegetables for the preservation of quality of the crops through storage and marketing.

John R. Magness, head horticulturist in charge of fruit and vegetable crop diseases of the Bureau of Plant Industry, told the committee that the materials now in use for the control of plant diseases are "entirely safe" in the quantities present when the produce reaches the consumer.

He explained that before compounds are recommended for use by the farmers, they undergo rigorous tests by the bureau to prove their toxicological properties. None are recommended for use until they have been shown that they are harmless to the consumer. He submitted a long list of chemicals now in wide use for disinfectant treatment and for the control of fungus and bacterial diseases.

Earlier, the committee received testimony from Dr. Byron H. Webb, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, on the utilization of milk and milk products in bakery goods, and from Dr. Willard Machle, of the National Research Council,

Antitrust Law Loopholes Target of Senate Proposal

Legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission in April, that the loopholes in present law relating to prohibitions against interlocking directorships among competing corporations should be closed, was introduced in the senate June 12 by Senator Hubert D. Humphrey of Minnesota. The bill (S. 1659) was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill would prohibit multiple directorships in large corporations, making it unlawful for any person to be an officer, director, or employee of more than one corporation having total assets in excess of $60,000,000. Mr. Humphrey estimated that the bill would affect one or more directors in from 175 to 200 manufacturing and mining corporations and in from 20 to 25 retail corporations.

Oils and Fats Ceiling Regulation Amended

The Office of Price Stabilization amended ceiling price regulation No. 6, dealing with fats and oils, effective June 16, so as to clarify the definitions of oil-bearing raw materials and animal waste fat.

The new definition makes it clear that reference is made to all sales of those materials which are principally used in the rendering of inedible tallow and greases. The fact that these products may have other uses of secondary importance, or the fact that an individual seller may have sold the bulk or all of his supply of these products to users other than renderers, is immaterial.

The clarification is particularly required with reference to "bones," cited in the previous definition as a specific example of one of these products, OPS explained. This term is now expanded to read "bones, other than packer steamed dry bones, prairie bones or dry imported bones. The new definition reads:—

"(d) The term 'oil-bearing raw materials and waste animal fat' means those materials whose principal use is in the rendering of inedible tallow and greases. It includes, but is not limited to, butcher shop fats; suet and trimmings; breast fats or rattles; offal; bones, except packer steamed dry bones, prairie bones or dry imported bones; cooked grease, clear, rough or mixed, and interceptor or trap grease."

Meets With Industry Groups

Officials of OPS also met with two industry advisory committees during the week, both on June 12. The collapsible tubes committee requested a price regulation specifically designed for the industry's products and the paper shipping sack committee asked that its industry be permitted to use the first two quarters of 1949 as a base period for determining ceiling prices under CPR-22.

Copper Committee Named

OPS also appointed a secondary copper refiners industry advisory committee, composed of Theodore Gruen, International Minerals & Metals Corporation, New York; John J. Lennon, American Metals Company, New York; Richard H. Lewin, Lewin-Mathes Company, St. Louis, and W. W. Lynch, Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, New York.

Gen'l Tire Drops Synthetic Rubber Request to RFC

General Tire & Rubber Company has given up its request to work with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to develop its newly-discovered process, which is claimed to stretch the number of tires made from standard synthetic rubbers by approximately 32 percent. The announcement, made last week by William O'Neil, president of General Tire, was coupled with the news that the American concern has taken on Polymer Corporation of Canada as its partner in the future development of the new process, called "Polysar-Krynol."

Polymer Corporation, a synthetic rubber producer, is owned by the Canadian government. The new rubber, already being produced under General Tire's method at Polymer's Sarnia, Ontario, unit on a plant-scale basis, will be only one type produced in the Canadian concern's plants. Output will depend on demand. The government-owned unit plans to open up additional capacity some time in July for this and other synthetic rubbers.

For the time being, Polymer will be the only manufacturer of this type. General Tire has no plans to produce it at its Jeannette, Pa., plant, because the product has to be produced in a synthetic rubber copolymer unit.

In revealing the move to work without US government aid, Mr. O'Neil criticized RFC for what he termed its slowness in approving the General Tire synthetic compound method.

Shell to Build Petroleum Benzol Plant at Houston

More than 19,000,000 gallons a year of benzene will be made from petroleum in a new plant to be built by Shell Oil Company at its Houston, Tex., refinery. According to F. S. Clulow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, the new plant is Shell's second. The other, in which Shell made the first benzene ever produced in commercial quantities from petroleum, is in California.

Benzene from the new Houston plant will be marketed by Shell Chemical Corporation. The plant will also make 38,000,000 gallons a year of toluene concentrate, an ingredient of high octane aviation gasoline.

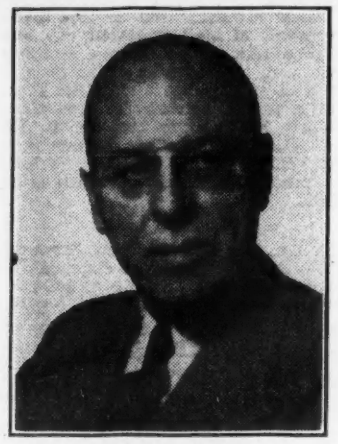
MCA Sees Chemical Industry In Strong Position for Defense

White Sulphur Springs, June 14.

The present emergency finds the chemical industry in a much stronger position to meet the defense needs of the United States than at the inception of World War II, it was stated here today at the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The meeting, a joint one with the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, is being held in the Greenbrier hotel and will continue through June 16.

Charles S. Munson, board chairman of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and Air Reduction Company, both New York, was elected chairman of MCA, succeeding William M. Rand, retiring president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, who was elected honorary board chairman. William H. Ward, vice-president, and a director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was elected vice-chairman, and George W. Merck, board chairman of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., was named president.



Charles S. Munson
Chairman of Board

In commenting on the chemical industry's ability to meet the country's defense needs, the annual report of the MCA board of directors presented by Mr. Rand, pointed out that production capacity for essential chemicals and allied products has been greatly expanded, first as a result of governmental requirements during the war period and later because of unprecedented consumer demands to meet postwar needs. The board said:—

The Federal Reserve index of industrial chemical production (1935-39=100) averaged 445 for the calendar year 1950, as compared with 414 for the year 1949. The high point of World War II activity occurred during June, 1945, with an index value of 412. The March, 1951, index reached 523, an all-time high, and is still rising as new facilities come into production.

Even so, the tremendous postwar expansions, coupled with the new facilities erected during the war years, are currently failing to meet defense and civilian needs as our fiscal year closes. New expansion contemplated for our industry during 1951 will approximate $2,000,000,000 in cost, exceeding capital expenditures made in 1950 by more than 50 percent. If realized, this will amount to a 10 percent increase in physical capacity compared with 1950. At the end of 1951, our production potential will be 70 percent greater than at the end of World War II.

Events during the past twelve months have demonstrated that in a mobilization economy the association cannot limit its activities to matters of purely technical nature and at the same time render maximum service to the chemical industry. The Korean incident, with its demands of limited and potentially total war, completely altered the association's routine along with that of the industry.

Although our technical, legislative and information activities continued without abatement, well over half the time of the staff was spent on matters directly or indirectly related to the mobilization effort. Innumerable calls from our members for assistance; information and clarification concerning governmental regulations and directives; and consultation with defense agencies on countless problems—all placed a record burden on our personnel.

Prompt staffing of the chemical division of the National Production Authority and the rubber, chemicals and drugs division of the Office of Price Stabilization could not have been achieved without the wholehearted cooperation of the industry, channeled through the association. The same applies to the personnel of industry advisory committees operating under these two agencies. Assistance was rendered also to other governmental organizations.

When these additional services are added to the broad technical and informative programs of the association, its utility assumes almost limitless proportions for the welfare of the chemical industry. Our association has become the spokesman for the industry in many fields and is rendering a service to its members which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Air Pollution Abatement

The report pointed out that the period since June, 1950, has been "epochal" in the annals of air pollution and its abatement and referred to the disastrous smog in Mexico which cost the loss of more lives than the Donora smog of 1948.

The MCA air pollution abatement committee has been active in many phases of the problem—following legislation compiling data on health hazards and on methods of abatement, working for a better understanding of the situation by the chemical industry and a better appreciation by the public of the achievements of the industry in the control of objectionable effluents. The report said:—

We believe the chemical industry is in a unique position with respect to air pollution abatement. It has achieved satisfactory control of a wider variety of potential contaminants than any other industry, and has greater resources of technical personnel and experience than any other group. Some of the industry's achievements have been spectacular, while others, although equally meritorious, are little known to the public; nor is the cost appreciated by the public for whose protection the abatement is practiced.

Your committee, therefore, is asking MCA member companies to assist in compiling a factual report on the practice and achievements of the industry. A survey is being made, which, when completed, will show the capital invested in air pollution abatement equipment, and the cost of operating these installations. It will also show the value, if any, of the materials recovered. These facts will be turned over to the public relations committee for use in its program, and will also be available for submission to interested public officials seeking information regarding the necessity and degree of government controls.

The water pollution abatement committee continued to carry on an active program during the year, predicated on industry's responsibility to (1) develop full information about its own wastes and take necessary corrective action, (2) educate its employees, (3) cooperate with municipal officials and with state, interstate and federal control agencies, and (4) keep the public advised concerning the problem and the progress which is being made.

George W. Merck
Reelected President

Chemicals in Food

An MCA committee studying the current question of chemicals in food has been meeting at two-month intervals and is now preparing an alternate proposal to legislation already introduced for pretesting and certification of "new chemicals." The alternate proposal, considered to be more realistic and in keeping with the chemical industry's viewpoint, will be presented before the house select committee at a future date, if conditions warrant.

A start was made by the association during the past year on an industry public relations program. The following steps were taken by the New York office in launching a limited program:—

(1) Establishment of the physical machinery for dissemination of information.

(2) Initiation of personal contacts with representatives of the newspaper, magazine and technical press to acquaint them with the facilities and activities of the association.

(3) Establishment of liaison with the various

—*Continued on page 60*

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In This Issue

Alcohol Tax Cut in New Revenue Bill..... 3
Amer. Plant Food Council Annual Meeting.. 7
American-Marietta to Spend $1,000,000..... 7
Antitrust Law Loopholes Senate Target..... 3
Arapahoe Making New Allylic Brominators. 63
Army Changes Paint Qualification Rules.... 78
ASTM Nominates New Officers..... 7
Auchincloss in Cerebral Palsy Drive Post... 59
Benzol-Gasoline Contract Reached..... 3
Blaw-Knox Expands in Tulsa..... 65
Brit. Fertilizer Group Elects..... 69
Buffalo Electro-Chemical Stock Sold..... 37
Calco Names Turner..... 59
Carbon Tetrachloride Curbs Weighed..... 3
Chem. Plant Expansions Get Certificates..... 3
Chemical Exports, Imports: April..... 7
Chemstrand to Build Fla. Nylon Plant..... 7
Cleveland Salesmen Elect..... 37
Clopay Offering EDF Crystals..... 58
CMP Third-Quarter Schedules Fixed..... 65
Cramer Accepts OPS Post..... 3
Cresylic Acid European Output Sold..... 65
CSC Sets Up Market Development Group... 5
DCAT Hears Bertrand..... 7
DDT Sought for Portugal..... 7
Dominion Tar to Drill for Sulphur..... 69
DuPont Gives Nylon License to Jap Firm.. 37
DuPont Promotes Dress..... 78
DuPont Reassigns Two..... 46
DuPont to Start Work on Office Bldg..... 70
ECA Additional Procurements..... 51
Esso Reassigns Three..... 5
Fungicides Need Told to Food Probe..... 3
Gen'l Aniline Offers New Lube..... 37
Grace Enlarges Interest in Davison..... 5
Hahn Joins Tobeason..... 78
Harshaw Elects Lovell..... 37
Hercules Advances Cleary..... 65
Hercules Offers CMC Data..... 62
Hyman Completes New Lab..... 69
Int'l Minerals Names LeBaron..... 62
Int'l Superphosphate Assn. Elects..... 70
Kay-Fries Resumes Formaldehyde Output.. 59
Margarine Output: April..... 81
Mint Oil Crop Acreage Reported Off..... 3
Molybdenum Concentrates Curbed..... 5
Monosodium Glutamate Rules Defined..... 7
Monsanto Has New Sizing Agent..... 78
Monsanto Names Dickens..... 77
Naftone Names Three Agents..... 77
Nat'l Research Post to Robertson..... 51
Newcomb Memorial Committee Reports.... 63
New York Paint Club to Golf..... 78
NFA Annual Meeting..... 5
North Jersey ACS Names Morris..... 62
Packaging Machinery Inst. to Meet..... 7
Paragon Paint Elects..... 78
Penick Insecticide Controls Fruitworm..... 69
Pennsalt Has New Chemical Bath..... 70
Pharmaceutical Ad Club Installs Officers.... 59
Plant Dispersal Measure to Be Offered..... 65
Plax Corp. to Move July 1..... 86
Process Plants Opens New Office..... 37
Reid Named Chemical Industry Medalist.... 7
Reilly Tar Names Schulte..... 55
Reeser Honored..... 65
Rubber Chemicals Output, Sales: 1950..... 7
Shell Producing Dodecyl Benzene..... 5
Sherwin-Williams Names Bewie..... 65
Southern Chemicals Names Cousino..... 46
Speel Named by Wyandotte..... 5
Thermatomic Carbon Names Boardman..... 7
Tung Oil Import Quotas Asked..... 3
United Dye Offering Development Plan..... 65
US Vitamin Acquires Arlington Chemical.. 63
USP Releases ACTH Standard..... 5

General Features

Advertising Index..... 87
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 55
Classified Advertisements..... 86
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 55
Coal Chemicals..... 52
Crude Oil Stocks..... 50
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 38
Imports..... 64
Imports Detained..... 67
Obituaries..... 55
OPD Price Index..... 3
Trade Briefs.....46, 50, 51, 59, 63, 70, 77
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

Idaho Phosphate Leases Assigned to Monsanto Co.

Fifteen phosphate leases, originally issued to the J. R. Simplot Company, have been assigned to the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, by Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, it was announced June 14. Monsanto purchased the leases from Simplot and will utilize the phosphate rock in a projected plant to be built near Soda Springs in southeastern Idaho, it was stated.

Following the action by the Interior department, Monsanto announced plans calling for the construction of an elemental phosphorus plant this summer at Soda Springs. The new facilities will include an office building, laboratories, store rooms and a machine shop as well as a pre-furnace processing plant and a furnace plant.

Nichols to Leave NPA

Thomas S. Nichols, deputy administrator of the National Production Authority, has resigned, effective June 30, to return to his post as president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. He will continue to serve NPA on an advisory basis.

Molybdenum Concentrates Distribution to Be Curbed

The Defense Materials Administration has issued order MO-8, permitting delivery and receipt of molybdenum concentrates after June 30 only upon written authorization of DMA. The order applies to exports as well as to domestic shipments and also restricts the use of molybdenum concentrates by producers. The government already has placed all molybdenum products, except concentrates, under control with NPA order M-33.

The United States produces about 90 percent of the world's molybdenum supply. DMA explained that foreign consumers were covered by the order because concentrates form a large part of this country's molybdenum exports.

The order defines molybdenum concentrates as including all natural ore containing 30 percent or more of molybdenum as well as all natural concentrates containing 30 percent or more of molbdenum in the mineral form. Use is defined as the conversion of concentrates into any molybdenum product "including, but not limited to, molybdenum oxides, ferromolybdenum, and all primary molybdates."

The order requires every consumer who wishes deliveries of more than 200 pounds of concentrates, on a contained molybdenum basis, in any calendar month to apply to DMA at Washington for an allocation by the fifteenth of the preceding month. Application can be by a letter giving the name and address of the applicant, the location of the plant for which an allocation is sought, the quantity of molybdenum concentrates for which an allocation is desired, together with the quantity on hand or in transit, and the name and address of the applicant's supplier if any.

Shell Producing Dodecyl Benzene at Wood River

A new plant for the manufacture of dodecyl benzene, used in making synthetic detergents, has gone on stream at Shell Oil Company's Wood River, Ill., refinery. The product will be marketed by Shell Chemical Corporation. The product, one of a group known as "alkylated aromatics," will help to ease the tight supply situation of base materials for synthetic detergents.

Grace Enlarges Interest In Davison Chemical Co.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has acquired 106,000 shares, or approximately 16.5 percent, of the outstanding stock of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md. This block includes 42,000 shares of Davison previously acquired by Grace from the Manufacturers Trust Company.

NFA Reveals Pact With TVA On Fertilizer Research Project

White Sulphur Springs
June 13, 1951

Those attending the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association—there were more than 700 of them—were enthusiastic in their expressions of appraisal of the meeting as the most instructive, as well as the most pleasurable in the history of the association. Up until today, the industry's collaborator in the promotion of agricultural production—the weatherman—was kind to the conventioners. Today he has

J. E. Totman
Chairman of the Board

been sprinkling the farmland. Most of the competitors for the wealth of golf prizes got in their rounds before today.

It has been evident everywhere in the meeting that agriculture is going to get still more and better help in its onward and upward endeavor to reach optimum productivity of the soil. The problems of the fertilizer industry's raw materials supplies will be surmounted to the full extent of human possibilities.

One of the most significant developments reported at the meeting was conclusion of an understanding between NFA and the Tennessee Valley Authority to help them meet their individual responsibilities by providing regular procedures for the periodic exchange of information and advice on problems and findings relating to the fields of fertilizer process research, production, distribution and use.

Under the terms of the understanding, NFA agrees to:—

1. Appoint a committee from its board of directors to consult with a committee appointed by TVA on broad policies relating to fertilizer research, production, distribution, and use which are of mutual interest.

2. Designate technical representatives from its members to meet with TVA technical representatives at regular intervals for the purpose of exchanging information, reviewing the TVA fertilizer research and development program, and the fertilizer research and development programs of NFA and its members, and discussing and recommending problems for study by the parties.

3. Provide from the NFA staff a technically trained chemical engineer to serve as liaison agent between the NFA and the TVA technical committees.

4. Provide a channel through which research data can be made available from TVA to NFA's members and used by them in the manufacture and distribution of fertilizers throughout the country and through which NFA's members may supply TVA with advice and information concerning problems of fertilizer production, distribution, and use which they have encountered and which TVA may consider in planning and conducting its future fertilizer research and development activities.

The Tennessee Valley Authority agrees to:—

1. Appoint a committee from its management to meet with the NFA committee to consider broad policies relating to fertilizer research, production, distribution, and use which are of mutual interest.

2. Appoint a technical committee from its staff to meet regularly with a comparable committee from NFA for the purposes set forth above, one member of which will be designated to work with the liaison agent appointed by NFA.

3. Use its fertilizer and munitions research facilities to the extent feasible and consistent with its other research objectives for the purpose of conducting research and experimentation on problems relating to fertilizer processing and manufacture which may be agreed upon by the technical committees of TVA and NFA.

4. Continue to publish and to make available to NFA and its members the results of its research in these fields in accordance with its policy to make such information available to industry generally and to the public.

Aware that this undertaking would be more effective with the participation of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, it also was agreed to invite these agencies to name representatives who will be kept informed as to the agenda of scheduled meetings and, when appropriate, invited to participate.

Food and World Problems

Russell Coleman, full-time president of the association, discussed the present world tenseness and stated that if Americans can only realize that today more than 50 percent of the world's population is hungry, they can probably be more realistic about international problems and their solution.

He quoted a Russian proverb, "an empty stomach knows no law," and felt that this has guided Communist policy more than any other factor. Mr. Totman found it significant that Communism has progressed only in those countries with inadequate food.

Pointing to the continued growth of the world population, with no noticeable increase in its food supply, Mr. Coleman

—*Continued on page 44*

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A series of top-level conferences are going on in the Office of Price Administration on policy respecting the application of the Johnston-Wilson industry earnings standards edict. Some of the old hands who had to wrestle with a similar policy program in the old OPA are attending the conference, to point out the bumps and hollows to be expected in enforcing the standard and how best to get around them.

The Johnston-Wilson directive states that ceiling prices for "an industry shall be considered generally fair and equitable . . . if the dollar profits of the industry amount to 85 percent of the average for an industry's best three years during the period 1946-49, inclusive." This doesn't mean that an individual company in an industry's whose average earnings are above the 85 percent level can't apply for a higher-than-industry ceiling for his product, but the industry as a whole can't have its ceiling raised if its earnings are above the 85 percent level.

Application of this standard won't become really important until about the third quarter of this year, when shortages of materials are scheduled to become a real problem for producers of civilian hard goods and unit costs of production will rise with the slowdown in the production rate. Then is when OPS expects to receive the squawks about how it is regulating profits instead of prices. It is going to have to apply the rule with some degree of elasticity, simply by reason of the fact that there will be exceptional cases of public policy where the rule can't be followed to the letter.

It is to develop the facts as to when to give way to demands for raising the ceilings and when not, that the present conferences are being held. Assisting Price Director DiSalle and other top officials are such old hands from OPA days as Geoffrey Baker, general sales manager of Nestle Company; Richard Heffelbower, professor of economics, Northwestern University; Joseph Steiner, Cincinnati businessman; James F. Frownlee, partner of J. H. Whitney Company, and Henry Hart, professor of law, Harvard Law School.

Cotton Pest Fight Urged

Cotton growers are being urged by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to make an all-out fight against the boll weevil and other insect pests which could prevent maximum production of cotton this year. If the insecticide normally used isn't available don't give the crop up to the bugs; use one of the alternative insecticides which have been proven to be effective against the weevils, he emphasizes.

Cotton is one of the most important crops this year because of the low crop last year, short carryover and the above normal demand created by the defense program. As a matter of fact, it is estimated that last year's cotton crop might have been 3,000,000 bales greater had it not been for insect pests. Great numbers of them lived through the winter and now are just waiting for the cotton to develop to their tastes.

Alternatives useful in control of boll weevil include aldrin, BHC, calcium arsenate, chlordane, dieldrin, and toxaphene, each of which may be used alone or in combination with DDT or sulphur. To prevent waste of these materials, some of which are in tight supply, the farmers are

—*Continued on page 38*

Wyandotte Development Head

Henry C. Speel has been appointed director of the development department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Formerly with General Dyestuffs Corporation, Mr. Speel has had over twenty years of market research and development experience with Atlas Powder Company, General Mills, Inc., Alrose Chemical Company and General Aniline & Film Corporation.

USP Votes Release Of ACTH Standard

Immediate release of a provisional USP standard for use in standardizing all commercial ACTH preparations was adopted unanimously at a conference held by the United States Pharmacopeia June 8 in Atlantic City, N. J. Present at the conference were representatives of the leading manufacturers of ACTH, officials of the Food and Drug Administration, several members of academic institutions interest in ACTH research, and two members of the USP Committee of Revision.

The action, which was coupled with a decision to establish a provisional USP corticotropin unit of ACTH potency, this to be equal to the international unit fixed by the World Health Organization as the specific ACTH activity, came following a report by Dr. Jack M. Curtis of FDA. He stated that confusion is growing among clinicians using the various ACTH preparations on the market because of the difference in the units of potency. Each manufacturer is now required by FDA to label his product in terms of his own house standard and his own potency unit, he pointed out. The relation between independently established unit is not generally known, so that a physician using one product cannot gauge the dosage required of another product.

In calling for assignment of a tentative value to the provisional USP reference standard and immediate release of the latter for general use in standardization of all ACTH preparations, Dr. Curtis stated that this would be desirable, even though later receipt of additional data might make it necessary to revise slightly the tentative factor established initially.

A USP study program on the assay method itself was launched at the conference. A USP study panel on ACTH assay was organized to guide the project in all of its technical phases, including planning such collaborative studies as may prove necessary. The following have been invited to serve on the panel:—

Dr. George M. Sayers, School of Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Dr. Paul L. Munson, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston.

Dr. Jack L. Curtis, division of pharmacology, FDA.

Dr. Joseph D. Fisher, Armour Laboratories, Chicago.

Dr. Stanley Hier, Wilson Laboratories, Chicago.

CSC Forms Development Group Managed by Dolian

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced the creation of a new group to conduct market development in industrial chemicals and the reorganization of the technical service division.

The market development group has been assigned special projects relating to the development of markets for both new products and established products of the industrial chemicals division. Now underway is a market survey on the nitroparaffins and their derivatives based on low projected selling prices reflecting economies resulting from process improvements and contemplated large-scale production.

Dr. Frank E. Dolian, formerly assistant manager of the technical service division, has been appointed manager of the market development group. The technical service division, of which Charles D. Goodale is manager, will devote itself to product quality control and technical service for all divisions of the company.

Solvay Process to Expand Synthetic Nitrogen Capacity

Plans to expand synthetic nitrogen capacity by 100,000 tons per year, together with conversion to natural gas from coke as a source of hydrogen, at a total cost of over $25,000,000, have been announced by the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The expansion will take place during the next two years at Solvay's Hopewell, Va., and South Point, Ohio, nitrogen plants.

Esso Reassigns Three

Appointment of S. B. Barley as field solvents assistant in the solvents division of the marketing department has been announced by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. Mr. Barley was formerly industrial manager of the New York division of the company.

N. C. Barnard, solvents sales representative in the New York division has been transferred to the solvents division as technical representative. J. J. Deegan of the solvents sales division has been transferred to the New York division as solvents sales representative.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel. Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.
American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.
American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31
American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22
American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.
Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 30.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.
Institute of Food Technologists, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, June 17-20.
International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31
National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.
National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.
National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.
World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

American-Marietta Co. Has $1 Million Expansion Plans

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, intends to spend approximately $1,000,000 this year on plant and laboratory expansion, it was revealed last week. Construction of additional production and research facilities is already under way at the company's Seattle, Wash., plant.

It is expected that contracts will soon be awarded for an addition to the Cleveland plant of the Master Builders Company which will double the subsidiary's production of "Pozzolith," a cement dispersing agent. The Los Angeles plant will also be enlarged to handle increased production of resins and specialized finishes.

Chemstrand to Construct New Nylon Plant in Fla.

A new plant, producing about 50,000,000 pounds of nylon yarn annually, will be built near Pensacola, Fla., by the Chemstrand Corporation, Philadelphia, it was announced June 12. Construction will start within a few months on a 2,000-acre tract on the Escambia River, about twelve miles north of downtown Pensacola. Chemstrand became the first licensed nylon producer in the U. S. when Mr. Bezanson signed a license agreement recently in Wilmington, Del., with Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (OPD 6/11/51).

Thermatomic Carbon Names C. Boardman Vice-President

Clark C. Boardman has been appointed a vice-president of the Thermatomic Carbon Company. Mr. Boardman, who joined Thermatomic Carbon in 1923, was formerly manager of the company's Sterlington, La., plant. Robert W. Cretney, who was previously plant superintendent, has been named plant manager to replace Mr. Boardman. Thermatomic Carbon Company, which is an affiliate of Commercial Solvents Corporation, is a producer of special types of carbon blacks.

Chemical Industry Medalist

Ernest W. Reid, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has been chosen to receive the Chemical Industry Medal for 1951, according to an announcement by the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry, donor of the medal. Formal presentation of the medal to Dr. Reid will be made at a society meeting following a dinner in the medalist's honor November 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

ASTM Reveals New Officer Nominations

The American Society for Testing Materials has revealed its nominations for new officers. Official notice of election will be given at the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the association, to be held this week in Atlantic City, N. J.

Nominated to serve as president for one year is Truman S. Fuller, engineer in charge of the works laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Leslie C. Beard, jr., has been named to serve as vice-president for a two-year term. Mr. Beard is assistant director of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Nominated to serve on the board of directors for three-year terms are the following:—John W. Bolton, director of metallurgical research and testing, The Lunkenheimer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rudolph A. Schatzel, vice-president and director of engineering, Rome Cable Corporation, Rome, N. Y.; E. O. Slater, president and manager, Smith-Emery Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Stanton Walker, director of engineering, National Sand & Gravel Association, Washington, D. C., and F. P. Zimmerli, chief engineer, Barnes-Gibson-Raymond, a division of Associated Spring Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Rubber Chemicals Output, Sales Up 43 Percent in '50

United States production of rubber-processing chemicals in 1950 totaled 114,500,000 pounds, an increase of 43 percent over the 79,900,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 88,700,000 pounds, valued at $44,500,000, compared with 61,900,000 pounds, valued at $30,400,000 in 1949, an increase of 43 percent in quantity and 46 percent in value.

The output of cyclic rubber-processing chemicals (chiefly accelerators and antioxidants) amounted to 98,200,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 68,900,000 pounds reported for 1949. Sales of these compounds were 74,800,000 pounds, valued at $33,900,000, compared with 52,500,000 pounds, valued at $23,300,000, in the previous year.

The production in 1950 of acyclic rubber-processing chemicals (which include accelerators, antioxidants, and peptizers) amounted to 16,300,000 pounds, compared with 11,000,000 pounds in 1949. Sales in 1950 were 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $10,600,000. Comparable figures for 1949 were 9,400,000 pounds, valued at $7,000,000.

Packaging Machinery Inst. To Meet October 13-17

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its nineteenth annual meeting October 13 to 17 at the Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., according to Boyd H. Redner, general manager of the Battle Creek Bread Wrapping Machine Company, who is president of the institute.

Fertilizer Key to Plentiful Food Supply, Truitt Tells APFC Meeting

Hot Springs, Va.

The best way to kill off foreign ideologies is to do it with "a full dinner pail and an abundance of good living," Paul T. Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, declared at its sixth annual convention, held here June 14 through 17. He emphasized that fertilizer is a key factor in a plentiful food supply.

"Fertilizers bring more abundant production which, in turn, reduces the high cost of living," he said. "The public must be made to know and understand the 'why and wherefore' of its food supply. The importance of abundant use of fertilizer and other sound land management practices must be understood by the public as a whole before this industry can make its greatest contribution to the public welfare.

"Consumers may have to tighten their belts, but not because the fertilizer industry is unwilling to produce and distribute plant food needed to grow large crops, or because the farmers are unwilling to cooperate. This industry will produce the kinds and quantities of plant foods farmers demand, insofar as the supply of raw materials and scientific knowledge will permit."

Paul T. Truitt

Mr. Truitt, viewing the outlook for fertilizers, reported "there is considerable well-informed opinion in the Department of Agriculture that the demand for and use of plant foods will double in the 1950-60 decade."

He said that already "expansion is taking place in the nitrogen and potash fields," but emphasized the present shortage of sulphur and sulphuric acid, so vital in the production of phosphate fertilizers, "is vexing agriculture, government and industry alike."

"In its relatively short history, the fertilizer industry has made an enviable record of achievement," he said, pointing out that during the past decade the use of commercial fertilizers "has more than doubled, in fact, almost tripled."

Fertilizer Industry Vital

Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana termed the fertilizer industry "one of the most vital groups in our whole program" emphasizing that "in backing up the farmer with the means of maintaining and increasing his yields, you (the fertilizer manufacturers) are the key men behind the key men." He said that "farmers are faced with a tremendous job," and that "our men in Korea as well as ourselves here at home are dependent upon full production."

"To my mind," he continued, "the dilemma that faces the farmer can be solved only by one method. That is by a substantial increase of the efficiency of American farming. And the primary method of increasing farm efficiency is by increasing the soil productivity."

Sen. Ellender asserted "the most practical way of increasing production over the next few years . . . is by heavier application and wider use of fertilizers," adding that "our soil must be kept up at all costs."

Basic Needs of Agriculture

"Agriculture is not an on-and-off proposition," he said. "You can't turn on food and fibre production like a water spigot. We found that out during World War II and we will come face-to-face with it again unless our war mobilization planners give full recognition to the basic needs of agriculture. They cannot just assume that increased production from our farms will, like Topsy 'just grow' and that allocа-

—*Continued on page 49*

Monosodium Glutamate Rules Defined by FDA

Enforcement policy relating to the labeling of substances containing monosodium glutamate and other hydrolyzed protein products was defined last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the benefit of the manufacturers and users of these products. The agency considered three classes of products:—Purified monosodium glutamate; hydrolzed proteins (amino acid salts) from which none of the monosodium glutamate has been removed, and hydrolyzed proteins (amino acid salts), a byproduct in the manufacture of purified monosodium glutamate from which a substantial proportion of monosodium glutamate has been removed.

FDA recalled that it previously had ruled that monosodium glutamate is the common or usual name for that product and that when used as an ingredient in food can be referred to by that name rather than as "an artificial flavoring." It said that there is no reason for changing this decision.

With respect to the other substances, the agency agreed that they might be referred to on the labels as "hydrolyzed vegetable protein" or "hydrolyzed vegetable protein with reduced monosodium glutamate content." FDA added that in labeling the latter substance there should be a showing of the amounts of monosodium glutamate, the total of all other amino acid salts, salt, and water, if in liquid form, all in order of their decreasing percentages. If monosodium glutamate represents a smaller proportion of the substances than the other amino acid salts and salt (sodium chloride), it should be declared last in the list of ingredients.

DCAT Hears Bertrand On Industrial Expansion

The goal of the industrial expansion program is expected to be reached by the end of 1953 and, by that time, the United States shall have increased its industrial capacity by some 15 percent, according to Eugene F. Bertrand, coordinator of regional defense mobilization committees of the Defense Production Administration.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, held in the Astor hotel, June 12, Mr. Bertrand said industry should then be able to keep on a high plateau of production capable of supporting a strong military program and a flourishing civilian economy.

"But while our new production facilities are coming in, and while the mobilization program is taking increased quantities of critical materials," Mr. Bertrand added, "we shall have to operate on reduced levels in some areas of the civilian economy, principally in the field of consumer durable goods and in contruction, both public and private."

Chemical Exports, Imports Increased Slightly in April

United States trade in chemicals and related products was carried on at a slightly higher dollar volume during April than in March, according to the Bureau of Census in its preliminary report on foreign trade June 14. Both exports and imports showed an increase for the months.

Exports during April were valued at $89,800,000, compared $79,100,000 for March, while imports rose to $30,800,000 from $26,500,000 during March. This was at variance with the trend for the month's foreign trade generally for while United States exports rose the imports declined.

According to the bureau, exports of domestic and foreign merchandise amounted to $1,372,300,000 in April, an increase over March of $91,100,000. Imports, on the other hand, declined from $1,098,900,000 in March to $1,024,400,000 during April.

April exports were about 60 percent higher than the 1950 monthly average and about 23 percent from the average of the first quarter of 1951. Imports were about 40 percent above last year's monthly average and very near the average for the first quarter of 1951.

DDT Sought for Portugal

The office of small business of the Economic Cooperation Administration reports that the Agencia Commercial de Anilinas, Ltd., Oporto, Portugal, desires to buy from five to ten tons of DDT, 100 percent pure, in the United States.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids	41	Drugs	56	Gums	67	Oils	79	Spices	67
Agricultural Chemicals	48	Essential Oils	71	Heavy Chemicals	41	Paint Materials	75	Sulphur	48
Aromatic Chemicals	71	Fats and Greases	79	Lacquer Materials	75	Pesticides	48	Textile Chemicals	47
Botanical Drugs	67	Fertilizer Materials	48	Leather Chemicals	47	Petroleum Derivatives	50	Varnish Materials	75
Coaltar Chemicals	52	Fine Chemicals	56	Oil Cake and Meal	79	Protective Coating Materials	75	Waxes	79

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —

Acetanilide, tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls. same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 143.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 - 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb. 27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. 28 - —
smaller lots lb. 28½- —
kgs. lb. 29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24½
double dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .19½- .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20 - .20¾

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25

204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms. works lb. 29 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. 90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.33

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1953

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb. .78 - —

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —

L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.85

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .32 - —
60%, dms lb. .29 - —

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2130- .2170
water white, dms lb. .2430- .2470

Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works, lb. .88 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 - 38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, Works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. .21¼ - 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Acacia—Acid, Paramethylphenylcinchonic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
		fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks	railroad tankcars
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid		
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cs.	cases			USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	min.	minimum		
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material figure shown. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Aldol

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works	lb	58	.62
70-72% cbys. works	lb	61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.50	8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.68	.06¼
t.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.09¼
Picramic, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots dms	lb.	.31	.37
tech., bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, t.c.l., works, South	gal.	.31	—
whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.50	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.35	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.20¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.19½	.20½
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs.	lb.	.21¾	.23
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.21¼	.22½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.24	.25¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.63	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs		1.75	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs		2.05	2.85
tanks, works ton.		16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.10	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.30	8.10
tanks, works ton.		20.00	—
98%, tanks, works ton.		21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.		22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.18	.19
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.20¾	.21½
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	.92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	—
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.39½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	—
small dms	lb.	.43	.45
imported, bgs	lb.	.58	.61
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.07	2.09
powd., bbls	lb.	2.11	2.13
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.08	—
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.30	—

Alcohol, amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	—
fermentation refined, 126-132 C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C. dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.68
tech. dms. works, frt equald.	lb.	.45	.5[illegible]
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	.30¾
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾	.31¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
t.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.75	.95
smaller lots	lb.	1.00	—
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
Cinnamic, bots	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½	1.03½
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.05½	1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.89½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.03½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.05½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.68	1.06
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.68	1.03½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	1.05
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	.91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.05½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	1.44
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	1.07
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	.93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	1.01
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	.89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	.94	1.09
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.98	1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	.92	.95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.07
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	18.11	-18.15½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	-18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	-18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.01	- 1.05½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	- .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	-19.12½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	-19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	-18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54	—
t.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.42	—
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
t.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.47	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y.	lb.	.42½	—
t.c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
t.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	1.33	1.48

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES

- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

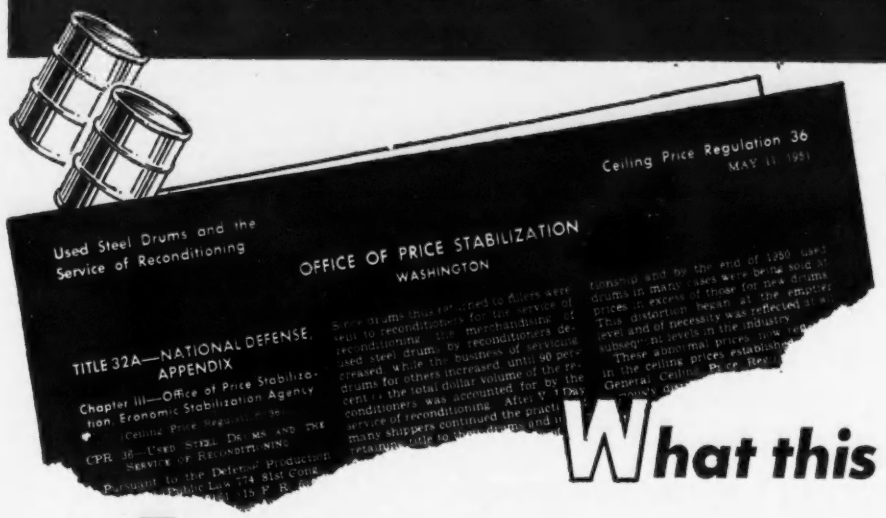
PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Attention of Manufacturers!

URGENT MESSAGE about .....STEEL DRUMS


Used Steel Drums and the Service of Reconditioning
OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
WASHINGTON
Ceiling Price Regulation 36
MAY 11 1951
TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

Newark Steel Drum Company, Linden, New Jersey
Acme Steel Drum Company, Newark, New Jersey

●

OUR PLEDGE and DUTY:
COMPLIANCE WITH CEILING PRICE REGULATION 36.
OUR BUSINESS:
RECONDITIONING STEEL DRUMS.

●

What this message means to You:

FROM PAGE 2, SEC. 3
OF REGULATIONS:

"**SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for raw steel drums—(a) Sales by persons other than persons who purchased for resale. The ceiling price, f.o.b. point of shipment, for raw steel drums when s l by a person other than a person who purchased for resale and shipped from any point other than a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington is the applicable price set forth in Table A of this regulation. When shipment is made from a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington, an amount not in excess of $0.25 per drum may be added to the applicable price in Table A.**

TABLE A

Capacities:	*Price per Drum*
30 to 39 gallons, inclusive.....	$1.50
40 to 58 gallons, inclusive.....	1.75

"

1. It will help to get you a fair price for your empty steel drums and cut down the cost of your raw materials because of lower packaging costs.

2. It will relieve the shortage of steel by eliminating the Speculators and Hoarders.

3. It will assure you of a continued supply of your raw materials because of the availability and turn-over of Steel Shipping drums.

4. It will enable you to work with RESPONSIBLE Steel Drum Reconditioners who can now pay the highest ceiling prices for second-hand drums.

5. Your reconditioner can now sell the fully reconditioned steel drum to your raw material suppliers at fair ceiling prices.

***6.** You may now call upon us to pick up all empty steel drums at your plant. We will return the deposit drums to your suppliers for immediate credit and we will pay you ceiling prices for your surplus drums.

NOTE...*ceiling price for the sale of empty used 55-gal. 18-guage steel drums is* **$1.75**

We invite you to deal with the largest... and a completely responsible... steel drum organization.

**This applies only to Metropolitan area of New York State, New Jersey and New England.*

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY
LINDEN, N. J.
Phone Linden 2-4466

ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY
560 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 3-0900

Aldrin—Amyl Acetate

Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, bbls., fib dms lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works gal. 37 75 - —
2% dms. works gal 7 75 - —
Allspice (pimento) (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs lb .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt alld. lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib. dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -65.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
gel., dried, USP XIV, fib dms. works lb. .83 - —
contract works lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10.000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10.000 lbs lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots frt alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb drm. 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, ogs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. 60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots. dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, tertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb 16 - 19¼
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9 65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate USP dms. kgs. 4,000 lbs., frt alld lb. 80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb 81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
tech grade, bbls. kgs lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls., dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —

This year's figures on aldrin usage are poppin' too—and that is due solely to aldrin's terrific effectiveness against the evil boll weevil and other cotton pests. This belt-wide acceptance in aldrin's *first* year is already a matter of record in most cotton states.

Agricultural authorities and growers everywhere are hailing this sensational killer of weevils, fleahoppers and thrips as a long step forward in insect control.

If you aren't using aldrin, ask your neighbor about it. Then ask your agricultural distributor to give you the facts and application data on this weevil-killer that controls insects on maturing plants *with less than 4 ounces per acre . . . 2 ounces for early season control!*

aldrin

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Aldrin is manufactured by Julius Hyman & Co., and is distributed by Shell Chemical Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Aldrin is available under the brand names of leading insecticide manufacturers. Consult your local dealer and county agent.

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)
Butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots ..... lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate cns, dms ..... lb .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root domn. bls ..... lb .65 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works frt. alld ..... lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms, frt. alld ..... lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Cyprus ..... lb .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Anisic powder dms ..... lb 24 - .25
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene 80-85% bbls, works lb 1.10 - —
90% bbls works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls, frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works ..... lb. .50 - .52
solution, chys ..... lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 23.40 - 25.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots. oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo, dms. kilo 90.00 - 100.00
Argols, min. 80% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root bls ..... lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bots prompt shipt lb .80 .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd. bbls. dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Ashestine (see Talc fibrous N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines .. ton. 1,137.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 387.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 10.75 - 13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... lb. 5.73 - 6.50

B

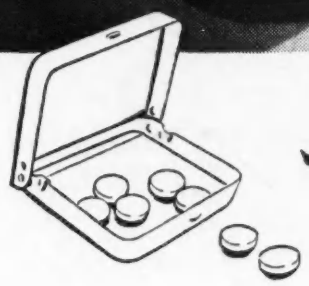
Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
tree bark bgs ..... lb .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald ... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, cns., c.l ..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms, c.l., works ... ton 55.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
t.c.l. works. ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .58 - .60
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —

Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech., chys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride chys, works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs, dms c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
t.c.l. works, unit ... lb. .0210 .0225
gamma 50% dust, dry distributors, dms, c.l. dlvd., gamma unit lb. .023 - —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb 1.02 - —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works.
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Muskegon, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 .35
Sparrows Point, Md ... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride chys, frt. equald lb. .13 .20
Benzoyl chloride chys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide pure fib ctns, works, lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate USP t.f.c., cns, dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech chys, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate bots ..... lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 - 10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol resublimed dms, works lb. 78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l. works ..... lb. .32 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, lib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine tech, bbls., works ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine dms, works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Channel

Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works .. lb. .95 - —
Beth root bls ..... lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst ..... gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, for lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst, dms ..... lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms ..... lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms .. lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF fib dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide fib dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bordeaux mixture, ngs, c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse, paint lb .15 .21
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., t.c.l., ship't point ... lb. .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾ - 22½
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works .. lb. .07 - —
ngs, c.l. works lb. 0740 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
ngs, ctns, t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

Continental is the largest producer of utility containers in the U. S. The Continental line of steel containers includes lug cover pails, utility cans, flaring pails and closed-head drums in light and heavy gauges. After serving their original purpose, they can be re-used in many different ways.



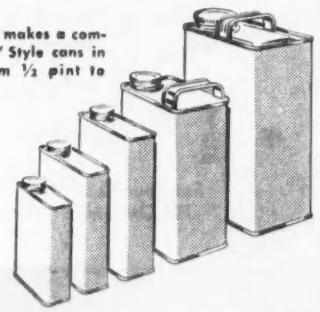
Sure Relief FOR SHIPPING HEADACHES

Damaged shipments are a headache. They put a dent in profits and strain customer relations. Those headaches will leave in a hurry when heavier products are packed in Continental steel containers.

Continental's rugged pails and drums are built to take it. They give top protection during every mile of travel, weather the roughest handling, and come up beaming sales appeal.

There's no question that it is sound salesmanship to put trade-mark and sales message on the side of every pail and drum that's shipped—and the better the lithography the better the salesmanship. Continental's master lithographers have the skill and experience to lithograph steel containers in colors and designs that really sing. Another good sales idea is to standardize labels . . . give the entire line a family appearance.

Continental also makes a complete line of "F" Style cans in every size from ½ pint to one gallon.



CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Eastern Division: 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .10 .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus hgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 0950- —
semi reinforcing hgs., c.l., works lb 04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l., works lb. 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, hgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.120.00 —
N Y whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.120.00 140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —

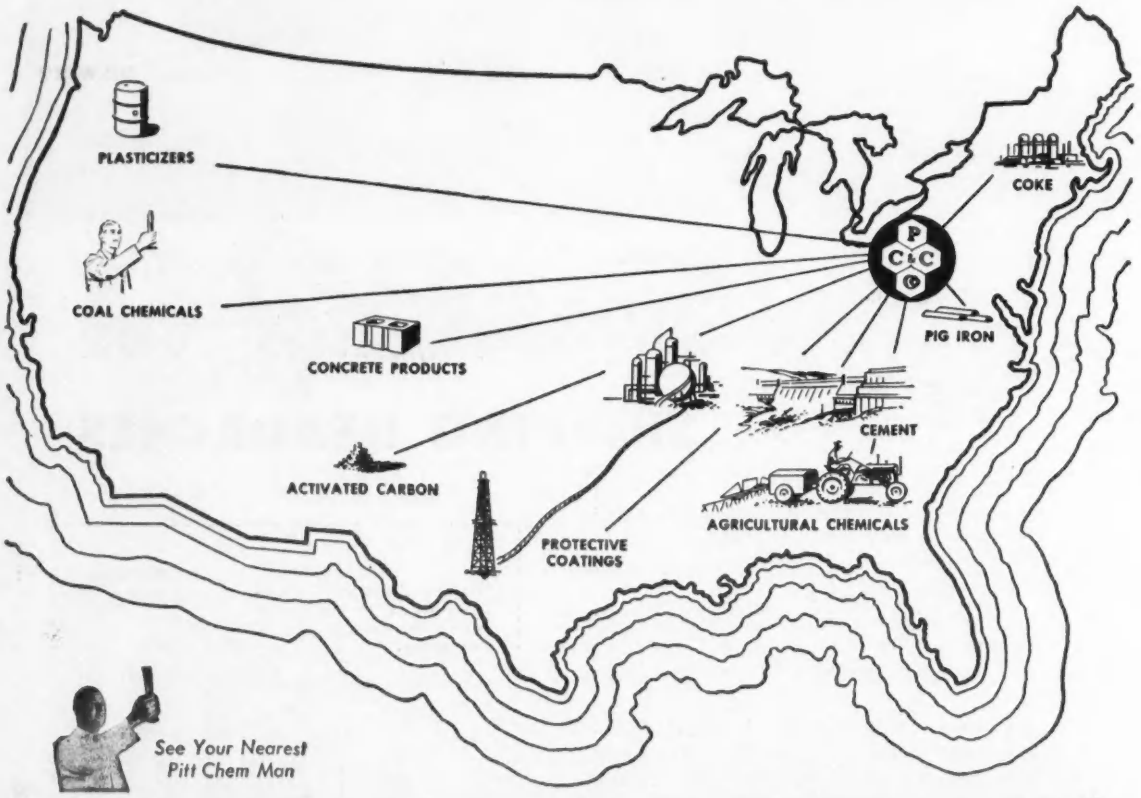
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Blue, Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —

Borax, tech., crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bromine purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd, dms, l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, tars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13

Serving the Nation
with Basic Products for
INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE



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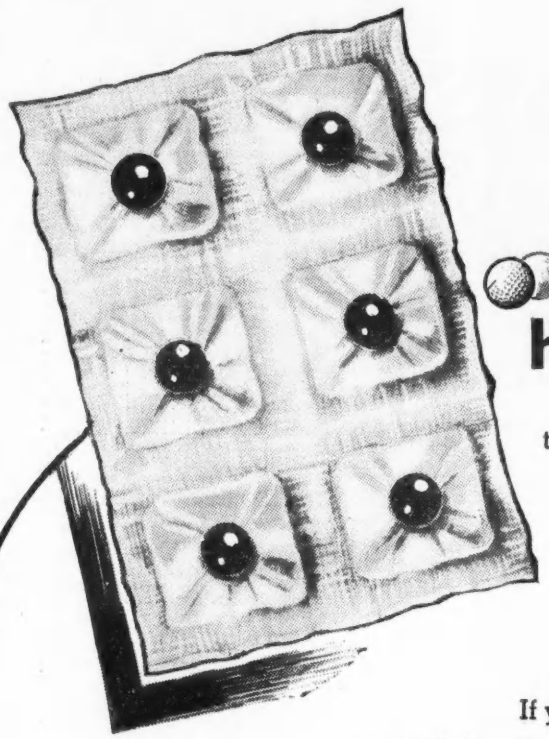
OFFICES: New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Tulsa • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco

Some thoughts on GOLF *and Pharmaceutical Manufacture*



How much good golf and good pharmaceutical manufacture are alike!

I remember a lot of years ago when I was first taking some lessons in golf, the "pro" kept insisting that good control of the club made for good follow-through.... Of late years I've remembered that more than once.

Here, at Strong Cobb, when it comes to control we've always kept our eye on the ball... an average of 23 different holes for each product as it goes over the course. And then one day we realized we were stopping just short of the last hole... the plastic package! If you don't control the package, you don't thoroughly control the product, and then you're in the rough!

So we started the Seal-Crimp operation. And that involved more control because Strong Cobb doesn't just make seal-crimp packages... it runs a number of controls on them too! Controls for packaging materials specifications, simulated climatic conditions, seal control, tablet erosion, and so on. And that's like good golf—good control from laboratory to finished Seal-Crimp package... to the last flag on the course....

Yours for better control in golf, pharmaceutical manufacture, and Seal-Crimp packaging.

PRESIDENT

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

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Originators and Developers of the **AMPIN®** *for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection*

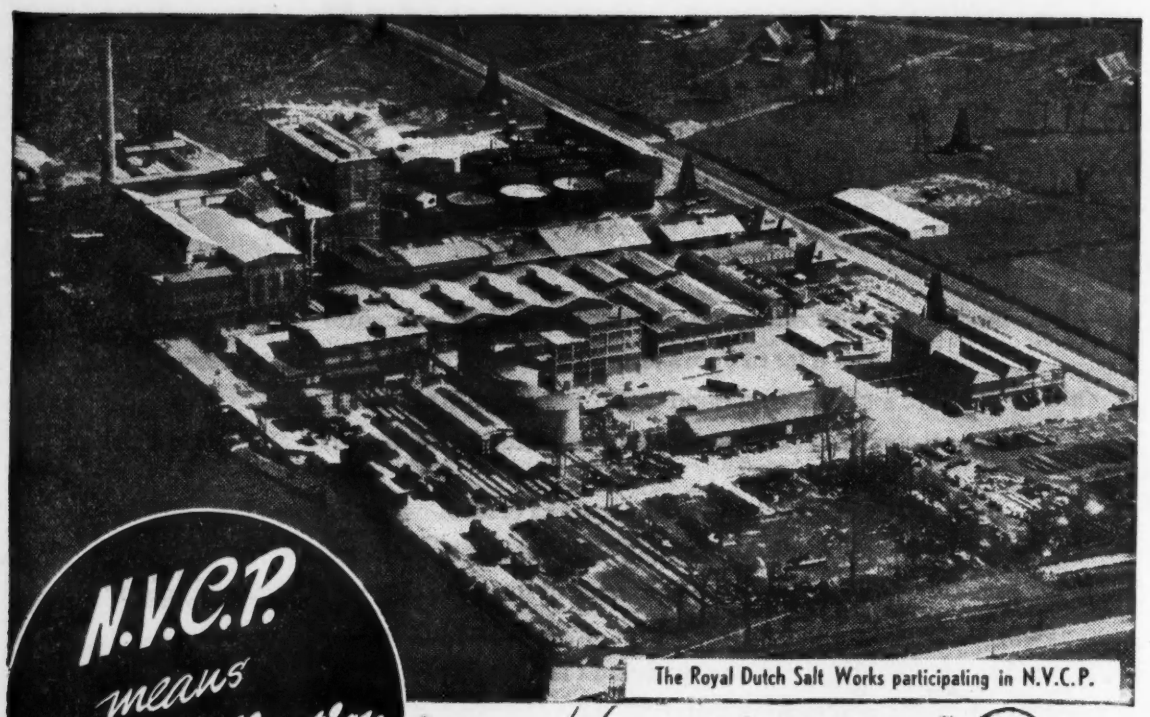
Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Pinewood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd ..... ton 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride cryst., purified, bbls., jars ..... lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ..... ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... ton 59.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ..... ton 10.50 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ..... ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms ..... lb .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms ..... lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis ..... cs. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms ..... lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs or more, works ..... lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works ..... lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ..... lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12

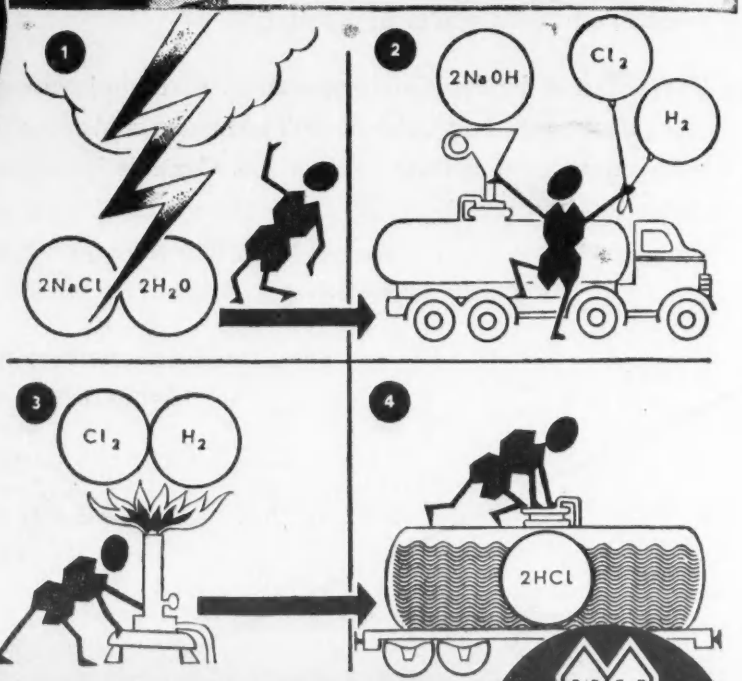
Calcium pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton 95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works ..... lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. ..... lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works ..... lb 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works ..... lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 57-60% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .73 - .95

Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls ..... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. ..... lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb, .08 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb, .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb, .10 - —
W of Rockies, frt. alld. lb, .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb, .07¼- —
W of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd ..... lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units ..... .18 - —
3,350 A units per gram ..... lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point ..... lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point ..... lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock ..... lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock ..... lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J ..... lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
longstick ..... lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs ..... lb. .15¾- .16
broken, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls ..... lb. .21 - .21½
broken, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls ..... lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .27 - .28
medium, bls ..... lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls ..... lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Cassia fistula, bskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports ..... long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..... unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works ..... lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works ..... lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works ..... lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works ..... lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs ..... lb. .55 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works ..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..... ton. 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ..... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs, c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 - —


The Royal Dutch Salt Works participating in N.V.C.P.

N.V.C.P. means centralization of supplies



N. V. C. P. is the Sales Office of 7 basic Dutch chemical industries.

Through combining of sources a continuously expanding range of products is entering into production.

In addition to the Dutch production there is an extensive import and transit trade by N.V.C.P.

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Netherlands Sales Office for Chemical Products
(Nederlandsch Verkoopkantoor voor Chemische Producten N.V.)

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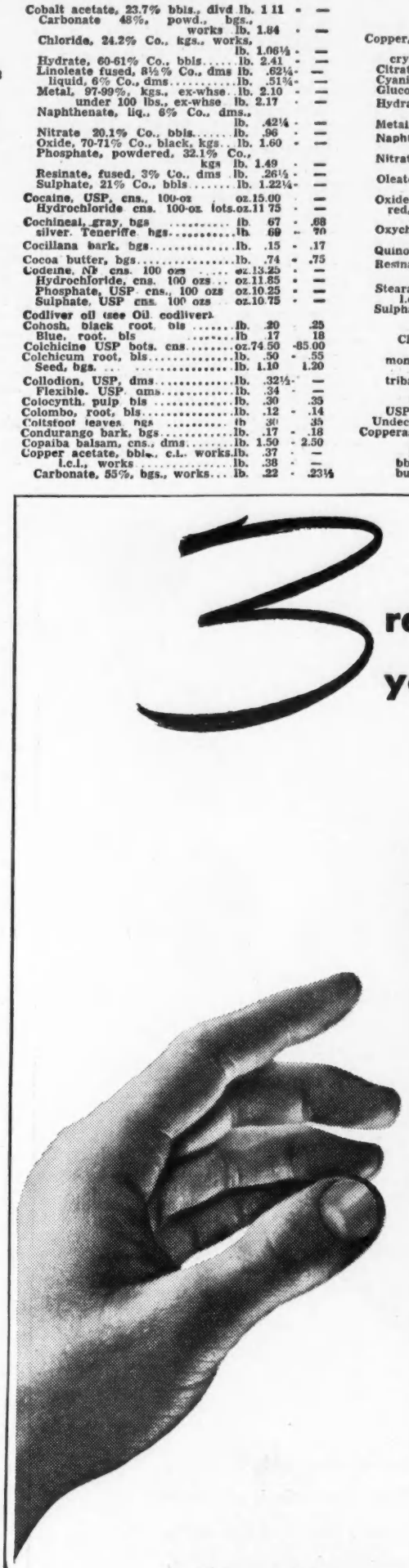
N V C P

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloronaphthalene, 2-toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb. 24.00 -25.00
40%, tins, pails, works lb. 48.00 -50.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb. 40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb. 13.00 -14.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27½ - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Citral, bots, cns. lb. 8.10 - 9.30
Citronella, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.10 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .44 - .47
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .44 - .47
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .14½ - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd. lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .51¾ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls. lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. 67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs. lb. 69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .74 - .75
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs. oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs. oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .30 - .33
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Copper, chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .23¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2585 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470 - 2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —

Chestnut Extract—Creosote Carbonate

Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 185.00 - —
Pacific ports ton. 175.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs. lb. 14½ - .15
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 80.00 -83.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd. cans lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cranesbill root, bls lb .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 .36
imported, kgs. lb. .36¾ - .37
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 —
Beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 2.90



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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

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Cresol—Dimethylethanolamine

Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald.	lb.	.158	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.161	—
ret dms. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.168	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.171	—
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.161/2	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.155	—
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
Cryolite nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	16.25	—
Cube root powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots works	lb.	.27	.30
Cubeb berries. XX NF bgs	lb.	.55	.60
powd., cs	lb.	.65	.70
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.55	.75
Cumene dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	—
tank, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.23½	.24
Iranian, bgs	lb.	.23½	.24
Cutch extract 50% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½	—
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades. 20.6% N. gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts,	ton.	54.00	—
pulv. 21% N. bgs. same basis	unit-ton.	2.60	—
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.11¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼	—
Cyclohexanol tech. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.39¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.38¼	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works.	cyl.	1.48.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	1.12.00	—
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots.	gal.	.36	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	—

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.55	.60
DDD tech. fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42	.50
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44	.51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	49.25	—
18½% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	62.75	63.75
Rock, 14½%P. paper bgs., works	ton.	50.00	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.13½	.14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.21	.22
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.20	.21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls	lb.	.38	.38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms	lb.	30.00	34.00
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	7.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	8.47	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.62	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.22	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.37	—
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.32	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.47	—
white paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.06	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.21	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, bgs	lb.	.0660	.0910
Dextrose, USP dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.00	5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	—
tech. bots, works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.	
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.90	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom. purified, bgs., c.l., Atl.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.75¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.76¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.74	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	.40¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	.41¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39	—
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¼	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68¼	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61½	—
Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.75	.83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).			
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicyclonexylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48¼	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¼	.34¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¼	.35¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	.33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.62¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.63¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60½	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.32½	—
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26	—
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¼	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65¾	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots	kilo.	180.00	240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	10.00	12.50
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls	lb.	1.10	1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	8.00	10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.40½	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.39½	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more	gram.	.324	—
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.384	—
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.766	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms	lb.	1.15	1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾	.42
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	.43
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.49¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.25	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28¾	.31¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.32¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	.30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38¼
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.34	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—

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Dinitroanilin—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains, Water-Soluble

Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..... lb. .20 - —
purified, dms ..... lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. frt alld E..... lb. .19 - —
tanks frt alld E..... lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms ..... lb. .10 - —
refd., dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .14 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
t.c.l. frt alld..... lb. .42½ - .43
tanks frt. alld ..... lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
t.c.l. ..... gal. .39 - —
t.c.l., whse., N. Y..... gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms. c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd N. Y. ..... gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate dms. c.l., works..... lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works... lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .23 - —
tech., tankcars, works..... lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt equald, lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock..ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls..... lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls..... lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..... lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5 lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. ..... lb 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns ..... lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. ..... lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. ..... lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. ..... lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. ..... lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. ..... lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. ..... lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. ..... lb 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. ..... lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. ..... lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. ..... lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. ..... lb 6.70 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. ..... lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. ..... lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. ..... lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. ..... lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. ..... lb 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. ..... lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. ..... lb 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns ..... lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns..... lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. ..... lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.. lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext D&C, No. 1 cns. lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. .. lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD..... lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G.... lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G ..... lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc..... lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B..... lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R..... lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y..... lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR..... lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc..... lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc..... lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B..... lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T..... lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR ..... lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B..... lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown..... lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc... lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc... lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc ..... lb 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc.... lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B ..... lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc..... lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC..... lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M ..... lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc. 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Prisulphon brown BCW conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green GXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc ..... lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc ..... lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml. cryst lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc .. lb 1.10 - —
683 Crystal violet powder .. lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra ..... lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra .... lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc. 125% lb. 2.90 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
863 Nigrosine WSJ ..... lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX ..... lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc ..... lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B ..... lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B ..... lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue BS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1130 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste ..... lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, EBN lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V..... lb. 1.06 - —

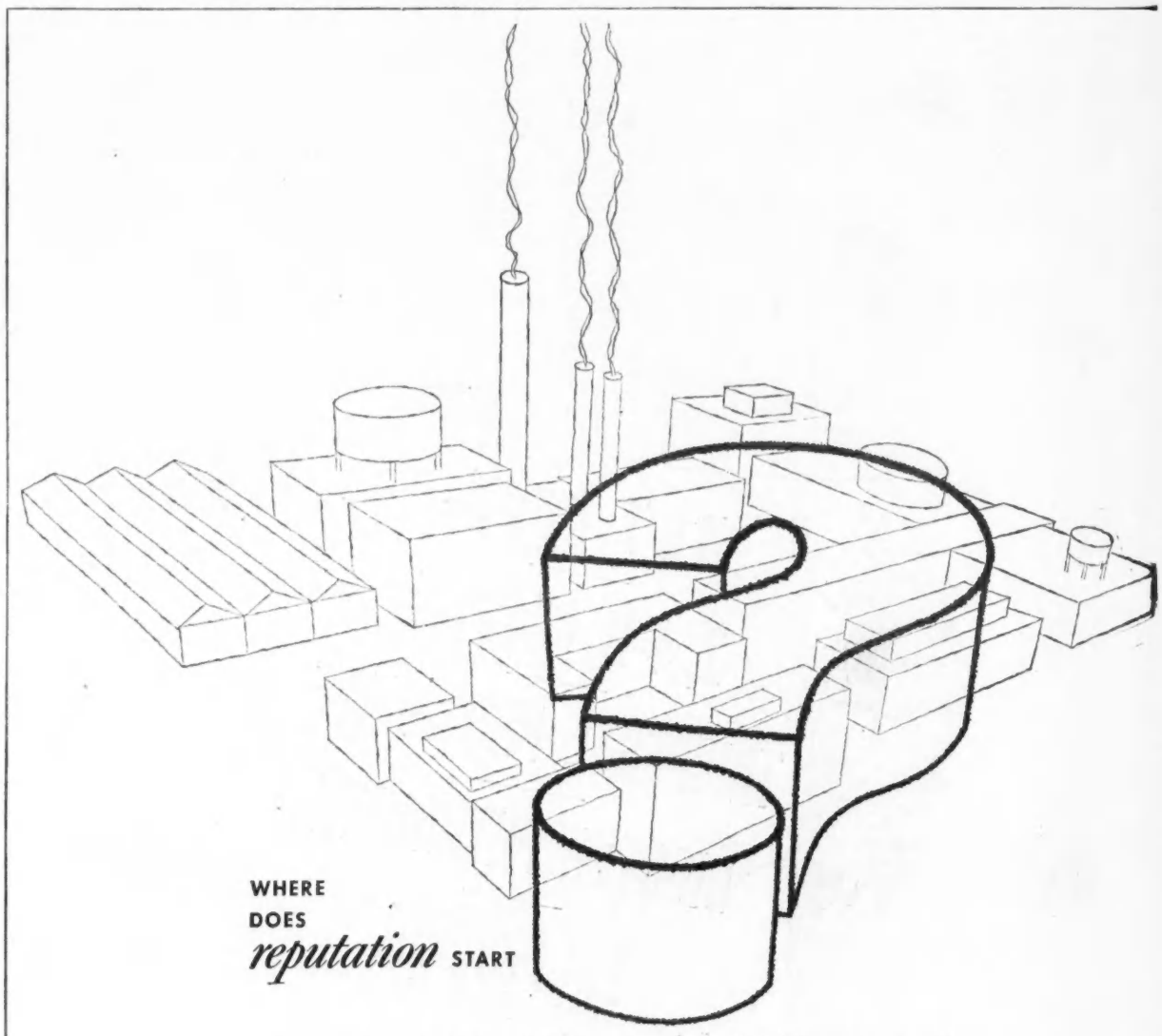
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW ..... lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B..... lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works.
Black blue No 550 ..... lb 81 - —
Jet, No 551 ..... lb 89 - —
Brown R conc ..... lb 1.72 - —
Orange R brilliant..... lb 90 - —
Red 4 B, conc ..... lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C ..... lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. ..... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.
Auramine O ..... lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue ..... lb 1.21 - —
Jet ..... lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb 86 - —
Chrysodine R extra ..... lb 60 - —
Y extra ..... lb 64 - —
Fuchsine conc ..... lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc..... lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B ..... lb 4.33 - —
Safranine Y conc ..... lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B ..... lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms sellers' works
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb 86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc ..... lb 47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb 90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ..... lb 91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c higher.



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Reputation, most cherished of all business assets, is difficult to achieve and must ever be earned over and again. In a business such as ours, the job of building and preserving reputation is the responsibility of everyone in the organization: management, the men and women in the plant, sales, service and office forces. With us, of course, the job *starts* in the Mallinckrodt laboratories, with the experienced chemists who control every process, supervise every operation, and develop and produce fine chemicals to meet the high specifications of industry. These facilities are conscientiously maintained so that our customers, as well as ourselves, can be sure that the Mallinckrodt reputation is earned again with every ampul, bottle, drum—or carload.

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Echinacea Root—Fustic Extract

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Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.31
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .32 - .40
Elecampane root bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd. bbls. bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .96 - 1.00
anydrous bots 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech ngs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP cryst. ngs. c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. No prices.
Eserine bots ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Ethyl oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniiin dms. frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .42½- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons works. ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13½
French, bgs ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ..ton. 120.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ..ton. 115.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..ton. 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ..ton. 41.50 - —
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ..ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ..ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ..ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ..ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works ..lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ..ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ..... ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ..... ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l ..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls..lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks..gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks..gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks..gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root bls..lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls..lb. .15 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs..lb. .19 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .20 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms..lb. 2.20 - 3.70
prime, cns., dms..lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Geranyl acetate, cns..lb. 3.60 - 4.15
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls..lb. .35 - .35½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat, lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs..lb. .62 - .62½
No. 3, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs..lb. .57 - .58
Nigerian, split, bgs..lb. .34 - .34½
Ginseng root cs..lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53⅜- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots..oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls..lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs..lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots..oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs..lb. .39 - .40
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse..lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, works..lb. .08¾- —
house, works..lb. .09¾- —
white, choice, works..lb. .13¾- —
yellow, works..lb. .10 - —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. & ot Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .93 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld..lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs..lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated..lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable..lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs..lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac resin, NF, cs..lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs..lb. 49 .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins..lb 1.90 —
Liquid, NF, bots, cbys..lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs..lb. .40 - .50
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs..lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs..lb. .17½- .19½

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs..lb. No prices.
C, bgs..lb. .32 33
CBB, bgs..lb. .27 28
CNE, bgs..lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs..lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs..lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs..lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs..lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs..lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs..lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs..lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs..lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, ngs..lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs..lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs..lb .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs..lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs..lb. 09½- .11
seeds, bgs..lb. 12½- .13½
Elemi, cns..lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .20½- —

Gum, euphorbium, cs..lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs..lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs..lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls..lb. .90 - 1.00
Ghatti, No 2, bgs..lb 35 37
No 3, bgs..lb 31 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls..lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bbls..lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls..lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs..lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean powd., bgs..lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs..lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Mastic, cs..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs..lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs..lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cns..lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs..lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha bgs..lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 3.90 - 3.00
No 2, cs..lb 3.50 4.00
No. 3, cs..lb 2.75 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls..lb 1.25 1.35
Yacca, bgs..lb 06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan..ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald..ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —

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GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

The Heyden family of glycerophosphates have long been recognized as standards of quality and purity by the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (powder)
FERRIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (powder)
GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID (35% solution)
MAGNESIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (powder)
MANGANESE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (powder)
POTASSIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (75% solution)
SODIUM BETA-GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (reagent)
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (crystals and powder)
(also 50% and 75% solutions)

OTHER HEYDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL, PERFUME AND COSMETIC INDUSTRIES

ACETANILID
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COPPER PROTEIN
CREOSOTE
CREOSOTE CARBONATE
ETHYL BENZOATE
GUAIACOL
GUAIACOL CARBONATE
GUAIACOLSULFONATES
ICHTHAMMOL
METHENAMINE
METHYL BENZOATE
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PROPYL GALLATE
RESORCINOL
SACCHARIN
SALICYLATES
SALICYLIC ACID
SILVER, COLLOIDAL (Collargol®)
SILVER PROTEIN
SODIUM BENZOATES
STREPTOMYCIN
SULFIDAL®
TIN PROTEIN
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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Gypsum, Stucco—Lavender Flowers

Gypsum stucco, paper bags, c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 • —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 • —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 • —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 • 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .85 • .90
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 • .30
ground, bxs .....lb. .30 • .35
powder, bxs .....lb. .32 .37
Hellebore root, imp., white, whole, bls...lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 • .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.85 • 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .37 • —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 • .25
powd, bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 • .29
Heptane, uncustrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 • —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 • —
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .145 • .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 • —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld .....lb.17.00 • —
works .....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 • —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.450.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .18 • .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 • .25
Hydrastine, bots.....lb.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots .....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots .....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.85 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. 5lb. cans., works lb. .50 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 • .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 • .26½
tanks .....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 • .95
tech. dms. frt. equald.....lb. .73 • .75
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.60 -10.50
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .40 • .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 • .55

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 • .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests .....lb. 2.14 • 2.10
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 • .28¼
Indol, CP, bots. .....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 • 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 • 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 • 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.60 -17.00
Beta, cans .....lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 • 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.40 • 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .28 • .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 • —
dms. .....lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works.. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 • —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 • 6.25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms .....lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd..lb. 4.45 • 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld..lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs..lb. .64 • .68
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .78 • .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 • .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .46 • —
ton lots .....lb. .47 • —
less ton lots .....lb. .48 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.31.00 • —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP, gran., dms....lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms .....lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 • .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 • 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 • .97
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns .....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works...lb. .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopreylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 • 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls .....lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 • .50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .14 • .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 • .65

K

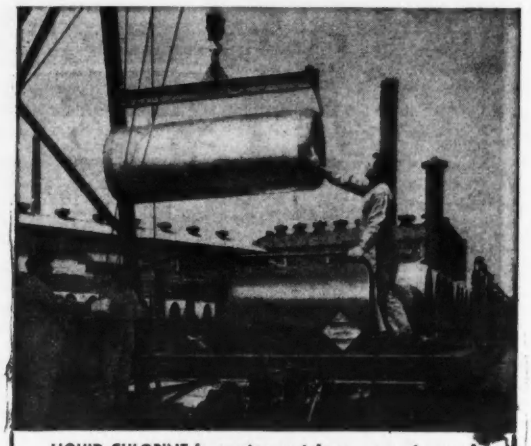
Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .80 • .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls .....lb. .25 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .126 • .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .09 • .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks..gal. .101 • —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .11 • —
Kola nuts, bgs .....lb. .09 • .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 • 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works.....lb. .34 • .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 • .40
USP, dms., works.....lb. .35 • .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .1620- —
Larkspur seed, bgs .....lb. .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 • .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. 10½- .12
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls. .....lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 • —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. fn. .55 • .60
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .16 • .20
select, bls.....lb. .60 • .65

HOOKER CHEMICALS

basic for: SYNTHETIC FIBERS
TEXTILE PROCESSING
DYESTUFF MANUFACTURE



LIQUID CHLORINE in one-ton containers—one of several convenient packages in which Hooker ships this high-purity bleaching agent.

Directly or indirectly, the textile industry depends upon Hooker for uniform high quality chemicals.

Viscose Rayon, for example, employs Hooker Chemicals all the way from the manufacture of dissolving pulp (chlorine and caustic soda) to the final production of fibers (caustic soda, lauryl pyridinium chloride, sodium sulfide, sodium sulfhydrate).

Textile Processing uses Hooker Caustic Soda for kier boiling, mercerizing, in sodium hypochlorite bleach, and as a dyebath assistant. Hooker Chlorinated Paraffin is used in formulations that make canvas water-repellent and fire-retardant.

Dyestuffs . . . Although we do not manufacture dyes, we provide over 30 dyestuff intermediates that go into the making of the finished textile product. The most important of these are listed at the right.

Special Products . . . We are interested in working with dyestuff and specialty manufacturers to develop new intermediates for use in dyes, mothproofing compounds, flame retardants, and similar products. In addition to the products we regularly supply, we have provided many new and special chemicals, on pilot plant or commercial scale. Your inquiry is invited.

FOR UP-TO-DATE DELIVERY INFORMATION . . . please keep in touch with your Hooker sales representative. He will keep you informed of any changes in the delivery situation, and will notify you promptly as materials become available.

For Rayon Manufacture and Processing

Caustic Soda	Lauryl Pyridinium Chloride
Sodium Sulfhydrate	Sodium Sulfide

For Textile Processing

Benzoic Acid	Muriatic Acid
Caustic Soda	Sodium Sulfhydrate
Chlorine	Sodium Sulfide
Chlorinated Paraffin	

For Dyestuff Manufacture

Aluminum Chloride	Monochloroacetic Acid
Benzoyl Chloride	m-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride
Benzyl Chloride	p-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride
Caustic Soda	Phenyl Isocyanate
Chlorine	Sodium Sulfhydrate
Chlorobenzenes	Sodium Sulfide

• • •

For the complete list of Hooker Chemicals, send for Bulletin 100. For properties, specifications and typical uses of any chemicals listed here, ask for Technical Data Sheets. Please request them on your business letterhead.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

New York, New York • Wilmington, California • Tacoma, Washington

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

1-519

CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • CHLOROBENZENES • SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • THIONYL CHLORIDE

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .32 - —
gran. powd., dms. lb. .33 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frct. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms., lb. .39 - —
Iodine, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680 - —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21½
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't p., frt. alld lb. .1805 - .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white: basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bis lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bis lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 10.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 10.25 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Inland, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 16.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 12.50 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 48.50-49.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 48.00 -48.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls. kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride cryst., dms. lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls. dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, hots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

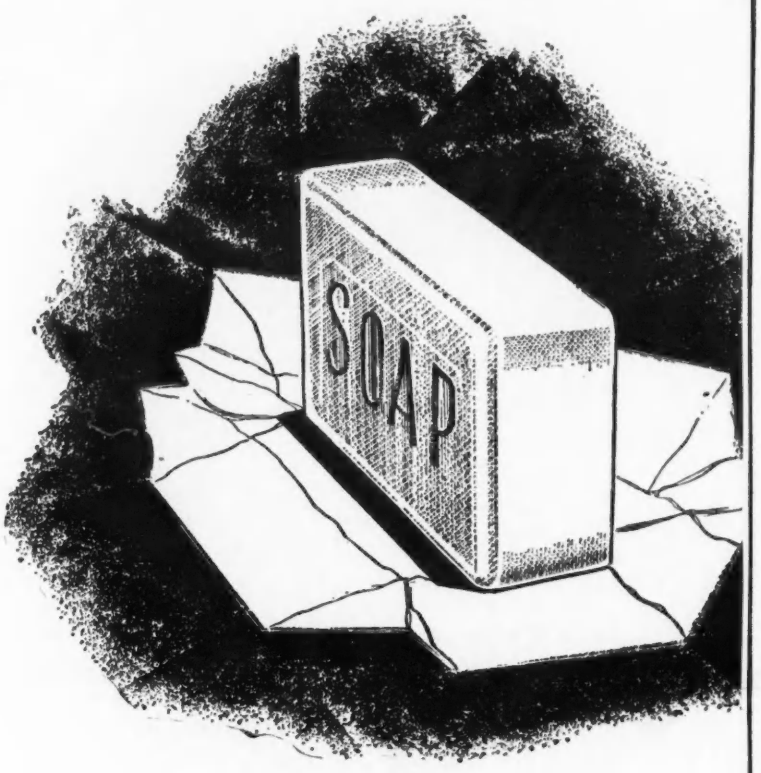
M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.65 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.23 - 1.25
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.18 - 1.20
broken, cs. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. .29 - .33
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalsh, Wash. ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.

Lead Acetate—Malva Leaves

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb 1.83 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb 75 —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 1.20
Blue, bls lb. .90 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38



Soap wrapper that can't mold

The casein-coated soap wrapper that is protected by Monsanto Santobrite *can't mold* in any climate. This protection, built-in by the paper maker, is inexpensive.

The addition of Santobrite (sodium pentachlorophenate, technical) during paper manufacturing gives *complete protection* against surface microbiological growth. As little as 2.0% of Santobrite, based on the dry weight of casein, gives the desired result. Santobrite may also be added to adhesives. Mold organisms flourish in them, too.

If you have the problem of moldy wrappers slowing down your soap sales, write for complete details on the use of Santobrite. See how easy it is to eliminate the difficulty. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
to control weeds, insects and other pests

INSECTICIDES
Nifos* T (Tetraethyl-Pyrophosphate, Technical)
ortho-Dichlorobenzene (Commercial Grade)
Niran* (Parathion)
Santobane* (DDT)
Santochlor* (Paradichlorobenzene)

FUNGICIDES
Copper 8* Quinolinolate
Santobrite* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen* 1 (ortho-Benzyl-parachlorophenol, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Biolite*

HERBICIDES
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
Santobrite (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Sodium Trichloroacetate

ODORANTS
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. (Synthetic)
Santomask*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Mandrake Root—Molybdenum Trioxide

Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls..... lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs..... lb. 12 - 12½
Borate, tech., bbls..... lb. 24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works..... lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd. dms works lb. 20 - .22
Dioxide, African, nattery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 - 91.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..... lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate bbls, works..... lb. 34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn. dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls..... lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms..... lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. 47 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E..... ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs., dlvd. S E lb. 05¼ .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E..... ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms..... lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark E. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..... ton. 88.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..... ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs..... lb. 1.10 1.35
small cs..... lb. .85 1.00

Mannitol, com'l, dms., works..... lb. 40 - .43
reagent 50-lb dms. works..... lb. 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls..... lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls..... lb. .39 - .39½
Chilean, bls..... lb. .32 - .32½
French, bls..... lb. .39 - .39½
Peruvian, bls..... lb. .30 - .30½
Matico leaves, bls..... lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works. lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works..... lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots..... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots..... lb. 11.90 - 12.30
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works..... lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works..... lb. .80 - —

Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld... lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse..... gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..... lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..... lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works.. lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works.. lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works..... lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .03 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works..... lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 05%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works..... lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots ...lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns..... lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns..... lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l..... lb. .15¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l..... lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l..... lb. .36½- .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots ..... lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..... lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works..... lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works. lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks..gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo. powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

WE NEED YOUR EMPTY DRUMS

The problem of obtaining enough metal chemical containers to avoid shipping delays has become acute

THE PROMPT RETURN of our empty drums will relieve the situation substantially . . . will help to keep the flow of chemicals moving to you.

Every drum of Shell chemicals now carries self-addressed return markings. You simply have your delivery agent pick up the drum when empty and return it to the address on the label . . . freight collect.

Return your empties . . . you'll get your chemicals quicker.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION:
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

WESTERN DIVISION:
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. 61½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .13 - .13¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton.50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms. c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04868- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.13.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bbls., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, 5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .55 - .56
splits, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
West Indian, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms. c.l gal. .19 - —
t.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A. bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb 1.75 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb 150.00 160.00
seed, bots lb.100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .50 - .65
Avocado, cns, dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 1.70 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.10 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil Rhodium wood)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb.20.00 28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .69
white, dms. lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3875- —
t.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4125- —
t.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l. lb. .4035- —
t.c.l. lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., t.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 1, brazilian, tanks lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .3675- —
t.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .3825- —
t.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .3630- —
t.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms lb. .26 .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns. dms lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil Tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Java, true, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75

Notable

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by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

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FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

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FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY
VERONA

Oil, Coconut—Oil, White Mineral

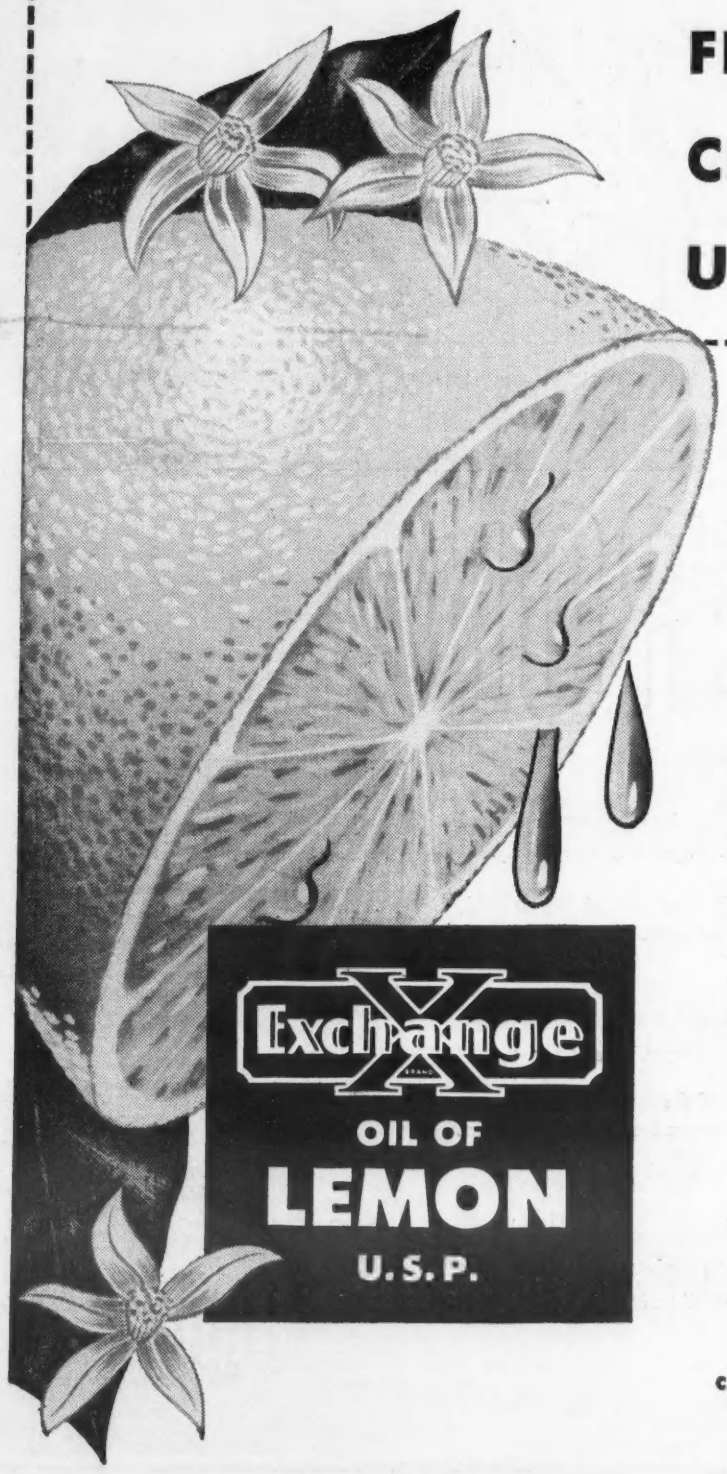
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .22¼- —
deodorized tax incl dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 25.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .16½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .07½Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - .03½
refined, dms lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20 - —
Costus, bots. oz. 21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .16½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - .03½
salad, dms. lb. .24 Nom.
tanks lb. .22 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton cns lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude
Cubeb, cns. lb 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Oil, eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
70-75%, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Oil, ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .20½- .21
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .22½- .23
prime, burning, dms lb. .24½- .25
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.45
38-42%, ester, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 6.75 -10.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 4.50 - 8.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.30 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 7.00 - 7.50
West Indian, cns lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1930- —
l.c.l. lb. .1990- .2030
tankcar lb. .1830- —
tankwagon lb. .1860- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .1350- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2110- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2310- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2010- —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Oil, mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms lb. .37½- .38
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .32 - .34
tankcars lb. .30 - .32
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .23½- .23¾
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.15
foots, dms. lb. .19½- .20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 2.25 3.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .27 - .27¼
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 16.00 -23.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .18 - —
refined, dms lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.55 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., div. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .26 Nom.
Red, double dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27
tanks lb. .24¼- —
saponified, dms. lb. .22½- .23¾
tanks lb. .21 - —
single dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24½
tanks lb. .21¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 15.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .1350- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2110- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2310- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2010- —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .29 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .16¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .08 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .04 - .04½
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1868- —
l.c.l. lb. .1928- .1968
tanks lb. .1768- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1773- —
l.c.l. lb. .1833- .1873
tanks lb. .1673- —
salad, dms lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .20½- .21
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., inc., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .38½ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .38½- .39
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 23.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns lb 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.25.00 -35.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms. lb. .25¾- .27
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .17 - .17¼
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12.00 —
Opium USP cns lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium thopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 —
Chrome Cl' bbls., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C., & of Miss. R., includ Davenport Tenn. and N. C., & of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c Miss. N. C., S. C. Tenn Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers dis lb 40 - 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian bgs. lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same oasis lb. .33 - —
tanks same oasis lb .31 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin d m s., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lo. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .190 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. 50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.73 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Parthenol bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Czech, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Para-anisidin dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paraceresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. 50 - —
Methylether, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121-123 ASTM, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .43½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .48 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 2.30
tech., ref'd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulfononamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .43
powder bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton 69.00 - —

Oil, Wintergreen—Pentane

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.08
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl 15½ —
500,000 units vl 28 —
1,000,000 units vl 52 —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl 10¾ —
200,000 units vl 16 —
500,000 units vl 30½ —
1,000,000 units vl 57 —
2,000,000 units vl 1.03 —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .43 .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 23 .26
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb 20¼ —
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .34 —
t.c.l., works lb 35 .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13¼

For late summer shipment from California . . .

SAFFLOWER OIL

. . . in various grades

Present economy studies, together with oil comparison research, indicate that Safflower Oil will shortly have a very definite place among the vehicles and vehicle raw materials available to the Protective Coatings and Floor Coverings industries.

It will definitely pay you to thoroughly investigate this oil. Write for free bulletin describing characteristics of safflower oil in comparison with linseed and soya oils. Samples for test work available now upon request.

ALSO AVAILABLE: information on supplies, characteristics and future prospects for such supported commodities as Walnut oil, Tung oil, Linseed oil and Soya oil, as well as oils for edible and inedible industrial use.

PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

62 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

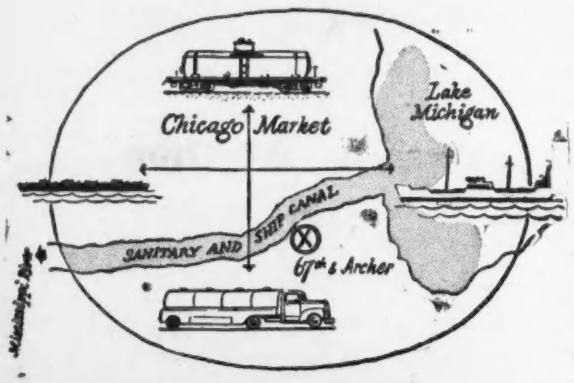
BALTIMORE—W. R. McClayton
BOSTON—Raw Materials Co.
CHICAGO—Daniel G. Heraley Co.
CINCINNATI—Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—W. W. Richerson Co.
DENVER—Roger Gormly
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Pepper—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.65	- 1.66
June-July shipment	lb.	1.64	- 1.65
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
birdeyes, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.22	- .22½
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.38	- .39
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Mexican, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	- .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.45	- .46
Sudanese small, bgs	lb	42	- 43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21
White, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.80	- .85
imported bls	lb	80	- .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½	- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	- —
Petrolatum, USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	- 2.90
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	- 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	- 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	- 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	- 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	- 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	- 2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	- 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.875
ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
ems., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	- —
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	- 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	- 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.31	- —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.48	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	- —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	- .09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	- .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375-	.08750
range	gal.	.09125-	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.105	- —
No. 2	gal.	.1025-	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	- .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks refinery.	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.,	gal.	.16	- —
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	- —
Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.18½	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C	gal.	.19½	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	- —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	- .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	- —
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	- —
Newark	gal.	.18½	- —
New York	gal.	.18½	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tanks	gal.	.1225-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675-	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.45	- 2.70
100% bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	- —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	- 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.12	- —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	- —
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms. works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			

GENERAL AMERICAN opens new Chicago Tank Storage Terminal!

Now!...Develop the rich midwest market at lowest possible cost!



Make the Midwest your market! Develop the potential of this great inland industrial center. Enjoy all the advantages of your own private terminal . . . without risking capital . . . *without making any investment.*

The new terminal is ideally situated near Chicago's Clearing Industrial District at 67th and Archer on the Sanitary and Ship Canal. It's fully equipped with most modern facilities—special equipment guards against contamination of different types of liquids—protects against excessive evaporation. Everything for safe, profitable storage and complete distribution at lowest cost.

As a further aid, General American Tank Storage Terminal warehouse receipts represent the highest form of collateral. For financing, storage or distribution suggestions, call on your nearest General American representative.

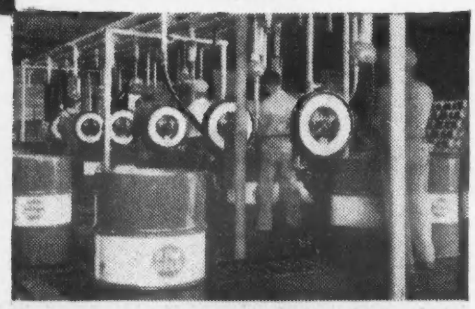
Aerial view of Carteret, N. J. Terminal

Your petroleum products *packed in drums or barrels...*

With no investment in equipment, General American customers at Carteret, N. J., and Goodhope, La. enjoy all the convenience of private barreling and drumming.

Your own product . . . blended to your specifications, can be handled in this manner . . . packed and ready for quick distribution. These two terminals also offer complete facilities for rapid canning of petroleum products in all size containers including one-quart.

NOW IT'S FIVE STRATEGICALLY LOCATED TERMINALS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE ANYTHING THAT FLOWS THROUGH A PIPELINE—Alcohol, benzal, creosote, petroleum or vegetable oil, etc.



TANK STORAGE TERMINALS GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE MARK

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK STORAGE TERMINALS

A Division of General American Transportation Corporation

135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET • CHICAGO 90, ILLINOIS

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLIC TANK STORAGE SYSTEM

(Terminals: Chicago, Ill. • Carteret, N. J. • Goodhope, La. • Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas

Phosphate rock. Curacao. Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cas lb. .30 - .37
dms. c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulpnide, dms. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l. works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .20
Bbls ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb. .0488 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0511 - —
whse., N. Y. C. lb. .0655 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot bls lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo. 9.00 - 10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. tnc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .1054 - —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1029 - —
20 or more dms lb. .0909 - —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms. lb. .1148 - —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1123 - —
20 or more dms lb. .1003 - —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 - 37.00
t.c.l., works ton.37.00 - 41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 .06½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works oz.90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 - 15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½ - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Czech, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Polish, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .23

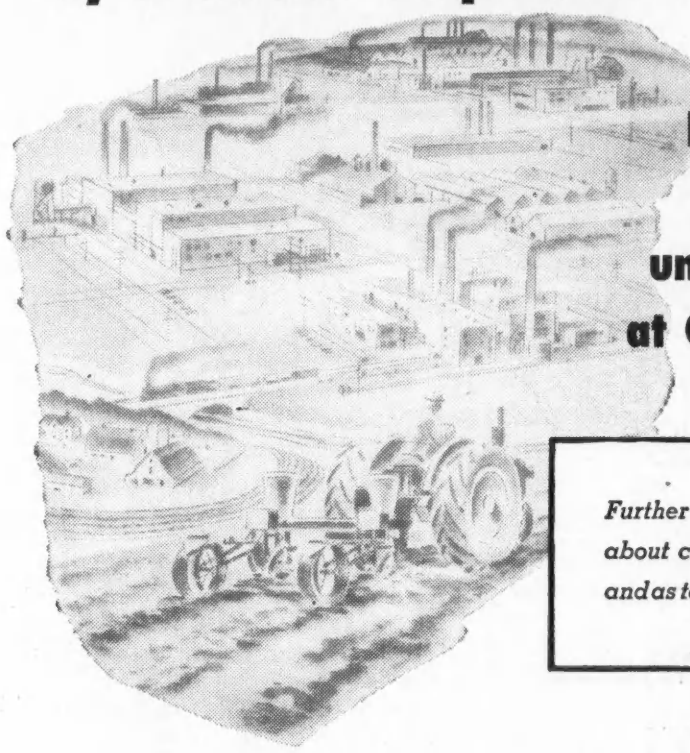
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .38½
powder dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½ - .55
Fluoride dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½ - .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½ - —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½

Potassium permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½ - .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾ - .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .726 - .780
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —

Potassium sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls, kgs lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark bls lb .25 .28
Berries bgs lb .70 .75
Prince's pine herb bls lb. .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs or more, works lb 3.75 4.00
spot lb 4.00 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 3.30 3.40

Phosphate Rock—Propyl Parahydroxybenzoate, USP

HIGH GRADE MURIATE OF POTASH WILL BE PRODUCED by DUVAL Sulphur and Potash Co.



New Plant and Refinery now under construction at Carlsbad, N. Mex.

Further announcement will be made about completion of the Duval Plant and as to when deliveries can be made.

ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON COMPANY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AS EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR DUVAL SULPHUR AND POTASH COMPANY

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DUVAL POTASH *FOR BETTER PRODUCTS OF FARM AND FACTORY*

Propylene Dichloride—Rotenone

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.50
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 6.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 2.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .18 - —
translucent, transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10⅞- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $3 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask.210.00 -212.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 6c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l. works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs works lb .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls frt equald lb. .24½- .26
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.82 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .80 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11¼
Portuguese, bls lb. .06½- .07
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.60 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —

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can save you money

Wyandotte Rayon Grade Caustic Soda is purer than most reagent grade caustics. And yet you pay no more for it. But that's just half the story. Because this Wyandotte Caustic is naturally pure. Produced by the Mercury Cell process, it needs no special purifying treatments.

One company we know of used to buy a regular grade of caustic and then they had to purify it. Now they buy Mercury Cell Caustic and pocket substantial savings.

Wyandotte Mercury Cell Caustic is free from sodium chloride, sodium chlorate, iron and practically all other impurities. It is shipped in specially lined tank cars, arrives ready for use without further processing.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
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CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
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Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03½ - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian bls.....lb .65 - 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.26.00 -28.00
Safrol, ums.....lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .85 - .88
Greek fancy bls.....lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
European, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .09¼ - .09½
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin ctns.....lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100%
Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.
100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran. dms .....lb. .15¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,
lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms .....lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots .....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd.,
cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls .....lb .40 - .45
Mexican, bls .....lb. .26 - .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb.. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, bls .....lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots .....oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ...lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., oxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled,
bgs...lb. .23 - .23½
natural, bgs .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .25½ - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld...lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs.,
1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb.a .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh,
bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh,
bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works
ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l.,
works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .29½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .87¾ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.
oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝ - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞ - —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz.
lots..oz. .56⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅜ - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms.,
1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz.
lots .oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls. bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l.,
works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works
100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works...
100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms .....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.
lb. .11½ - .13
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble,
bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ...lb. .54 - —
NF, white powd., dms., works,
ton lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E.
lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works
lb. .13½ - 15¼
solution, dms., works .....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ - .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works...
100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works
100 lbs. 1.40 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls, kgs, works.
lb .34 .35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms lb 7.15 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works
lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½ - .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms .....lb .21 —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms works .....lb .21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½ - .13¼

Rottenstone—Sodium Hydrosulphite

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works.
lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms .....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., anhydrous, dms., works.
lb. .16 - .17½
works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.15 —
Gluconate, dms. lb .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l.
dlvd lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.
lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms, works ..... lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½ - .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - .26

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Methanol • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene

Sodium Hydroxide—Spearmint Leaves

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
- USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½ - .26
- Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
- Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - 6.90
- photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - 7.15
- Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
  - gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

- Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.69 - —
- Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
  - 60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
  - tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ - —
- Lauryisulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
  - l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
- Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
  - l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
- tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —

Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.

- Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
  - bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
- Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
- Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
  - l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
  - dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
  - l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
- pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
  - l.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
  - bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
- Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
- Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
- Naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
- Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., en., works ton.46.50 - —
  - bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
  - imp 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
  - bulk, c.l. same basis ton.50.00 - —
- Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
  - l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
  - USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
- Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
  - l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
- hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½ - —
- Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
  - smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
- Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
  - smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
- Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
  - l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

- Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
  - l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - .21¾
- Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .21 - —
  - l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .22
- Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
  - powd., dms lb. .47 - —
- Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
- duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
- USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
- monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
- tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

- Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½ - —
  - smaller lots lb. .14 - —
- Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
  - ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .40 - —
  - smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
- tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
  - l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
- Salicylate USP, dms lb. .63 - —
- Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
  - l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
  - zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
  - zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
  - zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La. and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

- bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
- Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
  - l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
- Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
  - tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
- 52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
  - tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
- solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
- Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
  - l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
- Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .644 - .700
- Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .48 - .49
  - USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
- Succinamate, obls works lb. .22 - —
- Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½ - —
  - tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
- cryst (see Glauber's salt).
- USP, cryst., obls lb. .17 - .19
  - gran., bbls. lb. .17 - .17½
- Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
  - l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
- fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
- Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
  - l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
- regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
- powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
  - l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
- Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
- Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
- Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼ - —
  - l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
- liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
- Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
  - l.c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
- Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
  - tech, dms, works lb. .30 - —
- Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
  - tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
- Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
  - ctns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
  - 5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
  - 1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ - .11
- Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - .55
- Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½ - —
  - l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
  - 50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
  - l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
  - 10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
  - l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

- Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
  - l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
- Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —

Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l.,
- dms., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
  - l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —

Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).

Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms.,
- 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
- less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
- high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
- petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
  - Bayonne gal. .35 - —
- 150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
- 10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
- smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43

Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
- 10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —

Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
- ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
- powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39

Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
- ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
- less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
- tanks, works lb. .23½ - —

regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
- ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
- less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .15½ - —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.62.00 -63.00

protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
- 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
- smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28

mechanically refined, bgs.,
- 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
- 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
- smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —

Sparteine sulphate cns. oz. .85 - 1.25

Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65

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Designed to meet your most exacting needs —

Uniform Quality . . . . Widespread Availability
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Economical in Use . . . . Dependable Supply

Completely compatible — Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

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Performance tells the story.

Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Spikenard Root—Thiamine Mononitrate

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .34 - .38
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¼- —
powd. super bgs. c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Squill red tortified, powd. bbls. boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls.....lb. .12 .14
powd. bbls. bxs.....lb 16 18
St. Ignatius beans, ngs.....lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste, dms. works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs.....lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 .61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .35 - 38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax USP cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .17 - .20

Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls. works.....lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works...lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs...oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)

Sulphabenzamide dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms...lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms...lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.60 -11.10
powder.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms...lb.12.25 -12.75
powder.....lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, ...lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphaniamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms...lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —

Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract...long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export...long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis.....ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc. unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works...ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
inedible, extra, works.....lb. .13¾- —
fancy, works.....lb. .14 - —
special, works.....lb. .12½- —
No. 1, works.....lb. .11¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10 - —
50%, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago.....unit ton. 7.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Java, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. .....lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. .....lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works .....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .57 - —
tanks .....lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate 99% bots., dlvd....lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms.....lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms .....lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms ..lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —

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Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots.....
100 grams.100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .932 - .972
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works.lb. .79 - —
Metal.....lb. 1.11 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. 1.36 - 1.37
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.057 - 1.067
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .685 - .695
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼ - —
2-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01¼ - —
2-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls 4c. higher. Pac coast c.l. dlvd. t.c.l. ex whse. 4c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .48½ - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs.....lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. dms.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md.....gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tolylene diisocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100 oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. works ... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .65½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms.....lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
t.c.l. works.....lb. .48 - —
tanks.....lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt, equald lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175 - —
double-grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½ - —

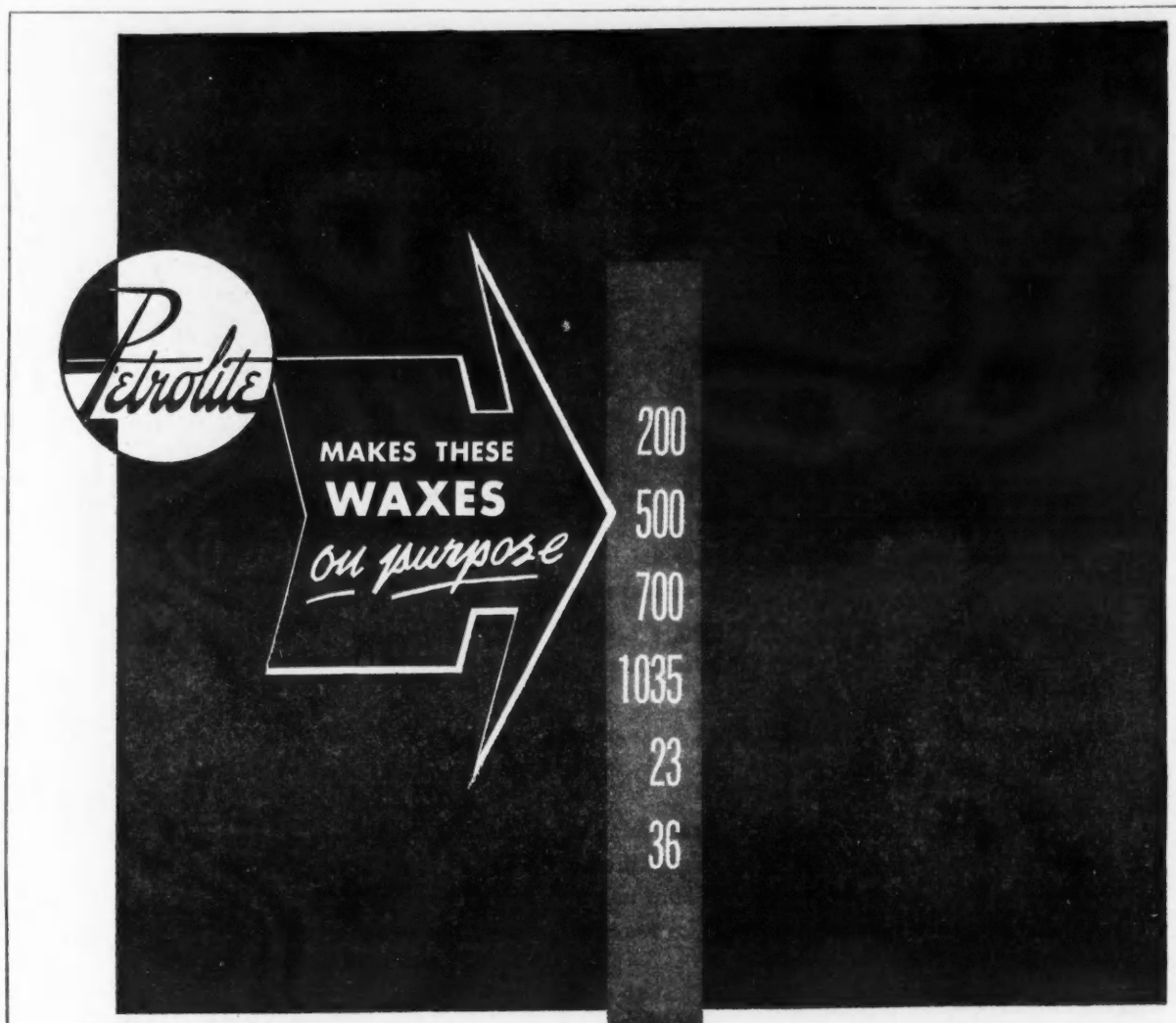
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd 99.9% dms works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .08¾ - .09
Madras, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms extra c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
t.c.l. same basis.....gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., whse. N.Y.C.....gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots.....gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Uranium oxide, black, kgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l. works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .32 - .38
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms works lb.21 00 -27 50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock.....ton.92.00 -93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd, bgs, ex dock duty extra lb. .10½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs, cns. works lb 1.28 - —
tech, dms, works lb 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mexican cuts, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
whole, tins.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti, cs. lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots.....lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55 gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Vinyl butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works.....lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots, lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —



THE PURPOSE being to develop and manufacture the finest microcrystalline waxes available in the wax market today. To achieve this end, the Petrolite refinery has been designed strictly as a wax refinery —with Petrolite, better waxes are the achievement, not a by-product. All we ask is that you prove this to your own satisfaction... check the specifications ...send for samples... ask for our descriptive technical bulletins... let us know if we can give you technical assistance toward the use of our waxes in your product.

SPECIFICATIONS

Melting Point °F	Penetration with 100 gms.	Color N. P. A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
190/195	10 max.	Brown	Nil	Nil
190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
180 min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
180 min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

* EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

PETROLITE *Crown* WAX

PETROLITE CORPORATION, LIMITED
WAX DIVISION
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK • BOX 399, KILGORE, TEXAS

W 51-3

Vitamin A, Natural, Acetate—Yellow, Chrome

Vitamin A natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms. lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials..... gram 450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs..... lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs..... lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs..... lb. .69 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.... lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .73 - .74
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs. .....lb. .79 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.17 - 1.18
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs., ton lots ...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.32 - 1.33
No. 2.....lb. 1.30 - 1.31
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs .....lb. .50 - .52
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb 26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 28 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis..lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs .....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs .....lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs.....lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. .....lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. .....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls..... lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root bls ..... lb. 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis .....ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l. works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district .....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .....gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio....gal. .30¼- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.68
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 2.05 - 2.06
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies . lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. allds., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island....lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

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FOR AN ANSWER TO THE carnauba PROBLEM?

CONSIDER THE ADVANTAGES OF THESE THREE

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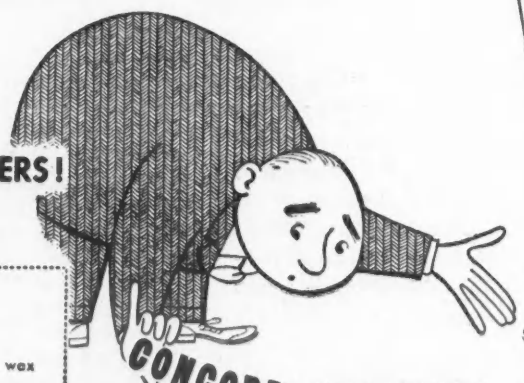
Excellent in stable water-wax emulsions

CONCORD WAX #190
Superior for paste and liquid solvent polishes

CONCORD WAX CWB
For all types of solvent polishes

These versatile Concord waxes are doing a wonderful job right now for makers of wax polish and related products! They offer properties remarkably similar to those of hard-to-get Carnauba wax. Yet they are readily available, at prices far lower than Carnauba. Want details? Send the coupon today!



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Concord Chemical Company
Moorestown, New Jersey

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CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY

MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY, Moorestown 9-1100

CRESYLIC ACID • MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Yellow, hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G pigments bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
c.l. works	lb.	.0166	.0270
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	28	30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vrs	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate, purified, powd. dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech. rubbermakers bgs. works.	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		9.85	—
solution 50%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
tanks works 100 lbs		4.10	—
NF, gran dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide kgs works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, fused bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs.		6.05	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thiosulphonate NF gran bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd bbls	lb.	36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
Zirconium oxide, 98½-99%, white, milled electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

General Aniline Offers New Metal-Working Lube

The commercial availability of "Emulsifier STH," a water-soluble, metal-working coolant lubricant of high efficiency and stability for use in cutting, grinding, drawing, and stamping, has been announced by the product development department, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Easton, Pa.

"Emulsified STH" was originally developed in Europe, to overcome the wartime fat shortage. According to General Aniline, which did the development work here, it is not an ordinary "soluble" cutting oil. It is recommended for use in all types of metal-working machines which employ coolant recirculating systems properly sealed for handling water emulsions, and is being used with automatic chucking machines, hand screw machines, turret lathes, cylindrical and surface grinders, mechanical saws, drill presses, and milling machines.

Cleveland Salesmen Elect

The Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland last week elected E. G. MacPherson, of Harshaw Chemical Company, president. Other officers named with Mr. MacPherson were:—Vice-president, H. R. Baugh, Monsanto Chemical Company; secretary, W. P. Landgrebe, Innis, Speiden & Co.; treasurer, C. H. Blazier, McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Elected trustees were R. A. Habgerg, industrial chemical sales division, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, C. A. Kleinhans, Solvay Sales Division, and R. L. Lambert, American Cyanamid Company.

Harshaw Elects Lovell

Endicott R. Lovell, president of Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, has been elected a director of the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Lovell is also president of the Lake Chemical Company, which is jointly owned by Calumet & Hecla and Harshaw.

Process Plants Opens New Office

Process Plants Engineering Company has opened a new office at 1060 Broad street, Newark, N. J. The move was dictated by expanding activities of the company in the design and construction of chemical and process plants.

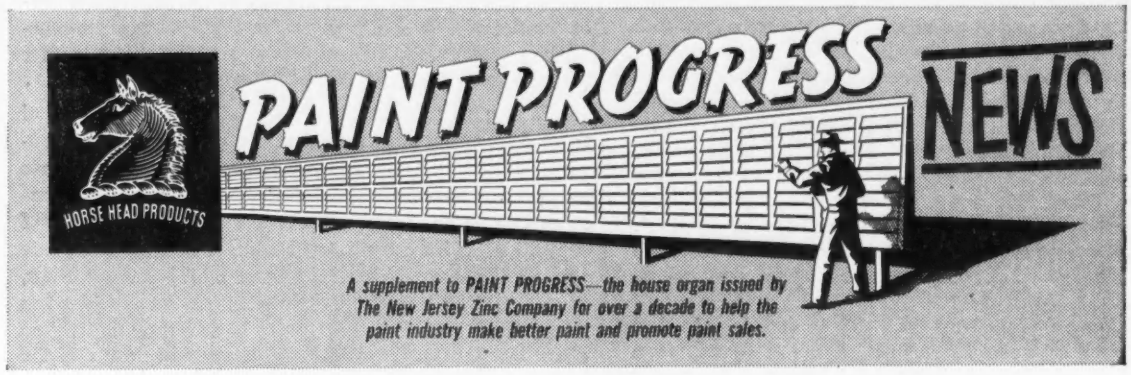
DuPont Licenses Japanese Firm to Manufacture Nylon

Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, has been licensed to manufacture nylon in Japan under patents of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. The agreement with the Toyo firm, which was represented by Shigeki Tashiro, chairman of the board, has been approved by the Japanese government and the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers.

Toyo Rayon, which is manufacturing nylon on a modest scale at present, has plans for extensive operations under the agreement. Nylon is being produced by Toyo under the trade-mark "Amilan."

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Stock Sold by Alien Property Office

The United States Office of Alien Property has auctioned 5,058 shares of outstanding capital stock of Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company to be a group headed by Charles A. Buerk, president of the company, for $4,310,000. The shares represented 45.98 percent of the outstanding stock, which had been seized under the trading with the enemy act.


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Corps of Engineers Reveals New Paint Systems for Dams

The painting of dams for the Civil Works Construction, U. S. Corps of Engineers, has been standardized by the issuance of a "Guide Specification", (CE-1409), which covers recommended formulas and surface preparation methods.

Copies of these specifications are available at all offices of the Corps of Engineers Civil Works.

New specification CE-1409 discloses a series of 6 paint systems developed by the Corps of Engineers for improved protection of the structural steel components of flood-control dams.

Based mainly on phenolic vehicles, these systems utilize the following rust-inhibitive pigments: Zinc Dust, Zinc Oxide, Red Lead, Zinc Yellow and Zinc Tetroxy Chromate.

These paint systems stem from exhaustive paint tests conducted on Mississippi and Ohio River dams by the Corps, in cooperation with leading paint engineers. Interim reports on some of those tests, started in 1938, appeared in 1942 and 1947 issues of PAINT PROGRESS.

The Zinc Dust-Zinc Oxide paints in this test program were developed by the Research Laboratories of The New Jersey Zinc Company. Their good performance over a long period of years under actual service conditions led to their adoption in these specifications.

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Volume 159 June 18, 1951 Number 25

Sulphur and Agriculture

Declarations are being made in various circles that agriculture gets more than its just share of the country's supply of sulphur. The alleged excess of its consumption is laid in the areas of both fertilizers and fungicides. Some of the points made in the allegations deserve more than passing consideration.

The most frequently heard allegation of an unnecessarily large consumption of sulphur in agriculture has to do with the use of sulphuric acid for the production of superphosphate. Those who criticize that use constructively offer two remedies. One of these is being applied to an increasing extent in the United Kingdom and several continental European countries. That is the use of nitric acid instead of sulphuric acid in the processing of phosphate rock, with the production of a different phosphatic compound — calcium nitrophosphate — whose supporters emphasize the fact that it contains two of the three primary plant nutrients—nitrogen and phosphorus.

The more revolutionary thinkers, or theorists, in that school would go still further and make the production of some form of potassium nitrophosphate the major operation of the fertilizer industry. They admit that such a product would be costly, but they argue that it would do away with most of the intermediate processing with a substantial saving in laid-down cost. Apparently they are content to do away with the mixing segment of the fertilizer industry: something which would not set well with the legislative friends of small business.

One section of the advocates of the tripartite fertilizer salt go still beyond the ideas of those who argue for higher plantfood content of mixtures and present a scheme whereunder the farmer would do his own diluting, using as the extender a coarse meal obtained by means of a grinder member of a new kind of harvesting combine from the straw or other stalks from which the grain is threshed. One of their points is that corn stubble, for example, allowed to stay in the ground extracts from the soil more plant nutrient through the Winter than it provides when ploughed under in the Spring.

Data are peculiar things. The National Production Administration admits that it does not have reliable figures on the distribution of sulphur consumption.

The other scheme for the termination of the really heavy consumption of sulphur by way of the acid used in making superphosphate does away with all acids. It is the furnace process, and it is coming more and more into use in the United States. Some new plants are nearing the production stage.

It is sometimes said against that process that its application is not profitable except in the production of high-strength superphosphate. And that starts in another corner the argument about why any other than high-strength grades of any plantfood should be produced. That argument is always deadlocked over whether the "average" farmer is fit to be trusted with high-strength plantfoods or is willing to take them. Once again the data presented can be, and are, variously interpreted.

There are sulphur conservationists who vigorously oppose the presentation of any nitrogen compound containing an S atom. Along with them are those who comment similarly with reference to copper or other metallic salts applied as fungicides. Most of those, however, do admit that elemental sulphur, at least, has some value in that direction, but will argue that it can be satisfactorily replaced.

There is a need to conserve the available supply of sulphur. There is a need, also, to increase the supply of chemically utilizable forms of that element. Both undertakings present problems of cost and time. In agriculture and every place else, those problems are inseparable from progress.

Advice for Government

One is led to wonder what is the purpose of the creating of advisory committees representative of industrial groups to assist the National Production Administration. The question arises because of a statement attributed to a member of the Department of Justice in his comment on the composition of IAC groups. The federal attorney is said to have objected to the placing of executives of trade associations on such groups because they "may be in a position to create an atmosphere in which the interests of a special group, rather than those of the public, would become paramount."

It has generally been assumed that the interests of the public were the concern of the governmental agencies having to do with the various aspects of the defense program. Industrial advisory committees were assumed to be designed to endeavor to fit the services of a particular industry into the most nearly adequate serving of the interests of the public. It has been clear, of course, that industrial advisers have to consider the interests of those they represent, because the satisfying of those interests is essential to the performance of the service desired and expected. Because the service of an industry is essential to the public welfare, it cannot be that their interests are in conflict.

There is no logical reason, just as the federal attorney admits there is no legal reason why executives of trade associations are not qualified to act as advisers in the search for the best possible service of the public. They are in position to have necessary data at hand. They already know the potentialities of their respective industries. They are not agents of collusion or conspiracy in conflict with law.

Of course, it is no secret that the Department of Justice does not look with favor upon the trade association. It frequently has included such groups in its actions under the antitrust laws. It has not always made a case against the association, even when conviction was got with reference to some of its members. The department is not particularly friendly toward business from any angle. It is suspicious of public jeopardy in any meeting of two or more members of a business group. It is for that reason that the complaint about advisory committees charged such groups with taking upon themselves the making of decisions which "properly should reside exclusively in government officials." Concerted action by business concerns is anathema in the credo of trust-busters. It is not beyond belief that they would much prefer that government officials made all decisions in everything without even the advice, to say nothing of the consent, of business. It would be absolutely impossible that the interests of the public could be properly served in that manner. Government perhaps should have the right in certain instances to tell business what to do; but, it has no qualification or right to tell business how to do what is to be done.

The government needs the advice of business in many places, not only in the functioning of defense agencies. It should get that advice in full measure. But, business alone knows how the advising can be done.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

urged to follow closely the recommendations of state entomologists and the local agricultural agents.

Industry Not Decentralized

Decentralization of industry isn't something that is being practiced very much by the Defense Production Administration in the issuance of tax amortization certificates for new defense facilities. This is a matter that appears likely to be corrected in the future, however, as some of the agencies processing the certificates are now beginning to think in terms of dispersal of critical plants.

It is recalled that decentralization of industry as a defense against bombing was the principal theme of the National Securities Resources Board during the years preceding the Korean conflict. It was to be expected, therefore, that this policy would be put into practice at the first opportunity. The opportunity came when DPA began the industry expansion program, but an analysis of the tax write-off certificates shows this not to be the case.

The heavily industrialized Middle Atlantic states and East North Central states have received the lion's share of the new facilities—nearly 40 percent of the dollars spent—while the remainder is scattered to all other sections of the country. Pennsylvania has got the biggest—15.9 percent. The analysis also shows something else, which isn't to the liking of Senator Bill Langer of North Dakota. It shows that every state except North Dakota and its sister state, South Dakota, has shared in the award of new industries.

It can be expected that we will hear from the senator on this. Ever so often he harangues the senate over the failure of the powers that be to appoint a North Dakotan to a responsible post in the government. It hasn't done any good, however, in spite of his threats to filibuster other appointments until some political plums fall his way. Now, to learn that North Dakota is also being left out of the industry program will be like rubbing salt in an old wound to the senator.

Record Storing Eased

Nowadays, when so many things must be retained as a matter of record to satisfy the probings of government agencies—and congressional committees too—it will be something of a relief to the businessman to learn that congress is taking steps to ease his record-keeping problems slightly. No, congress isn't shortening the list of things to file away, but it is changing the form of the record so that less space will be needed for storage.

What has occurred thus far is that the house has given its approval to a bill (H.R. 4106) which will amend the code covering judicial procedures so that microfilms, microcards, and other miniature photographic reproductions of the original can be accepted as "best" evidence in court cases. The bill has been kicking around for several years and amounts to a revolution in the laws covering court procedures. But, equally important, it will now permit industries to retain all their records in miniature, and thus reduce space and costs of storage.

The cost of storing records can be a big item for any big enterprise, as most any budget officer will agree. While a parallel cannot necessarily be drawn between government and industry in this connection, it will surprise many to learn that the government pays out an estimated $1,300,000,000 annually to store its records. It is estimated that, even including the cost of microfilming, the government can reduce the cost of its storage by nearly half a billion dollars.

Agricultural Diplomats Sought

A new type of diplomat is being developed by the government, which figures to play an important role in improving American relations with the rest of the world. He is the "agricultural statesman," who will represent this country abroad in technical cooperation programs under the Point Four program.

The Department of Agriculture is developing a roster of about 600 agricultural specialists who will be willing to serve in professional capacities in foreign posts. The greatest need is for individuals trained in research or extension phases of soils, forestry, crops, animal husbandry, pest and disease control, agricultural engineering, economics and marketing, and social sciences.

Persons interested in the assignments, who are qualified as a result of professional academic training and several years of responsible professional experience in the field of agriculture, are asked to write to the Office of Personnel of the Department for more particulars. The jobs pay from $5,370 to $10,330 a year, plus travel expenses for the specialist and his family, and living quarters and allowances.

Business Licensing Dispute

In the furore that has been raised in recent weeks over the request of the Administration for authority to license business by the Office of Price Stabilization, the fact has been overlooked that this same power existed during the World War II. The amendment to law which OPS is seeking follows almost word for word the provisions contained in the emergency price control act of 1942.

The big business organizations, which are fighting extension of the price control provisions of the defense production act, have pulled out all the stops in protesting this proposal. They charge that it is un-American, police-stateism and is a power, subject to enormous political abuse, that should not be delegated by congress to any government bureau.

The irony of it is that OPS is not seeking an unprecedented power, but that more than twenty federal statutes having no relationship to wartime emergencies contain licensing provisions as an aid in securing compliance. Under the proposal every business would be licensed automatically, as was done in the last war, and only a court would have the power to suspend a license.

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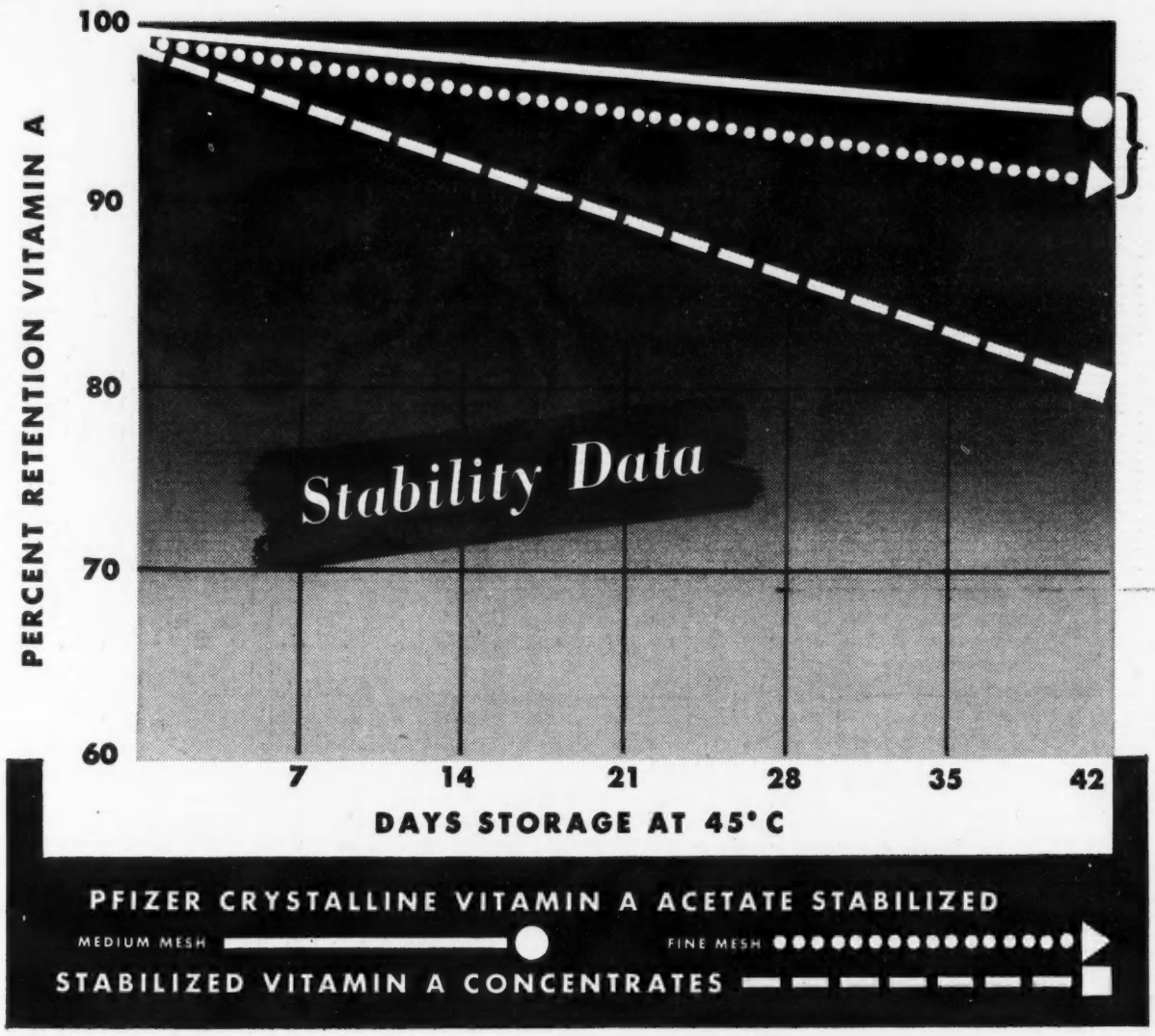

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Heavy Chemicals

RFC established grade A tin at a new low price for the year last week. The reduction was substantial and was promptly reflected in a downward revision in the tin based chemicals. Buying interest in tin chemicals was described as fair under the end-use restrictions and there was no shortage of stocks in any variety. The price trend was firm in other metal based chemicals. Nickel salts were strong at the late advance with supply still tight all around. A strike at a major copper sulphate plant caused a temporary scare in the trade but the walkout only lasted two days. Reports were current at the close of the week that a West-coast producer of copper sulphate had advanced the price of crystals. The quicksilver market continued exceedingly quiet without revealing any new price change.

Overall demand for heavy chemicals held at about its former level although the outlook did not appear too favorable in view of consuming plant shutdowns which usually feature the vacation period during July and August. The supply improvement in soda ash and liquid caustic soda was maintained with some producers in a better position than others. It looked as though a sellers' market might develop when the price situation is clarified. No improvement in supplies of chlorine or sulphuric acid could be noted. Carbon tetrachloride remained definitely short with production held down by the scarcity of carbon bisulphide which stems from the inability to secure sufficient sulphur. Consumers are not finding muriatic acid a problem at present and there is no shortage of nitric acid. Output of chromic and oxalic acids is kept down by the shortage of sulphuric acid. Backlogs in caustic potash and potassium carbonate have been substantially reduced although producers to date have not been able to accumulate inventories.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.2 percent for the week ending June 9, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.1R in preceding week of 96.4 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Liquor — April production amounted to 4,206,097 pounds of NH_3 content, according to the Bureau of Mines. March output was 4,139,853 pounds, and in April last year 3,991,860 pounds were made. Production for four months ending April 30 shows 16,380,573 pounds, compared with 14,747,827 for the corresponding period in 1950. Sales in April totaled 3,414,672 pounds, against 3,185,255 in the preceding month and 2,849,189 pounds in April last year. Stocks on April 30 were 2,033,579 pounds, compared with 2,161,508 on March 31 and 1,118,451 on April 30, 1950.

Carbon Bisulphide—March production totaled 36,865,474 pounds, compared with 34,222,031 in the preceding month. Current stocks definitely short as a result of an active demand and the stringency in the basic material, sulphur. The cellophane industry has exerted pressure for shipments and so have the manufacturers of chemicals, particularly those affiliated with the production of carbon tetrachloride.

Carbon Dioxide — Output is being stepped up to meet the hot weather demand. March production of liquid and gas was 11,375 tons, compared with 9,815 in February and 10,939 tons in March last year. Production of solid; dry ice, was 31,631 tons in March, against 23,724 in the preceding month and 27,704 tons in March, 1950.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supply position remained definitely tight. Representatives of the industry told N.P.A. that complete control over the distribution of their product is necessary to meet defense and essential civilian requirements. Supplies of sulphur, a raw material making the chemical, are extremely scarce, they said. The industry group also asked N.P.A. to establish 20-day lead time for carbon tetrachloride orders. The chemical is used to make freon, a gas used in refrigerating and air conditioning systems and in dry cleaning and other industrial applications. March production amounted to 20,623,833 pounds, compared with 20,213,391 in February.

Chlorine—Supply conditions did not improve last week. Increased inquiry for water-processing and sewage combined with a heavy demand for chemicals, paper and solvents has kept well ahead of current production. Some improvement in shipments was noted and the overall movement appeared to be closer to schedule than a month ago.

Copper Sulphate — A temporary strike at one of the major producing plants was a matter of concern last week but the walkout only lasted a couple of days. The producer stated the strike was illegal as the labor contract does not expire until the end of this month. There was no abatement in the agricultural demand for shipments. Maine showed more interest in the market than at any time this season. Industrial inquiry continued well sustained at its former high level and there was no apparent relaxation in the export inquiry. Prices were firm with the trend upward under the influence of strong basic conditions. Trade reports were current of an advance of $1.80 per 100 pounds for crystals by a West Coast producer.

Fluorspar—Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 73,327 and 67,148 short tons, respectively, in the first quarter, decreases of 1 and 6 percent from the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the first quarter, 19,750 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 8,490 tons from Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Shipments of all grades in the first quarter comprised 66,847 tons to domestic consumers and 301 tons for export. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky in the first quarter, 5,740 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 13,930 tons in the previous quarter.

Glauber's Salt—Maintenance of steady demand is holding the supply position relatively tight. March production was placed at 19,591 tons, compared with 18,773 in February and 17,698 tons in March, 1950.

Nickel Sulphate—Supply situation remained tight regardless of new regulations now effective and outlook uncertain as to when the market can be brought into balance. Prices for sulphate and all other nickel salts remained firm at the recent advance.

Potash, Caustic—Supply conditions are gradually improving although the market position is still tight. Demand is not as heavy as noted early in the year and will likely relax further with the advent of the vacation season during July and August. Some producers are meeting scheduled shipments while others are slightly behind on liquid. Limited quantities of solid were available but flaked and other dry forms remained in short supply.

Potassium Carbonate — Market supply position tight with current production finding an active outlet principally to the glass specialty plants. In producing quarters it was stated that the pressure for shipments from this source has relaxed a bit pending the adjustment of machinery for making radio tubes to electronic tubes for radar.

Potassium Chlorate—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted in this market. Production is heavily sold against contract and so far there have been no cancellations. The movement is channeled mostly to the match factories and indirectly to the government.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower with the decline in tin. Producers named 72.6c. per pound for 1,000-pound lots and 73.2c. for 100-pound quantities freight

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium stannate, 6.70c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 10.3c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 11.06c. per lb.
crystals, 9½c. per lb.
metal, 18c. per lb.
sulphate, 10.3c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 9c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	219.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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allowed East. The supply condition remained comfortable with immediate shipments available. This material is often substituted for sodium stannate for use in electroplating.

Salt Cake — Steady shipments to the kraft paper mills are keeping stocks down. March production of crude commercial was 59,926 tons, compared with 56,494 in February and 43,075 tons in March, 1950.

Soda Ash—While some of the producers are still behind on shipments, there are others who are in a better posions and are moving both light and dense in bulk at scheduled time. Bagged material is only delayed about a week. The market position has improved substantially over the past few weeks while demand from some of the major consuming sources has relaxed.

Production of soda ash at Lake Magadi in southern Kenya increased to 103,563 long tons in 1950, compared with 72,244 tons in 1949. Output fluctuates with world market conditions; when foreign demand was high in 1948 production rose to 121,250 tons.

Soda, Caustic — Liquid has shown improvement in supply with some producers in better shape than others on contract deliveries. Demand for liquid has relaxed to some extent although the dry forms have continued definitely short of requirements.

Sodium, Bicarbonate — Shipments of bulk material are moving out close to schedule with packaged goods only a little behind. The market position is steadily improving and reflects the increased movement of the basic product.

Sodium Chlorate—Still in definitely short supply with first hands shipping from production to contract consumers as they have no inventories. Pressure for shipment for weed-killer use as well as for industry has been exceedingly high over the first half of this year and there is no nearby easement in sight at present.

Sodium Phospate — Overall supply situation showed slight improvement although still tight. March production of dibasic at 18.249 tons was the highest on record. February output was 16,183 tons and in March last year 13,907 tons were made. Production of tribasic in March was 7,214 tons, against 6,567 in the preceding month and 5,723 tons in March, 1950. A new high was also made for meta in March when output reached 4,239 tons. February production was 3,727 and in March last year output recorded 2,686 tons. Monobasic production in March was 1,663 tons, compared with 1,424 in February and 998 tons in March, 1950.

Sodium Silicate—Production has caught up with demand with some available for prompt shipment. March output of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous was 53,338 tons, compared with 51,485 in the previous month and 38,693 in March a year ago.

Sodium Stannate—Priced sharply lower as a result of the decline in tin. In producing quarters, the price range extended from 64.4c. per pound to 70c., depending upon quantity. Demand for electro-plating was active with plenty of stocks to meet requirements.

Sodium Sulphate — March production established a new high for this chemical. The total was 22,595 tons of anhydrous refined, compared with 17,014 in the preceding month and 16,314 tons in March last year.

Tin Salts—Priced lower as a result of a sharp decline in the metal. The breakdown shows chloride at 96.28c.-97.28c. per pound, crystals, 79c., sulphate $1.067 to $1.087, and tetrachloride 68½c. to 69½c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on tin at $1.18 per pound. The price of tin oxide will be lower but has not been revised to date.

Acids

Acetic — Relaxation of pressure for glacial shipments has eased the supply situation slightly but there are no excess stocks at present. Production of acetic acid for March totaled 41,504,144 pounds of synthetic, compared with 35,573,863 pounds in February. The amount of recovered acid in March was 185,046,177 pounds, against 159,639,606 in the preceding month. Production of natural in March was 1,564,807 pounds, compared with 1,367,223 in February.

Formic—Supply position rather spotty with some producers in better shape than others. Demand slightly off from that of a month ago.

Muriatic—No shortage of stocks at present. Consuming demand steady with production fully sufficient to meet all requirements.

Oxalic—Continued to hold a tight supply condition with no easement in stocks so far this month. Shipments are running behind schedule with the shortage of

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ESTON CHEMICALS, INC.
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sulphuric acid keeping production down.

Phosphoric — Heavy demand absorbing outpput readily and preventing the accumulation of first hand inventories. March production totaled 162,806 tons and included 87,776 made from phosphorous and 75,030 tons from phosphate rock. Figures from February output were revised to 141,496 tons and in March last year production was 126,954 tons. March production this year was the highest on record.

Sulphuric—Supply conditions continued exceedingly tight with no nearby easement in sight. Demand remained heavy with tne stringency in sulphur holding production down.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—NPA has moved to conserve aluminum for the defense mobilization program by limiting the use of aluminum foil in packaging. NPA issued order M-67, effective June 1, limiting the amount of aluminum foil to .005 inches thick or less which a manufacturer may use in protective packaging. All uses of aluminum foil will now be covered by this order. Previously, foil usage was governed by M-7. It stated the action would save an estimated nine million pounds of aluminium foil for the defense effort in addition to the savings already affected by Order M-7, which reduced over-all foil use from the 1950 level of 68 million pounds to the current 44 million-pound annual rate. Under M-67, overall use will be less than 36 million pounds a year, officials estimated. Exempted from the order are defense rated (DO) orders and orders for foil to be used as bottle cap liners and other packaging closeures regulated by Order M-26.

Copper—The Bureau of Mines states that copper production increased during April to 2,749 tons daily. This put the rate above one million tons a year for the first time since June, 1944. Production for April was 82,469 tons.

Chief topic of discussion at a meeting with OPS officials of the primary copper industry advisory committee was the effect of recent advances in the world copper price on domestic producers still operating under the general freeze of January 26. The world price has risen to reflect the three-cent increase in the price of Chilean copper recently negotiated between the Chilean and U. S. governments. The Chilean price is now 27½c., against the domestic ceiling of 24½c., with a two-cent import duty eliminated. Industry representatives pointed out that some domestic custom smelters with outstanding contracts for the purchase of Chilean concentrates would be squeezed if they were not able to pass the increase on to their U. S. customers. There was a general realization, however, that the domestic price cannot follow the foreign figure indefinitely under present price-control policy.

Lead — Available stocks remained in short supply with no nearby improvement in sight. Imports are running below those of last year for equal dates owing to an increased demand abroad and the price condition in the American market. The new import duty is now effective. On refined lead the duty is 1 1/16, per pound and on ores ¾c.

Manganese—United States mines continued to operate at a lower level during March, 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. The 9,300 short tons of ore averaging (natural) 35 percent or more manganese were shipped from Arkansas, Montana, and Nevada. Manganiferous iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore (5 to 35 percent Mn) shipments totaled 6,500 tons in March as compared with 7,900 tons in February. Arkansas, California, Montana, and New Mexico reported shipments.

Quicksilver—Continued absence of important buying interest has kept the market situation quiet. If anything, the undertone appeared a bit firmer but there was no appreciable change in prices.

San Francisco.—Metal remains in fair supply here, quoted $212-$214 per flask. With new government orders, the trade expects a strengthening of the market shortly.

Selenium—Supply situation exceedingly tight with demand taxing production. Demand from the glass, television and steel industries active and holding at a high level.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver in April, 1951 declined 5 percent to 3,510,524 ounces in comparison with March, and on a daily average basis was 2 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. There was considerable variation in the outputs of the important silver-producing states, with Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico gaining 1, 12, 6 and 4 percent respectively, and Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Utah declining 14, 3, 15, and 4 percent, respectively.

Tin—RFC announced a further reduction in price last week and established the market at $1.11 per pound for grade A. A decline of 25c. per pound has been recorded this month to date. Both London and Singapore markets have shown weakness.

Zinc—Stocks of slab zinc on May 1 were placed at 14,548 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Smelter output of all grades during May was 80,430 tons. Domestic shipments amounted to 73,093 tons, export and drawback 1,434 tons, government account 3,040 tons making total shipments 77,567 tons and leaving stocks at 17,411 tons on May 31, against a revised total of 14,548 on April 30. Unfilled orders at the close of May were 73,942 tons, compared with 77,293 on April 30. Daily average production was 2,595 tons in May against a revised amount of 2,595 in April and a daily average of 2,494 tons over 1950. Output of prime western in May was 39,095 and stocks on May 31 were 9,515 tons.

Eagle Industries Moves

Eagle Industries, Inc., 110 Washington street, New York 6, has moved into new, larger quarters at the same address. Telephone number of the concern is DIgby 4-8364-5-6. Personnel of the company has also been increased.

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NFA Reveals Research Pact With TVA

—Continued from page 5

called on the American fertilizer industry "to assume such a commanding leadership in the technics of the production and utilization of plant food" that other countries will want to follow. He did not feel the food problem would be solved by the United States producing the world's needs of either food or fertilizer and shipping it abroad.

Problems of Inflation

Inflation, said Edwin G. Nourse, well-known economist, is like sin: everybody disapproves of it in public but it gets a deal of favorable consideration privately. We all want the other fellow to stop inflationary practices, but want freedom for ourselves in exemptions and hedging tricks which add up to acute inflation. The slight lull in business, the reducing of inventories are mistaken for recession; but inflation is still with us. There has been no drop in the price indexes, only a sidewise slant, which has not been effected by either price controls or private practices. The anticipatory increase in federal taxes last year and the tightening of credit have had some easing effect, but inflation is still a threat.

The people are not meeting the challenge to deal with inflationary practices, Mr. Nourse said, either in deficit financing or in commercial manipulations. We failed to create a self-sustaining peacetime economy following V-Day and have since been living on shots in the arm, not steady economic nutrition.

Inflation is fun while it lasts—that was Mr. Nourse's text. Fun, he said, for the makers of profits, the boosters of wages, and the recipient of high prices for farm products—not fun for the fixed-income class. The mechanics of inflation stem as much from commercial practices as from the financing schemes of government. The elastic currency system should be made contractible, as well as expandable; but congress will not give the Federal Reserve Board sufficient power of credit control. So there is continuous striving of each group to get more than its share of the pickings. Prices and wages are not frozen; their advances are but matters of ever upward adjustment. If some check is not applied, the combination of deficit financing and commercial opportunism will be working together by the end of this year to push inflation out of hand.

The farm, labor-consumer, and management groups each and all are not inclined to stop their inflationary practices, severally or jointly, Mr. Nourse said. None of them is inclined to do anything that would lessen their opportunities for gain.

Progress on the Farm

Agriculture, most ancient of human callings, changed little in the first eighteen centuries, said E. J. Condon, president of Friends of the Land. It got progressive in a way, at least in this country, about one hundred years ago. Its progress has become jet-propelled over the past twenty-five years. The consumer, as well as the farmer, has been bettered thereby.

The role of the fertilizer industry in the onward march of the farmer has been big and important, Mr. Condon said. It has performed a useful service at a reasonable profit and has added a by-product of human happiness. It has in a way set the pace of that progress. It faces the unknown challenges of the future with assurance that it can help to meet the demands for food and the general productive use of the land on which national, yes, world, existence depends.

The rates of dues were retained as in the closing year, but a minimum of $100 a year was set.

The ensuing year's income was estimated at $221,600. Expenditures were budgeted at $220,566. Increases in headquarters rent and staff compensations and an item of $1,750 for pasture trophies for various states were the reasons for the budget increase.

Distribution of 1,000,000 of the pictorial letterheads in its campaign against deficiency in plant nutrition was reported for the Soil Science Society of America by Dr. W. E. Caldwell. Another printing of 500,000 has been made.

The National Fertilizer Association is preparing for general distribution a booklet on home gardening, lawn care, and decorative planting, designed to combat the propaganda of "organicists" against the use of mineral fertilizers.

An outline of the sulphur situation was given by Fred Arden, of the NPA chemicals division, in explanation of the recent restrictive ruling. Distribution of sulphur cannot be allocated under the customary plans he said; but something had to be done because of the shrinking of stocks. Because the supply is inadequate, the basis of 100 percent of 1950 use is not statistically sound, he said, and the plan may be disturbed by demands from government-sponsored programs. Development of new supplies of natural sulphur or fabricated replacements will add to costs. But, the problem will fall upon industry, not upon defense. A tough job is foreseen, but Mr. Arden felt that it would be met with a fair degree of satisfaction.

Directors Elected

There were no contests in the election for directors. John A. Miller, Louisville, and C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, were re-elected as directors-at-large for the 1951-4 term. In the same class and for the same term, L. G. Black, Walnut Ridge, Ark., and A. D. Kincaid, Columbia, S. C., were elected to succeed Maurice H. Lockwood, Chicago, and J. H. Owens, Roanoke, Ala.

The following district directors were re-elected for the three-year term:—Moultrie J. Clement, Pensacola, Fla.; James W. Dean, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Epting, Leesville, S. C.; M. G. Field, Hattiesburg, Miss.; C. R. Martin, Xenia, Ohio; E. S. Russell, South Deerfield, Mass.; A. A. Schultz, Reading, Pa.; A. W. Weaver, Norfolk, Va.

At its organization meeting Wednesday noon, the board of directors re-elected J. E. Totman as chairman and Louis Ware

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as vice-chairman, continued Russell Coleman in the position of president, and designated F. S. Lodge to be secretary of the association (he had been acting secretary during the past year).

The association will return to Atlanta for its Southern meeting this year. The time will be November 12 to 14.

The chairman of the board of directors, James E. Totman of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., devoted a great portion of his annual report to the supply situation. He pointed out that during 1950, 5,192,184 tons of sulphur were produced and 5,504,714 tons were shipped, reducing above-ground stocks by 312,530 tons.

"The alarming factor in the situation," he said, "is that at the close of the year above-ground stocks amounted, at present shipping rates, to less than six months' supply. Prior to World War II, at the close of 1939, stocks on hand equalled almost two years' supply at the then shipping rate."

Mr. Totman reported that the supply of nitrogen materials was about 20 percent, and that of potash about 15 percent, greater than the supplies for the preceding year, and added:—

We are all interested in the outlook for the coming fiscal year but the picture is somewhat confused by the prospects of rapidly changing conditions and increasing government controls. The estimated increases in supplies of nitrogen and potash do not include potential increases in imports nor do they contemplate any effects of allocations or controls, or any labor or transportation difficulties.

As you all know, superphosphate is our serious concern, and its supply depends entirely on sulphuric acid which, in the main, depends on sulphur. The fertilizer industry, under the present allocation order cannot expect to receive more sulphur than during 1950, with prospects for somewhat less.

With inventories and stocks of both sulphur and superphosphate reduced to the minimum, there is little prospect for next year's superphosphate supply to be more than 90 percent of last year's. Every effort is being made to recover spent acid and hitherto waste acid and to reclaim sulphur from natural gas and smelter fumes to help out the shortage. New processes for the production of available phosphoric acid are under study but it is doubtful whether they can be developed in time to be of help the coming year.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico declared that American scientific knowledge of how to produce and handle food crops must be made available to less developed areas on a cooperative basis. These areas, he added then will be in a better position to grow their own food, approaching levels where there will be freedom from want and fear. He added:—

There is room for progress in increasing our food and fiber production here at home. And when we take into consideration the fact that we are far ahead of a great many major land areas of the world in this respect, we get an idea of the possibilities for increased production on a worldwide basis. The field seems to be wide open. The opportunities are still up ahead.

Events have thrust the responsibility for leadership on the United States. While preparing to defend ourselves and to make aggression unprofitable for the totalitarians, our goal—the universal goal—is freedom from want everywhere. Only in plenty is there a basis for future security, for peace and freedom from fear.

Plantfood Research

Under the chairmanship of H. B. Siems (Swift & Co.), the NFA plantfood research committee got reports on a number of activities. The New England pasture tour was reported by Robert H. Engle (NFA staff) to have been very successful. M. B. Bailey (American Cyanamid Company) told of the publication and pending revision of a glossary of modern herbicide terminology.

The winter grazing tour in the south had been interfered with by bad weather, said J. A. Naftel (Pacific Coast Borax Company), but had successfully been replaced by a clinic at Clemson College in February which was very well attended. A particular study was made of the survival of grazing after more than fifty days of unusual freezing weather. Several regional programs were set up.

As a result of some fourteen years of study of a pattern of approval to the persistent and perplexing problems of peanut growing, a monograph has been prepared and David D. Long (International Minerals & Chemical Corporation) said it would be ready for distribution by July 1. The problem of fertilizing the unpredictable legume, the peanut, has not been fully solved, he said; but much useful information has been collated. A similar treatment is planned with reference to the soybean.

Mr. Engle reported that the association's new motion picture, "Deeper Acres," was in circulation.

Plans for a tour preceding the coming meeting of the American Society of Agronomists were outlined by H. H. Tucker (Cokeoven Ammonia Research Bureau). Those who will participate are to gather in Columbus, Ohio, August 22. The trip will start the next day and will successively cover Croton, Mansfield, Malabar Farm, and Wooster in Ohio and then go to Slippery Rock, Pa. The agronomists' meeting in State College, Pa., will be preceded, August 27, by a conference on fertilizer technology there. An invitation was extended to all representatives of the fertilizer industry to join in the tour.

Corn Growing Progress

Under the chairmanship of Proctor W. Gull (Spencer Chemical Company), the plant research committee had a symposium on "More Corn for America." Briefly tracing the history of maize since 1492, Mr. Gull sketched the role of corn as king of farm crops, growing on one-fourth of this country's cultivated acreage, contributing heavily to the food and feed needs of the nation, and providing a raw material for many industrial processes. Among the statistics he cited were that 51 percent of the feed of hogs was corn; 12 percent of beef cattle feed; and 8 percent of dairy feed. More corn is needed, he said. Even after four big years, the carryover this year is at a low mark. The goal

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of the corn promoters is an average yield of 100 bushels per acre.

Work in Pennsylvania for more efficient corn growing was related by Murry C. McJunkin (Coke Oven Ammonia Research Bureau) on the basis of corn teams training at Penn State. The story which has raised the state average from less than 40 to 46 bushels was presented in lantern slides and an accompanying talk. This stressed the following requirements:—(1) use an adapted hybrid; (2) fertilize adequately; (3) adjust plant population to fertility level; (4) control weeds; (5) make a yield check. Yields up to 100 bushels have been got even in the northwestern part of the state.

The story of the 100-Bushel Corn Clubs was told by Borden S. Chronister (Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation). These organizations were started on the philosophy that research which is not extended to those who can be benefited by its findings is a worthless waste. Enough is known, said Mr. Chronister, to increase the yield of corn threefold, and farmers are ready to apply the knowledge they get.

A comprehensive series of informative data was presented on corn as a potential user of fertilizer by George V. Taylor (Spencer Chemical Company). Declaring that there is no logical relation between farm cash income and use of fertilizer; that the farmer does not use fertilizer because he can afford it, Mr. Taylor made the point that the fertilizing of a crop is designed to get bigger yields at lower costs, and he showed that corn costs less per bushel in the Southeast than in the midwest corn belt.

The plantfood research committee is being expanded by the association with a new designation, "The Plantfood Research and Education Foundation." An income of $25,000 is expected this year under the new scheme. Expenses of $21,500 have been budgeted.

H. B. Siems was re-elected as chairman.

Southern Chemicals Names Cousino

Southern Chemicals, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., has named E. F. Cousino vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Cousino comes to Southern Chemicals from Gillies & Loughlin, Los Angeles, with whom he was associated for the past three years.

DuPont Reassigns Two In Service Department

Gordon O. Andrews, manager of the personnel division of the service department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed assistant director of that department. He succeeds F. S. Johnson, who has been assigned to special work reporting to the director.

Mr. Andrews has been with du Pont since 1926 when he became a student operator in the Buffalo rayon plant. He became manager of the personnel division in 1942. Mr. Johnson has been with the company since 1915, when he started as a supervisor at the Repauno Works. He became assistant director of the service department in 1935.

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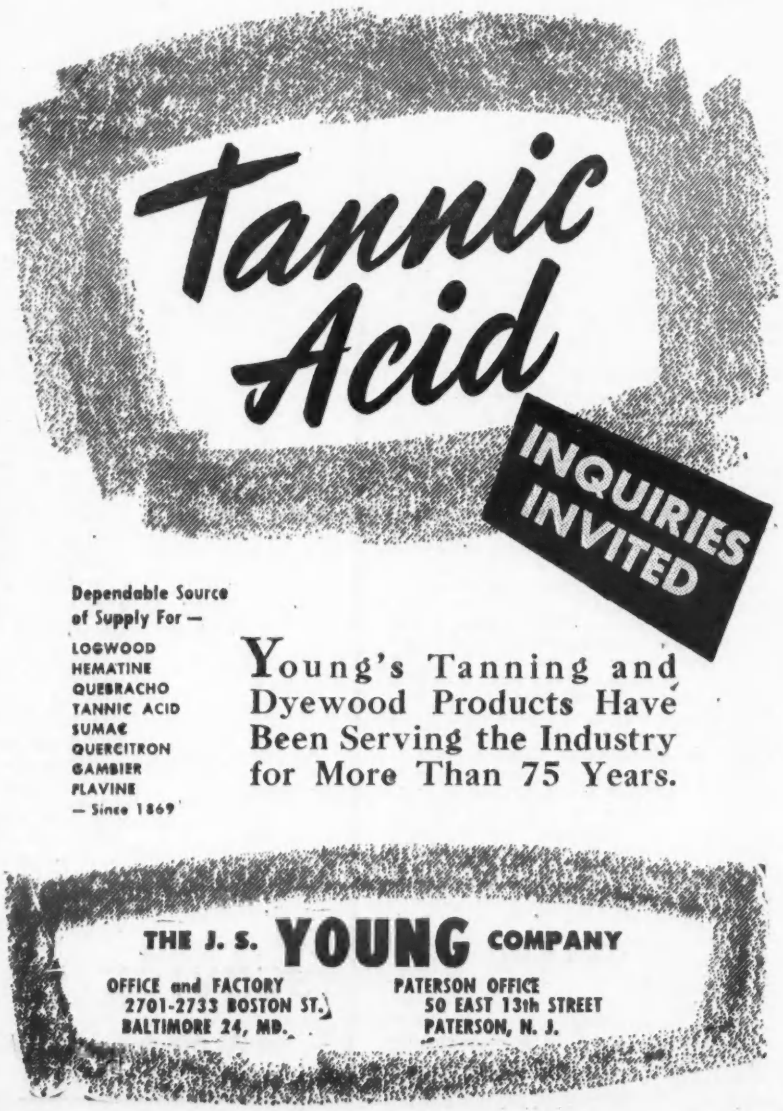

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Demand for textile and leather chemicals last week was reported slightly improved, especially for sizing materials for prompt needs. Withdrawals of most materials continued at a good rate against current contracts. Prices were without change and steady.

Tight supply condition continued in bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite, despite slightly improved production. Consumers are taking production as fast as available for actual needs and forward requirements.

Buying interest in sizing materials increased to some extent for prompt delivery. Potato starch was offered more freely for shipment from Maine at the recent price advance. Carlot business was reported slow, while larger quantities were absorbed for spot delivery. Corn dextrin and starch moved in steady volume against current orders, while new business was reported spotty. Trading in tapioca flour was fairly active for immediate needs, while forward deliveries attracted little attention.

Considerable inquiry continued for scarce tanning materials—quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract, while other materials were inactive. Business in the former was slow, due to the scarcity of offerings from primary sources.

Domestic shipments of rayon yarn and staple during May totaled 110,300,000 pounds, 3 per cent over the 106,900,000 pounds during April and 8 per cent more than the 102,300,000 pounds shipped in May, 1950, according to Rayon Organon. Shipments in the first five months of 1951 amounted to 534,800,000 pounds, an increase of 7 per cent over the 498,200,000 pounds delivered in the corresponding period of 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
324.7	324.7	329.8	225.1	222.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Steady movement was noted for delivery against current contracts. Prices were without change and well held. Production in March totaled 85,553,355 pounds, compared with 70,154,890 pounds in February, according to the Census Bureau.

Bichromates — Production was readily taken on prevailing orders. Market was firm, reflecting the scarcity of available supplies. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export business continued light, due to limited offers from producers and high cost of resale material.

Sodium Acetate — Market remained steady. Supplies were light and maintained at current quotations. Demand continued to keep pace with the output.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Supplies were still tight for prompt delivery. Steady consuming absorbed production. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—Lower cost of tallow has not as yet been reflected in sulphonated grades, as producers were still operating on higher cost material. Demand was light and spotty. Sulphonated castor oil was unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin — Consumers absorbed good sized quantities on former orders. New business was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Prices of all grades were maintained at unchanged levels.

Corn Starch—Moderate demand was noted for immediate requirements. Deliveries against current orders also were reported in steady request. Prices were maintained at former levels. Visible corn supply declined 2,584,000 bushels to 45,180,000 bushels for the week ended June 9, compared with 41,281,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Farmers will be permitted to extend their CCC loans on farm-stored 1950-crop corn for another year through July 31, 1952, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. In addition, any 1950-crop corn covered by CCC purchase agreements will be eligible for loan during the extended period through July 31, 1952. The reseal loan on 1948-49 crops will not be extended for another year. Approximately 103,000,000 bushels of these crops are still under farm loans which mature July 31, 1951. Through April 30 of this year, about 49,100,000 bushels of 1950-crop corn has been put under loan, and about 740,000 bushels were covered by purchase agreements. These new crop corn loan and purchase agreement figures are the smallest since 1947. About 547,000,000 bushels of the 1948 crop, and about 385,000,000 of the 1949 had been put under support.

Egg Albumen—Moderate improvement was reported in demand last week. Most of the business was limited to immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Edible flake was maintained at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, depending upon quantity and powdered at $2.11 to $2.13. Technical was in fair request and sales were reported at $1.08 per pound, on spot. Egg production in May was indicated at 6,156,000,000 compared with 6,313,000,000 in April and 6,202,000,000 in May last year. The May 1940-49 average is 5,996,000,000. Output for January-May-inclusive amounted to 29,038,000,000, against 29,512,000,000 during the same period last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Egg Yolk — Business was reported slightly better last week. Buyers absorbed a fair volume for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Yolk was quoted at fair volume for prompt . ols7 quoted at $1.28 to $1.31 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was better, especially for immediate requirements. Maine potato starch was steady at the recent price increase. Offers of carlots were more liberal. Deliveries against contracts continued in good volume. Carlots were quoted at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine and 5½c., Idaho mills. Prices were unchanged on spot, ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Trading was reported slightly better for immediate requirement. Interest in forward delivery was slow. High grade on spot was quotably unchanged at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, as to quantity; mediums, 7½c. to 7¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7c.

Tanning Materials

Buying interest in leather continued light despite the decline in livestock receipts and reduced slaughtering operations following the announcement of meat and livestock controls. The supply situation is critical according to Tanners Council and it is imperative the council stated that the interruption in the movement of hides to market be brief as possible. Large leather inventories held by shoe manufacturers continued to affect the placing of new orders for the fall production.

Chestnut Extract—Business was fairly active for prompt needs. Market was firm and limited supplies were maintained at current prices.

Cutch—Limited offers for shipments were firmly held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Buying interest was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—Offers of South American bark were not heavy, but adequate to cover the present light demand. Shipments were maintained at former quotations.

Myrobalans — This market remained steady. Trading was spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. J 1's were quoted at $61 per ton, exdock and crushed at $83 to $84, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Scarcity of offers for shipment continued to restrict business. Sales were reported of moderate quantities when available at prevaling quotations. Demand still exceeds light offerings. Solid ordinary was maintained at 10 5/16c. per pound, and clarified, 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Valonia—There was little doing on this material. Primary market was steady and offerings of all grades were limited and closely held at former levels.

Wattle — Demand was active and still exceeds available supplies offered for shipment. Stocks for export at African sources were reported practically nil. Fair average bark was unchanged and firm at $98 to $101.50 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $94 to $96.50 per ton, as to sellers ceilings. Extract also was scarce and maintained at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Seasonal slow down in activity was noted in several directions of the market last week. There was no particular easement in supplies of the basic fertilizer chemicals because producers have been selling from production and will carry over no inventories. Ammonium sulphate held the same tight position and so did superphosphate. Exporters attempting to place orders found the markets practically bare of these materials. Purchases of phosphate rock for shipment to Japan, Germany, Italy and Belgium have put a dent in available stocks of both high and low grade rock temporarily. Ammonium nitrate was shipped against contracts with producers not inclined to consider additional business at present. Sodium nitrate is moving freely for top and side dressing with demand holding later this year than usual. Importers have supplied what they said would plus.

Bone meal and fish meal did not emerge from their former quiet positions. Menhaden meal was priced lower. The movement of dried blood and tankage was slow with Chicago slightly higher. Limited sales of castor pomace were noted at the lately prevailing price. A further relaxation in the pressure for shipments of insecticides was reported with the trade inclined to await developments regarding the infestation.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply situation continued tight with demand active enough to prevent first hand inventories. Production of coke-oven sulphate in April was placed at 146,853,344 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. March output was 151,663,920 pounds and 142,096,026 pounds in April, 1950. Production from January through April was 580,021,515 pounds, against 501,199,243 for the corresponding period last year. April shipments totaled 147,039,581 pounds, compared with 175,763,663 in March and 160,527,557 pounds in April, 1950. Stocks on April 30 were 39,680,722 pounds, against 41,139,324 on March 31 and 149,918,959 pounds on April 30,1950.

India's production of ammonium sulfate increased to 48,000 long tons in 1950 from 45,900 tons in 1949. The six firms in the industry have a combined annual capacity of 70,000 tons.

Fish Meal—April production was placed at 5,724 tons by the Department of the Interior. In April last year output totaled 3,511 tons. Production of menhaden meal in April amounted to 580 tons, compared with 175 for the same month last year. Production of menhaden for four months ending April 30 was 588 tons, against 3,749 tons for the same time in 1950. Menhaden meal was priced lower at the close at $120 per ton, Baltimore area.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand for Florida high grade rock has been sufficiently active to hold the market relatively tight. Stocks of low grade are in better shape and, while not excessive, are sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. The foreign sale to Japan has finally been consummated and included approximately 86,000 tons of high grade and 100,000 tons of low grade 68 percent rock for June to mid-August shipment. It was stated there have also been sales of 70,000 tons of high grade 77-78 percent to Italy, 30,000 tons to Belgium and 25,000 tons to Germany. These purchases are the primary reason for the tight conditions current in the domestic market.

Superphosphate — Market supply position remained tight and it appears that producers' stocks at the end of the season will be exceedingly low if any. The sulphuric acid situation has not improved, and the future outlook is uncertain. Export demand is increasing as a result of a 20 percent increase made by French producers but the current shortage is restricting export sales.

Output of superphosphates in India rose by 5,000 tons to 51,700 tons in 1950, but was considerably below the industry's capacity of 134,000 tons. The phosphate rock is imported, principally from French Morocco.

Potashes

Heavy demand has kept the supply position tight and most of the producers are now committed for their 1951-1952 output. Steady shipments are going forward with ample transportation to handle the movement.

Spanish production of potash in 1950 was 10.5 percent greater than in 1949. Electric power restrictions in the last quarter of the year seriously hampered output and producers were hard-pressed to meet greater foreign demand. Exports dropped to 186,530 metric tons from 239,715 tons in 1949. No exports were made in 1950 to former markets in Japan and Korea. The United Kingdom was the leading customer, taking about 30.8 percent of total exports. The United States was second with 25.5 percent, and Belgium was third (23.6 percent).

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Menhaden meal, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	82.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Demand remained light the past week in line with the present seasonal trend. The lack of interest at the present stems mainly from California cotton growers. Fish meals are reported on the stout side with 6 to 8 cars of sardine meal offered at the $2.26 per unit of protein ceiling. One sale of tuna meal was reported at ceiling with the present quotation running near the $2.20 level. Canadian herring meal is very scarce with only 2 to 3 cars reported available at $2.25 per unit of protein. Effective with July arrivals, Calcium nitrate will be offered at $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor in paper bags or plus $3.50 if in burlap bags. Arrivals of Canadian ammonium nitrate are still slightly behind schedule with other Canadian materials on a more current basis. Freight rate increases applied to the current quotations on Canadian ammonium nitrate and phosphate are reflected below.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16-20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $95.30 per ton for 11-48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less in bulk, Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.50-$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$32 per ton, steamed 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $36 per ton for less than five tons.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish Meals—$146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $132 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $157.50 for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle or Vancouver.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor, $50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Buying interest has slowed down for domestic use. Serious droughts in sections of the cotton area have not favored boll-weevil infestation and consumers have shown a waiting attitude. Some BHC was available and 50 percent DDT displayed easement in supply. While this condition may be temporary, it was asserted that the next two or three weeks may determine the extent of infestation. There was plenty of lead arsenate available and there appeared to be no important shortage of calcium arsenate. Stocks of 2,4-D and 2,45-T were definitely short and so were the sodium chlorate based weed-killers.

Sulphur

Apparent sales of native sulphur in April amounted to 465,791 long tons, compared with 416,738 in March and 492,538 long tons in April last year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total sales from January through April were 1,638,659 long tons, against 1,793,915 for the corresponding period in 1950. Producers' stocks on April 30 amounted to 2,750,305 long tons, compared with 2,385,294 on April 30 last year.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Fertilizer Key to Food Supply, APFC Told

—*Continued from page 7*

tions and priorities and all the things that you and I know are needed by agriculture aren't really needed at all, and can all be given to defense industries. Agriculture is a long-term project, and any mistakes made now by our war planners will bear serious consequences for years to come."

Sen. Ellender reemphasized that "our soil must be maintained at all cost," and asserted "fertilizer is one of the tools that will enable us to do the job of keeping our fields fertile and our farms productive."

Livestock Products Increase

Dr. H. E. Myers, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College, said that "if the human dietary level is to be improved, livestock products must be increased" and emphasized "fertilizers play a big part in quantity (feed) production" necessary to reach the goal.

"In order to increase livestock products in the United States" he said, it is necessary to increase the total feed supply. Most of the increase in feed production must of necessity come from acres already in production. This line of reasoning suggests that one of the most important considerations, so far as the effect of fertilizers on the livestock feed problem is concerned in relation to human nutrition, is to increase the total feed production.

"However, the quality of the feed must not be overlooked. We might think in terms of improving the feed quality of a single crop through fertilization, or we might think in terms of growing crops of high quality through fertilization to supplement those crops which are of low quality with respect to certain factors.

Fertilization of Grass

"Legume crops tend to be relatively high in protein, phosphorus and calcium. Grasses tend to be lower in these constituents than do the legumes. In order to get a forage high in protein, phosphorus and calcium, we may resort to the fertilization of the grass and actually build up the levels of the three constituents in the forage. Yet a much more simple expedient is to fertilize the soil in such a manner that a high quality legume such as alfalfa can be produced."

An inadequate total digestible nutrient intake by farm animals can be corrected by an increase in the quantity of feed crops produced, Dr. Myers said, and added that fertilizers play a big part in quantity production.

"Low protein content may be corrected by producing legumes," he stated. "By fertilization and lime, any soil may be adapted to the production of legumes. Thus it becomes a question as to whether we adapt the soil to the crop or the crop to the soil. There is only one best answer and that is to adapt the soil to the crop. This means fertilization. If a soil is fertilized for high production, including legumes, the chances are good that some improvement in the nutrient status of the feed will be realized. Fertilization as ordinarily practiced, does not guarantee nutrient adequacy, yet the practice may go a great distance in overcoming mineral deficiencies."

Program for Saturday

Scheduled for the morning of Saturday, June 16, was a forum on "Fertilizers' Contribution to Better Living," with Dr. Paul D. Sanders, editor of *The Southern Planter*, as moderator. Participants were to be Ferdie Deering, president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association; Dr. R. Frank Poole, president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities; Phil Alampi, president of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors; Edwin Bay, president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, and Robert A. Wall, vice-president of the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association.

Also scheduled for Saturday were reports of committees, election of members of the board of directors and the annual banquet, at which Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota was to speak on "Danger Signs in Our Domestic Economy."

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Petroleum Derivatives

Conditions in the petroleum derivatives market continued pretty much unchanged during the past week. Demand for some of the items was not quite so great as it was at the peak a month or so ago, but the easings were still not of very great proportions and had no considerable effect on the entire picture.

Although toluol and xylol were not in so strong a demand as they were a month or so ago, they were both moving well and anticipated government requirements were thought likely to put an extra load on producers. Higher boilers and blends continued at the strong levels of demand that had characterized them for some time. The supply was as tight as it had been. Aliphatics were in a strong enough position so that the requirements of consumers could be conveniently accommodated. The demand was not at especially high levels, but it was still good and was thought likely to continue that way. LPG's were holding to the seasonal demand and supply continued ample. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were in balance. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were in a good position. They showed only slight easing as compared to their levels previously.

Solvents and Diluents

The demand for both toluol and xylol continued at good levels during the past week. It was somewhat easier than it was a month or two back at the peak of the heavy demand, but the falling off was not so great that it had any depressing effect on the market. Toluol demand was likely to increase further as a result of anticipated government ordering, although this had not come about as yet. The market for higher boilers continued without any great change and there were no changes that were expected at this time. The demand was strong and the supply tight. The situation continued about the same for intermediate aromatic solvents. Demand was at a good point while the supply was unchanged from its former level.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Little, if any, real change was observed in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand was going along at the same good, although not particularly high, levels, while the supply continued sufficient to accommodate it.

Lacquer Diluent—The conditions that had prevailed in the market for this item for some time back were still pretty much in effect last week. The supply held at levels that were strong enough to handle the demand without any trouble while the demand continued at the good, but not strong, levels that had been apparent for some time.

Mineral Spirits—The market continued pretty much as it had been. The demand was slightly easier than it was some months ago but it was still at pretty good levels, while the supply continued sufficiently high for the market.

Rubber Solvent — There was no real change observed in the market for this item last week. The demand held at the levels that had been observed recently. It was good but not quite so high as it might be. The supply continued at a strong enough level to handle the requirements of the trade without any pinch.

Stoddard Solvent — Unchanged conditions pretty well marked the market for this item during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any particular changes in the immediate future. The demand was at good levels, although not at the highest, while the supply was strong enough to take care of the requirements of the market without any difficulty.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The market last week continued pretty much along the same levels that had been apparent the previous week. The supply was good and the demand, although not especially heavy, was still at what were considered good levels.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Little if any change was apparent in the market for this material during the past week. Demand continued at the usual warm weather levels. This was somewhat lower than that that prevailed during the cold months, but was still ho'ding up well for the time of year. The supply was in good shape and the requirements of consumers could be taken care of without any difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Although there had been some easing in the demand for this material, it was said that producers still had to give thought to distribution. The supply was better than it had been as a result of the lessening in demand, and was now pretty well in balance with the supply, although still not long.

Paraffin—The supply of this material was still not abundant last week, although there had been a little easing in the demand with a consequent improvement in the supply picture. The demand was still holding up at good levels and was expected to continue to do so for at least the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported this month is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 5,900,000 barrels daily, compared with 5,870,000 forecast for May. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline yield of 44.5 percent, and total crude runs of 6,330,000 barrels daily. The actual production of crude oil set a new record of 6,052,000 barrels daily in March, stocks of domestic crude oil were reduced 55,000 barrels daily and the demand for domestic crude oil averaged 6,107,000 barrels daily. During the first quarter of 1951, the production of crude oil averaged 5,964,000 barrels daily, withdrawals of domestic crude from storage averaged 142,000 barrels daily, and the demand for domestic crude oil averaged 6,106,000 barrels daily. Total crude run to stills averaged 6,469,000 barrels daily in March and 6,492,000 barrels daily for the first quarter of 1951.

Petrolatum — Conditions held pretty much unchanged during the past week. The demand was at good levels, as it had been for some time, and what lessening there was was slight and was not having any real effect on the overall picture. The supply was reported to be about adequate for the demand and there was none that was accumulating.

White Mineral Oils—The market last week continued at about the previously observed levels. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the demand but that was all. There was not an abundance of the material. The demand was good as it had been for some time. Such lessening in demand as there had been was not very great and had little if any appreciable effect. It was still difficult for producers to obtain sufficient drums to take care of their shipments but efforts to have old drums returned for use again was reported to be meeting with success.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 2 totaled 248,167,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 246,400,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,767,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,859,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 92,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The supply position for solvents and diluents remains unchanged with present requirements of the industry being adequately met. Demand continues steady with prices unchanged. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Propane supplies remain freely available with inquiry on the quiet side. Butane continues in tight supply position with no easing of this condition expected during the summer months due to requirements from the aviation gasoline industry. Butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; propane quoted 3.3c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 8 to 14 were the following:—

To Austria—$1,500,000 for lard, $724,000 for grain sorghums, $275,000 for chemicals, $130,000 for petroleum, $200,000 for copper, $220,000 for zinc, $125,000 for medicinal preparations, $100,000 for tinplate, $125,000 for non-metallic minerals, $50,000 for agricultural pesticides and $40,000 for pearl essence from the United States; $175,000 for chemicals from Canada and Latin America; $200,000 for copper and $900,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Burma—$128,000 or medicinal preparations from the United States.

To China—$189,000 for tallow from the United States and $150,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To France—$1,500,000 for petroleum, $2,654,000 for zinc, $370,000 for copper, $100,000 for medicinal preparations, $924,000 for chemicals, $95,000 for agricultural pesticides, $30,000 for medicinal preparations, $370,000 for non-metallic minerals and $200,000 for tinplate from the United States; $153,000 for non-metallic minerals from Canada; $85,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To French North Africa—$700,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Germany—$1,046,000 for linseed oil and $200,000 for phosphate rock from the United States; $850,000 for nonferrous ores from Canada.

To Greece—$400,000 for tinplate, $20,000 for tallow and $50,000 for copper from the United States; $200,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To Iceland—$30,000 for chemicals from the United States; $200,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Indochina—$91,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Indonesia — $293,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Italy—$1,000,000 for turpentine and rosin and $632,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Norway—$350,000 for copper from the United States.

To Philippines—$1,000,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers and $23,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Thailand — $157,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Turkey—$257,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$310,000 for chemicals, $481,000 for medicinal preparations and $634,000 for tallow from the United States.

Nat'l Research Petrochemical Position to N.C. Robertson

Dr. Nat C. Robertson has been appointed director of the petrochemical research department of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. After a year with the office of Scientific Research and Development, Dr. Robertson joined the staff of Standard Oil Development Company as a research chemist in 1943. From 1947 to 1951 he was group leader in charge of physical chemistry with the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America at Clarkwood, Tex.

Sunray Oil Gets Tankcars

Sunray Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., is receiving delivery of 200 liquefied petroleum gas tankcars purchased by the company and 100 such cars to be operated on a lease basis. About 100 of the cars are already in use and deliveries are being received at a rate of ten cars a day.

Trade Briefs

Cedric W. Lutz has been made director of purchases for Gulf Oil Corporation.

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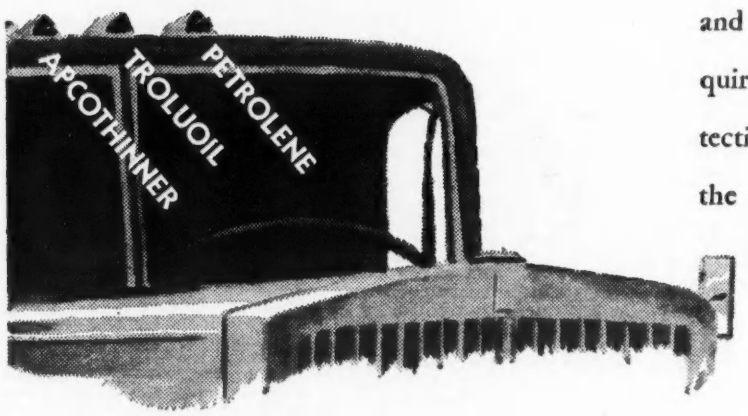

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Coaltar Chemicals

Price quotations in this market remained firm and unchanged, but CPR-22 calculations continued at a feverish pace in an effort to meet the July 2 deadline. No producer was ready yet to report his figures, but it appeared as though some products could be raised and others lowered under the provisions of the regulation.

There was some relaxation of demand reported in the market, notably on light solvents and on certain dyestuff intermediates. Even in the critical items, there was reported a drop in the percentage of material that was moving into direct de-defense consuming channels, making more material available for shipment into civilian end-use channels. The phthalic and maleic anhydride industry advisory council asked NPA to put these items on M-32 restricting the percentage of DO rated orders any one manufacturer must accept.

This slightly easing trend, however, did not apply to phthalic anhydride which showed prospects of becoming tighter instead of easier because of the curtailment of crude naphthalene imports. Low boil cresylics were still critical, but the market for high boiling acids and particularly for imported acid and petroleum source acid was felt to have eased a bit. In the case of imported acid this was due in part to the accumulation of substantial consumer inventories in expectation of a price rise.

Domestic production of coal chemicals, especially of basic products, showed a steady growth over recent months. The increase in demand for most of the items, however, was in excess of the greater output, and the products remained generally tight, the currently easing supply position being regarded as a temporary thing.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported production of steel for the second consecutive week at 103.2 percent of theoretical capacity. It was stated that production for the week ended June 16 amounted to 2,063,000 tons, compared with 2,063,200 tons the previous week. One year ago there was a production of 1,927,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—The heavy backlog of demand pressure which has long been exerted on the benzol market still existed, but there was some evidence of easing noted in the market. At a time when producers of benzol derivatives were so hard pressed for material that they were willing to pay quite high prices for any amounts available, one seller last week had to exert a sales effort to find a taker for one tankcar of benzol of which he was trying to dispose.

The defense demands on some of the more critical benzol derivatives such as styrene and phenol was kept at a high level, but even here some improvement in the general supply position was observable. Some producers asserted that whereas some 60 percent of their production a month or so ago had been moving into direct defense channels this percentage figure had dropped to a current level of around 45 percent.

In the long pull, some relief next year might be found as a result of the manufacture of vinyltoluene from toluene and ethylene in a plant to be constructed in the midwest. In much of the rubber and plastics industry it was said that vinyltoluene could be used in place of styrene which is made from benzene and ethylene.

The overall output of benzol from all sources during March amounted to 22,128,391 gallons according to the Tariff Commission report which was partially estimated. The total February output was 19,155,891 gallons. Of the March production total, tar distillers and petroleum producers turned out some 447,746 gallons of motor grade and 6,059,223 gallons of mostly industrial pure and nitration grades. Cokeoven operators produced some 489,996 gallons of motor grade, and 15,140,426 gallons of mostly industrial pure and nitration grades.

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 16 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,005,819
Ammonia sulphafe	lbs.	34,721,442
Benzol	gals.	3,389,474
Coaltar	gals.	15,431,752
Creosote oil	gals.	620,025
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,108,087
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,801
Toluol	gals.	640,693
Xylol	gals.	165,340

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Creosote — Production of tar distillers was partially estimated for the month of March by the Tariff Commission, which set the approximate figure at 10,315,539 gallons. Actual production in February was reported as 9,500,121 gallons. Meanwhile cokeoven production in March amounted to 2,681,321 gallons, as against 2,167,623 gallons in February. Supplies of the item overall, were considered quite satisfactory, with imports being maintained in substantial volume. The outlook for a continuance of good volume wood preservation operations were said to be excellent, although slightly under that of a year ago.

Cresols—Cresols which are in heavy demand for technical production end uses in resin and plastics manufacture were short of the overall supply. This was particularly true of domestic production from coaltar, in contrast to the more easy supply position of high boiling cresylic acids. Output of meta-para cresol was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 1,196,088 pounds in March, compared with the February production of 1,016,279 pounds. March production of ortho-meta-para material was likewise up over the February level, the figures being 714,004 pounds and 977,593 pounds, respectively. The 93 percent pure isomers made synthetically were in good demand, but limited in market by their much higher price pattern than the coaltar derived mixed isomers.

Cresylic Acid—Sustained high production over recent months, plus the imported quantities available were said to have eased some of the demand pressure on the higher boiling acids, but the lower boiling materials were still about as scarce as ever. Imported acid was still priced at $1.50 to $1.55 per gallon in substantial drum quantities, and the reported prices in the trade of levels around $1.65 per gallon were confined to very limited sales of small volume.

The Tariff Commission reported that the overall production of all grades of cresylic acid from both coaltar and petroleum sources amounted to a total of 3,455,753 pounds in March as against the 2,247,066 pounds turned out in February.

Naphthalene—Prospects on the supply of naphthalene were bleak for the balance of the year because of the increasing curtailment of imports, domestic production being far short of sufficient to meet all industrial demands despite peak capacity production. Domestic output of crude naphthalene during March totalled 32,157,917 pounds from all sources, as compared with 28,008,517 pounds in February. Refined naphthalene production in March amounted to 9,640,107 pounds, as against the 8,372,637 pounds turned out in February. Of the March total of crude naphthalene, cokeoven operators accounted for 10,855,096 pounds, while tar distillers produced the balance of approximately 21,302,821 pounds.

The phthalic anhydride industry advisory council told NPA that the 1951 estimated supply of 378,000,000 pounds would fall short of meeting the needs of the consuming industry by some 26,700,000 pounds, and they estimated that by 1953 the shortage would be on the order of 96,300,000 pounds.

Phenol — Plastics, resin, and adhesive manufacturers were still unable to get enough phenol, and its alkylated derivatives, to meet their overall requirements, due primarily to the benzol scarcity. However, even if they could get all that they wanted of these materials, they would still not be happy because the shortage of formaldehyde would continue to hamper them. Formaldehyde was less critical than phenols, however, and continued to be the chief limiting factor. Some relief in the tight supply position was looked for late next year when new

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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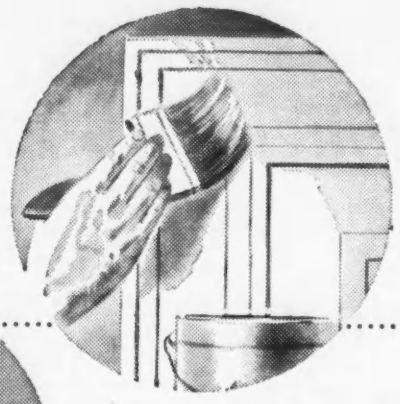

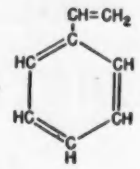

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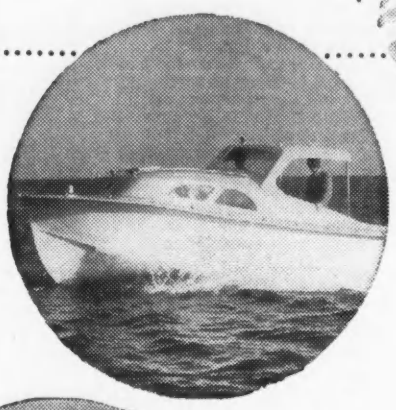

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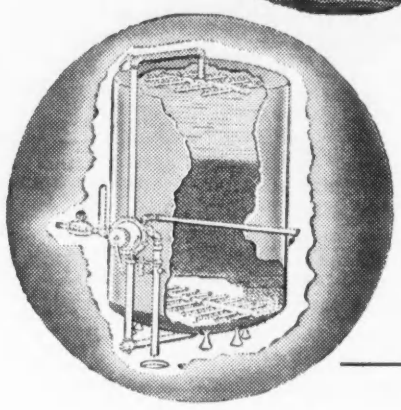

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plants now under construction, or planned, are in actual operation.

The combined synthetic and natural phenol production in March of this year was reported by the Tariff Commission as totalling 31,161,224 pounds, a substantial increase over the 26,276,812 pounds produced in February.

Pyridin—Every pound of crude bases for the production of refined 2 degree material that could be squeezed out of coal chemical operations was being produced in an effort to meet as much of the demand as it was physically possible for the industry to meet. The potential demand appeared to be three or four times the available amount. This made the market supply prospects one of scarcity for a long time ahead.

Production was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting in April to 48,612 gallons of crude tar bases, up 26.8 percent over March, while the output of refined 2 degree pyridin in April stood at 95,057 pounds, off 4.4 percent from the 99,424 pounds turned out in March. Production in April of last year of refined material amounted to 120,463 pounds.

Toluene—The total toluol output from all sources was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting in March to a partially estimated 6,752,616 gallons, as against the 5,410,814 gallons produced in February. Supplies were still tending to be in the easier direction, but could not be described as free. There was simply less pressure of demand on producers than had been characteristic in recent months. This was considered as a temporary situation due in part to a lull in certain industrial finishing operations.

Xylol — This market remained characteristically on the short side, although there was no indication that supplies were critical or that they would become so in the months immediately ahead. Total production from all sources was reported by the Tariff Commission for March at the partially estimated figure of 6,827,096 gallons, as against the February output of 5,959,496 gallons.

Dyes

Demand for dyestuffs was still off from normal levels last week because of the adverse conditions prevailing in certain sections of the textile industry. This had been going on for several weeks, and by last week the slow up had begun to filter back through dyestuff makers to the chemical intermediate manufacturers.

Tariff Commission reports indicated that in March C.I. 202 chrome blue black R was produced in the amount of 86,914 pounds as against 113,310 pounds in February. C.I. 581 direct black EW was turned out in March at the rate of 798,610 pounds, compared with the 970,305 pounds produced in February. March production of naphthol AS amounted to 63,760 pounds.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—The demand for technical material in chemical intermediate end-use continued strong, but the pharmaceutical demand continued at the low ebb which has long characterized that phase of the market. The combined output of technical and USP material was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 792,328 pounds in March, as against the February production of 516,495 pounds.

Aminophenols—Both the meta and para materials were in quite short supply, reflecting the phenol scarcity. Meta was hard to get and this hampered the production of para-aminosalicylic acid and its salts.

Anilin—The scarcity of scrap iron was still a limiting factor in anilin production, and its high cost an economic handicap. Of still more hampering effect on the production of adequate quantities to meet the overall demand was the continued acute scarcity of benzol and chlorine. The current market for this critical item, however, was reported to be under somewhat less pressure than heretofore, because of the slow up in dyestuff manufacture as a result of the textile slump.

The feeling was expressed in some quarters that a widespread clothing price war in the major cities might lead to a spurt in textile demand to replace stocks of goods sold at low prices, but this was largely discounted in most sections of the industry as being too temporary to have any significant effect.

Production of anilin in March of this year was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 10,329,770 pounds, as compared with the February output of 9,181,743 pounds.

Maleic Anhydride—The price pattern which the market assumed at the year-end still prevailed, and what would happen under CPR-22 regulations after July

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2 was a matter for conjecture. Demand was steady, but at relatively much lower volume than had been expected for this chemical at the close of World War II. Among the reasons for this was the higher raw material costs which led to a price structure on this anhydride which was adversely higher from a competitive point of view with the other anhydride intermediates such as phthalic with which the item has to compete. By reason of the severe benzol scarcity and the greater handling difficulties, however, maleic producers were not especially disappointed in the current market position of the item and were not inclined to push for greater volume. In fact, last week, the phthalic and maleic anhydride industry advisory council asked NPA to put both these items on M-32 so as to regulate the distribution and the percentage of a manufacturer's output which he must accept under DO rated orders.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol—This item moved in limited quantity under a firm price position, and like other phenolic derivatives was in short supply. However, because of its limited use, it was less critical than the large volume phenolic chemicals.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers reported the supply position of phthalic anhydride as being just as bad as it ever was, and likely to get worse. This was so not because of any added pressure of demand, but primarily because of the dwindling of available naphthalene imports from Europe over the coming months. It was particularly difficult to buy any substantial quantity of foreign naphthalene not already contracted for, and European chemical end use demanded so much of their own naphthalene that there was relatively little left for export. This hampered phthalic anhydride production under present facilities, and caused some wonder as to where the naphthalene would come from to operate new plants now under construction.

Thus, this added squeeze on available naphthalene supplies pointed to a worsening rather than an improvement of conditions in the phthalic anhydride supply situation during the second quarter of the year. For, clearly, less naphthalene meant less phthalic output. This curtailment of production, not an increase in demand, observers felt, was the threatening factor in the market.

Production figures released by the Tariff Commission indicated that the March output amounted to 22,114,283 pounds, compared with the 19,035,028 pounds turned out in February.

The phthalic anhydride advisory council in a meeting with NPA asked that the item be put under M-32 which would regulate distribution establishing a certain percentage of a producer's output beyond which he would not have to accept DO rated orders, and setting up a lead time for the acceptance of such orders. They estimated that the 1951 requirements would be approximately 251,000,000 pounds and jump to 348,000,000 pounds by 1953. Expanded production by 1953 upon completion of eight projects now underway was estimated to provide an annual output of 373,400,000 pounds. Where the naphthalene and orthoxylene would come from to produce this amount was not suggested.

Styrene—While there was some lessening of the pressure on the market for strictly defense needs, which enabled producers to ship a higher percentage of their production to civilian end-product requirements, the supply position of styrene and its polymers was still critical and far short of the overall demand. No significant relief, barring settlement of hostilities in Korea, could be foreseen for a long period ahead.

However, a year hence might see the completion of a new plant for the manufacture of vinyltoluene (alphamethylstyrene) which in a wide section of styrene monomer enduses can be used as a whole or partial replacement for styrene. The interesting fact being that vinyltoluene is produced from toluol and ethylene, whereas styrene is produced from benzol and ethylene. This would free significant quantities of benzol for other derivatives such as phenol.

Styrene monomer production in both privately owned and government owned plants was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 55,782,800 pounds in March, compared with the 46,343,209 pounds turned out in February.

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Obituaries

Mansfield B. Snevily

Mansfield B. Snevily, a director of the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, died June 9 in Summit, N. J. He was eighty-eight year of age.

Mr. Snevily was president of the former St. Clair Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J., for thirty years until he sold the firm to Baker Castor Oil. Mr. Snevily then became secretary, treasurer and a director of Baker. He gave up the two former posts a few years ago, but remained a director of the concern until the time of his death.

Louis Bloch, chairman of the board of Crown Zellerbach Paper Manufacturing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., died there June 12. He was seventy-five. Mr. Bloch began his association with the paper industry fifty-seven years ago as a bag bundler. By 1911 he was vice-president and manager of the Crown Columbia Paper Company. He was named board chairman of Crown Zellerbach in 1928.

George C. Crossley, president of the United Clay Mines Corporation, Trenton, N. J., died June 8 in Chester, Ill. He was sixty-nine.

James G. Hurley, superintendent of the Warner's plant of the American Cyanamid Company, Linden, N. J., died June 10 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-seven. Mr. Hurley had been been associated with Cyanamid for thirty-five years.

Stanley C. Moulton, a patent attorney for the Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J., died June 13 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Moulton had been with the company since 1933.

Seely B. Patterson, president of the Calcite Quarry Company, died June 10 in Lebanon, Pa. His age was sixty-six. Mr. Patterson, president and general manager of Calcite Quarry since 1920, had previously held positions with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana, the C. & A. Smelter at Douglas, Ariz., and the Bethlehem Mines Corporation in Cuba.

Edward C. Shurtleff, retired executive of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died June 11 in that city. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Shurtleff was associated with Glidden for over forty-seven years, mostly in the sales department. At the time of his retirement he was manager of industrial sales.

Joseph L. Turner, technical consultant for the National Lead Company, New York, for more than twenty years, died June 12 at his home in Fair Haven, N. J. His age was seventy. Mr. Turner was formerly director of National Lead's titanium division, and previously had been associated with Bristol-Myers Company.

Bids Wanted

Abrasives, period contract, Federal Service, Washington 25, Class 42, June 29.

Compressed gases, as required during fiscal year 1952: propane, 435th Troup Carrier Wing (M), Miami International Airport, Miami, Fla., invitation 23, June 21; acetylene and oxygen, Army Engineers Corps, P. O. Box 300, Bismark, N. D., invitation CIVENG-42, June 21; acetylene and oxygen, same, 428 Federal Building, Milwaukee 1, Wis., invitation CIVENG-47, June 26; welding & cutting gas, Federal Detention Headquarters, 427 West Street, New York 14, invitation 7-1246, acetylene, nitrogen, and oxygen, Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia 46, invitation 374-DPQ, June 21; acetylene and oxygen, Army Quartermaster, Schenectady, N. Y., invitation 77, June 22; acetylene and oxygen, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado, invitation (D) 21-1908-A-3, June 22; oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, helium and oxygen mixture, and other gases, Veterans Administration Hospital, Popular Bluff, Mo., invitation 2, June 21; acetylene and oxygen, same, Canandaigua, N. Y., invitation 16, June 22; oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen, helium and oxygen, same, Aspinwall, Pa., invitation 2, June 21; oxygen and acetylene, same, Davis Park, Providence 8, R. I., invitation 9, June 25; oxygen, propane, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, acetylene, and cyclopropane, same, Fort Howard, Md., invitation 9, June 21; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen and helium, Army Medical Depot, 12th and Spruce Street, St. Louis 2, Mo., invitation 164, July 5.

Cornstarch, 42,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-264, June 21.

Dye, azo, 1,800 pounds, Army Chemical Corps, New York, invitation 17, June 25; green, 15,000 pounds, invitation 16, June 25.

Edible fats and oils: margarine, 240 pounds, and lard 1,000 pounds, Federal Prison Camp, Mill Point, W. Va., invitation 26-666, June 22; margarine, 800 pounds, vegetable salad oil, 80 gallons, and lard shortening, 1,210 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., invitation 27-2602, June 21; margarine, 2,000 pounds, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., invitation 6-2543, June 22.

Glue, ground, 24,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-474, July 3.

Insecticide, DDT 75% water dispersible powder, 4,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8981, June 21.

Laundry chemicals: bleach, caustic soda, sodium metasilicate, unspecified quantities, as required July 1 through October 31, 1951, Federal Detention Headquarters, 427 West Street, New York 14, invitation 7PI-154, June 22; sour bluing, 1,030 pounds, and bentonite compound, 8,100 pounds, Army Quartermaster Depot, Schenectady, N.Y., invitation 82, June 25.

Lead, white, 118,775 pounds; red, dry, 15,300 pounds, and paste, 10,612 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 767, June 19.

Linseed oil, 48,228 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 767, June 19.

Milk powder, 156,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-270, June 26.

Paint & allied products: paint, various, approx. 455 gallons, Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Okla., invitation 15-3315, June 27; enamel, glyceryl phthalate, 2,750 gallons, interior, 5,000 gallons, rust inhibiting, 10,000 gallons, paint, various, 6,900 gallons, and varnish, insulating, 1,250 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,097, June 22; lacquer, 2,600 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-529-R, June 20; paint, exterior oil, 300 gallons, same, invitation 5M-296-R, June 21; paint, various, small quantities, same, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., invitation KC-15741, June 25; various, 356 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29366, June 22.

Phenylephrine hydrochloride solution, 50,880 one-pint bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 1610, June 21.

Photographic chemicals: hydroquinone, 12,585 pounds, monomethyl-para-aminophenol sulphate, 2,779 pounds, photocopying machine fixer and paper developer, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29459, June 27.

Pigments in oil: various colors, 2,247 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5M-257, June 22; approx. 2,890 gallons, same, invitation 5M-335-R, June 25; vermilion, 117 gallons, same, invitation 5G-99011-A-R, June 20.

Salt for regeneration of zeolite, 35,000 pounds, Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Okla., invitation 15-3312, June 29.

Shrinkproofing emulsion, 16,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-267, June 25.

Sodium metaphosphate, 114,000 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-268, June 25.

Thinner, paint, approx. 312 gallons, lacquer, 750 gallons, and synthetic enamel, 125,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,097, June 22; lacquer, spraying, 300 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-529-R, June 20.

Reilly Tar Names Schulte

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation has appointed H. J. Schulte district manager of the concern's new Cleveland sales office at 20106 Kinsman road, Shaker Heights, Ohio. The new office will handle sales in eastern Michigan, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and the Buffalo, N. Y., area. Mr. Schulte has built and operated coal-tar refineries in Chicago, Dover, Ohio, Newark, N. J., Fairmont, W. Va., and Cleveland since 1921.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following a period of relative inactivity, pricewise, some changes were reported. Furfuryl material was advanced one cent per pound, affecting furfural, furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. Another price advance was in skimmed and whole milk powder. Roller dried skimmed material was advanced one quarter cent per pound, while spray processed whole milk increased one cent. Cocoa butter was reduced one cent and natural camphor tablets were lowered 12 cents per pound.

Elsewhere, the market reflected the feeling prevalent throughout this industry that shortages, in many cases, were temporarily alleviated. Alcohol and glycerin, both in extremely light supply a few months ago, were again more readily available The acetone supply had eased in recent weeks and ketones were reportedly easing somewhat.

Methanol, formaldehyde and their derivatives, pentaerythritol and hexamethylenetetramine, however, remained scarce. Salicylic acid and its derivatives, dependent on phenol, continued in tight supply. In fact, any chemcial which necessitated the use of phenol in its manufacture, was hard to obtain.

Drugs, in general, continued to ease, with a few notable exceptions. Penicillin and its salts were in strong demand and at peak production. This was also true of major anti-biotics. Ethylene oxide attracted heavy inquiry, with one major producer, at least, reporting the curtailment of glycol production to turn out more ethylene oxide for use in the manufacture of acrylonitrile.

Agar—In continuance of the trend which has persisted in this market for some time, agar remained in slow demand last week with prices unchanged. Supplies were adequate for existing inquiry and although primary costs were high at present, the domestic price, duty paid, was said to be lower than replacement costs, on the same basis. There was speculation that perhaps the demand would be stepped up somewhat, now that the Department of Agriculture has ruled that agar may continue to be used in the manufacture of confectionery. It had been supposed that uncertainty over this regulation was responsible, in some measure, for the slow inquiry in the past.

Castor Oil—The market for castor beans was more or less quiet. The last reliable quotation for beans was in the vicinity of $240 per long ton, with no takers.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia amounted to 4,820,850 pounds, compared with 286,050 pounds in the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at the same ports totaled 325 tons and 1,245 drums, weight unspecified; no oil was landed during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports of beans at these ports from January 1 to June 15, 1951, amounted to 98,139,000 pounds, compared with 103,519,650 pounds in the corresponding period of last year. Imports of oil during January 1 to June 15, 1951, totaled 6,273 tons, 2,043,968 kilos, and 19,859 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with 6,517 tons, 719,452 kilos, and 333 drums in 1950.

The industrial oils industry advisory committee, at a meeting held June 11, recommended continued restriction on industrial use of castor oil during the July-September quarter. Industry representatives stated that governmental restrictions were making more castor oil available for stockpiling.

Cocoa Butter—Demand continued quiet, with reported fluctuations in price. In a market extremely sensitive to variations in replacement costs, butter dropped 1c. resulting in a spread from 74c. to 75c. per pound. Supplies were said to be more than ample.

Ethyleneglycol — Demand continued at extremely high levels, while, supplies were short and were expected to remain so for some time. One major producer was reportedly sacrificing ethylene glycol production to keep up with the tremendous demand for ethyleneoxide.

Production for March showed a sizable spurt over February, as reported by the Tariff Commission. Preliminary figures indicate a total of 49,149,009 pounds, as against 44,057,199 pounds in February. This amount exceeded by approximately 10 percent, ethyleneglycol production in February.

Formaldehyde—There was no significant change in the past week. Demand continued at peak levels, while producers were exerting themselves to fulfill commitments.

The reactivation this year of units capable of producing synthetic methanol and, in turn, formaldehyde, apparently has had a decided effect on supply, if production figures are any indication. According to the Tariff Commission, 89,248,800 pounds of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) were produced in March, compared to 80,654,543 pounds, same basis, produced in the preceding month.

Furfural—Due to higher raw material and labor costs, the price of technical material was advanced 1c. per pound, effective June 8. This was the first price advance since 1943. Under the new price schedule, it was quoted, in tankcars, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or Memphis, Tenn., at 10½c. per pound; carlot, drums, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, at 13c. per pound; less-than-carlot drum quantities, 15c., and cans, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, 22c.

Furfuryl Alcohol — Technical material was advanced 1c. per pound, effective June 8. The price is still 5 percent lower than that which prevailed in 1946. New prices are:—Tankcars, f.o.b. Niagara Falls, 19c. per pound; drums, carlots, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y., 22½c. per pound; and less-than-carlots, drums, 24c. and nine to ninety-pound cans, 31c. per pound, both f.o.b. Waverly and Cedar Rapids.

Gelatin—Production of gelatin, except for photographic grade, totaled 3,545,617 pounds in April, compared with 3,705,197 pounds in March, and 2,697,888 pounds produced in the corresponding month of last year. Total shipments in April amounted to 3,154,011 pounds, compared to 3,749,566 pounds in preceding March, and 2,591,360 pounds in April, 1950. Stocks at the end of April amounted to 6,003,323 pounds, compared with the preceding month's total of 5,611,717 pounds.

Glycerin—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol has perceptibly eased, as was evident last week. It was in fairly good supply and, according to the government, there were no expectations of restrictions on its usage in the immediate future.

One producer lowered his price on high gravity and CP grades, which brought his schedule into line with other suppliers. Major producers reported demand was good and it was being met without too much difficulty.

Hydrofuramide — Prices were unchanged, 100-pound fiber drums still being quoted at 30c. per pound, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, and smaller lots at 40c.

Milk Powder—Following several weeks of unsettled market conditions, both nonfat and whole milk powder showed price increases. Roller process milk powder advanced ¼c. per pound in carlots and spray processed whole milk powder was upped 1c. per pound in similar quantities. Roller-dried skimmed milk ranged from 13½c. to 16¾c. per pound, while spray-processed whole milk ranged from 36½c. to 44¾c. per pound, the 26 percent and 28 percent butterfat material included in the listing. No prices were reported for roller-dried whole milk, since sales remained spotty. Spray skimmed powder remained unchanged.

Demand remained steady for both roller and spray processed nonfat dry milk solids, with supplies ample in most cases, although some decrease in production was noted on the West Coast. The market remained steady for dry whole milk, with supplies adequate.

USDA purchases for the week ending June 7 totaled 1,534,010 pounds of nonfat milk solids, none of which was roller processed material. Domestic sales for the same period amounted to 1,000 pounds of the roller material.

The Mexican government has announced a subsidy grant to importers of milk powder during the period March 15 to Decem-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alcohol furfuryl, 1c. per lb.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, industrial, ½c. per lb.
Furfural, 1c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ¼c. per lb.
Whole, spray, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Camphor, natural tablets, 1 oz., ½ oz., 12c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
265.9	265.9	264.9	255.8	257.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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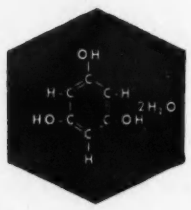

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ber 31, 1951. The subsidy amounts to 5c. or 10c. per pound, according to size of the package.

CCC purchased 1,818,498¼ pounds of spray process milk powder in the week May 31 to June 6 inclusive. As of April 30, CCC reported approximately 72,000,000 pounds of dried milk on hand. Nonfat dry milk solids will be available for domestic sale during this month.

Any purchaser of non-fat dry milk solids from CCC must be able to certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the highest ceiling price he could pay any of his usual suppliers in the quantity and at the place and season that delivery is made.

Penicillin—Producers continued to work at an accelerated pace in the manufacture of penicillin and its salts, although there was an overall decrease in production, compared to last month. Demand was strong, from both domestic and foreign sources. Supplies varied with some producers in better position than others. As a whole, demand was in excess of supply.

The monetary value of the penicillin salts exported from the United Kingdom in the first quarter in 1951 amounted to 976,107 pounds sterling, compared to a 649,344 pounds sterling in the corresponding quarter of 1950.

Domestic production of penicillin and salts, as revealed by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 22,330,634 million Oxford units for the month of March, against 24,264,350 million units in February.

Pentaerythritol — Demand continued heavy, with supplies tight; expectations were that this situation would continue for some time. Increased availability of glycerin in recent weeks was expected to take some of the strain off pentaerythritol supplies, in that it had been used as a replacement in operations normally requiring glycerin.

The Tariff Commission reported that 3,525,656 pounds of pentaerythritol had been produced in March, compared to 3,023,628 pounds in the preceding month.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, for the week ended June 2, totaled 150,864 short tons, raw value, compared to 161,455 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

Total distribution from the first of the year to June 2 amounted to 3,353,369 pounds, compared to 3,011,883 pounds in the corresponding period in 1950.

USDA has announced that the supply of quota sugar to be available to meet requirements of domestic consumers has been increased 250,000 tons to a total of 8,250,000 tons, raw value, because of recent sharp increases in demand. Following three months of slow demand, distribution rose sharply during May and, as a result, distribution so far this year has exceeded that for the corresponding period in 1950.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol—Reflecting the upward price movements in furfural and furfuryl alcohol, adjustments were made in the two grades of the tetrahydro product.

Under the new price schedule, effective June 8, the industrial grade was advanced ½c. per pound in tankcars. The new schedule is:—tankcars, f.o.b. Niagara Falls, 27c. per pound; drums carlots, f.o.b. Niagara Falls, 29c.; less-than-carlots, drums, f.o.b. Waverly, 30c. per pound, and cans, 33c. f.o.b. Waverly.

Regular grade, tankcars, f.o.b. Niagara Falls, was quoted at 40c. per pound; drums, carlots, 42½c.; less-than-carlots, drums, 45c. per pound, f.o.b. Waverly, and cans, 49½c., f.o.b. Waverly.

Thioglycollic Acid—Demand was said to be excellent, with supplies considered adequate. Price for refined grade, in barrels and carboys, was listed at $1.60 to $1.86, on a 100 percent basis.

Clopay Corporation Now Offering EDF Crystals

Clopay Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, is currently offering the crystalline condensation product of ethylenediamine and formaldehyde, commonly identified as EDF crystals. This compound, formerly available from an eastern producer, is offered in the form of white crystals having a melting point of 186-189 degrees Centigrade. The product is said to be extremely valuable as a high-speed setting agent for phenolic type resins and adhesives. Further information may be obtained from the research laboratory of Clopay Corporation, Clopay Square, Cincinnati.

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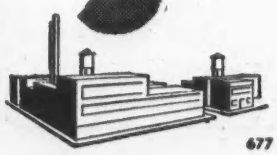

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Pharmaceutical Advertising Club Installs New Officers

Raphael M. Nacca, advertising manager of Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J., has been installed as president of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club, an organization consisting of the advertising directors of most of the drug manufacturing concerns in the nation. Mr. Nacca, who has been a member of the club for ten years, has served as an officer for the past four years.

Raphael M. Nacca

Other new officers of the club are vice-president, G. L. Long, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; treasurer, Ira Contant, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; secretary, Sidney Jackson, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.

Kay-Fries Resumes Formaldehyde Output

Despite damage done to its plant No. 2 at West Haverstraw, N. Y., by the recent fire (OPD, 6/11/51), Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., has already resumed production of formaldehyde. The company, which has begun reconstruction work, expects to have the remaining units of the fine organic intermediates plant in operation within a relatively short time. Diethyl and dimethyl phthalates, supplied by Kay-Fries to the plastics industry, are expected to be among the first materials to go back into production. Other materials produced by the plant include triethyl orthoformate, cyanoacetic acid, phenylacetic acid and their derivatives.

Auchincloss Named to Post In Cerebral Palsy Drive

William S. Auchincloss, president of Schnell Publishing Company, New York, has been named chairman of the business and trade papers solicitation committee of the 1951 Cerebral Palsy Society city-wide campaign. Mr. Auchincloss is now organizing a committee of other leaders in the business and trade papers industry, who will conduct a vigorous campaign within their field to help achieve the $750,000 city-wide goal.

Calco Names Turner

Dr. R. J. Turner has been named chief chemist for the pharmaceutical department of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. Turner came to Calco in 1944 as a research chemist in the pharmaceutical department and in 1949 was transferred to the process engineering department for pharmaceuticals.

Industrial Tape Names Two

Industrial Tape Corporation, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has appointed George A. Fitzgerald sales manager of automotive products and John L. Callahan merchandising director.

Trade Briefs

C. T. Miller has been named assistant general sales manager of Rheem Manufacturing Company.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Alumni Association has elected as 1951-52 president Louis B. Longaker, class of 1911.

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MCA Sees Chemical Industry in Strong Position

—Continued from page 4

association committees as a source of news about the association and the industry.

Public Relations Accomplishments

Although the program suffered acutely during this first year because of insufficient staff to handle it properly, some results were achieved. Twenty-three news releases were issued in the course of the year and these resulted in over 200 published stories ranging from brief news items to feature articles. Excellent cooperation was received from the technical press, in particular, in editorial treatment of association statements on current issues such as manpower, tariffs, chemicals in foods, air and water pollution abatement, and plastics shortages.

Substantial industry public relations value was realized from the association's annual air and water pollution abatement conference in New York, April 16 and 17. For the first time, the conference was opened to regulatory officials and members of the press. Coverage by local newspapers and technical publications was good.

Greater and more effective use of this sort of association activity as a source of news about the industry is to be hoped for in the future. The entire industry will benefit, in the long run, from public recognition of the fact that the industry itself is taking the lead in solving its problems relating to pollution, safety, conservation, and the like.

In regard to tariffs, MCA directors felt that while the Torquay concessions may tend to relieve many shortages of critical chemicals at the present time in the face of wartime conditions, "the potential harm to our industry under peacetime status may be severe."

The association opposed ratification of the Havana Charter of the International Trade Organization and, in view of the fact the State Department has announced it will not push for ratification by congress, the board deemed it unlikely that there will be any further activity on this matter in the near future.

Merck Reviews Year

Mr. Merck reviewed the past year and pointed out that the Korean war interrupted many of the normal functions of the association, particularly the planned public relations program. This program is now being put into full operation, he said, with adequate financial support.

Robert L. Taylor, executive vice-president of the association, spelled out the details of the public relations program and revealed plans for a semi-annual meeting each year, the first to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, December 13. The morning will be devoted to group discussions and the afternoon to speeches on general conditions in the industry. Mr. Taylor also reported that the association is going to add a full-time man to its Washington staff to implement the public relations program.

Businessmen and Government

Under the title, "Mobilization of the Chemical Industry," Mr. Rand made several specific requests for changes in government attitudes toward business.

"One," he said, "revise its policy of criticism of business and give a helping hand to industry, which is the foundation of the nation's greatness. Two, clarify the laws, and their interpretations, under which business must operate and treat business representatives, who are asked to help the government, with respect and freedom from petty annoyances. Three, give a man a framework in which he can work and back him up as long as he stays within that framework. Four, call a halt during wartime to trumped-up indictments for alleged infractions of the Sherman act."

While he recognized the necessity for organization and regulation of the entire economy in the face of possible Russian attack, Mr. Rand stated that examples in patriotic sacrifice should be set by the heads of the nation and that unnecessary peacetime projects, huge expenditures for social benefits and politics, should be abandoned for the duration of the emergency.

Problems of Chemical Industry

He analyzed in detail certain major problems of the chemical industry, notably those arising from the price rollback, manpower shortages and certificates of necessity. On the latter topic he felt that the chemical industry had been thinly recognized in that but eighty-two out of

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591 of its applications had been awarded to date.

Also, he stated that an average of 70.6 percent depreciation has been granted to all industry, whereas but 52 percent depreciation has been accorded the chemical industry. In turn, Mr. Rand outlined the duties of business and businessmen during the emergency.

"One," he said, "to do their utmost to supply high-calibre manpower promptly. Two, aid and assist in all information service. Three, produce what is needed by the government as efficiently and cheaply as possible. Four, do not ask for unnecessary favors. Five, remember Washington has its problems. We are preparing against the unknown. The military do not know how, where, and if, Russia will strike and, therefore, we do not know what really is needed."

He closed with an expression of confidence that the government would find American industry ready to do its part.

Distribution of Materials

Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the National Production Authority, declared that distribution of essential materials has been done in a businesslike and orderly way, which is somewhat of an exception to normal Washington confusion. In proof, he offered a clearcut analysis of the various steps of background planning that were taken, to relate the specific problems of the chemical industry to the overall problems of mobilization. He also reviewed the various objectives that were necessary when rearmament was undertaken in September, 1950.

Experiences of World War II, he said, have aided NPA in overcoming certain major mistakes more rapidly and in avoiding entirely many minor errors that have hampered the work of its predecessor, War Production Board. Chief among these, he said, was the hard-won knowledge that materials must be distributed on a quantitative, rather than on a qualitative basis. This knowledge has avoided the priority inflation that occurred in World War II and held priority use within the limits of the supply available. The military program has remained on schedule, he said, and the temporary expedient of the DO system has worked well enough, but cannot work indefinitely.

CMP Only Practical Plan

World War II experience showed that a Controlled Materials Plan is the only practical plan, in Mr. Fleischmann's opinion, for it forbids the use of more materials than can be allotted to a specific purpose. The speaker discussed selective shortages and stated that the popular concept of 20 percent interference with civilian production is highly unrealistic when one considers that certain requirements for specialized alloys, machine tools, and so forth, may require 50 percent to 100 percent of the available supply.

"Only through CMP can we maintain the civilian economy at a reduced but adequate level during rearmament and in the absence of shooting war," he said.

Referring to some of the specific questions raised by Mr. Rand, Mr. Fleischmann stated that delays in granting certificates of necessity stemmed from the time needed to obtain full facts about the industries involved. Those charging inequities in depreciation allowances, he said, must recognize that the key factor in awarding amortization percentages has been one of offering an incentive to abnormal expansion and these percentages are based on the indicated value of the facility after five years have passed. In view of the enormous expansion and high-profit level of the chemical industry during the past years, he felt that decisions affecting the chemical industry had been properly made, within the limits of normal error.

Tribute to Industry Executives

Mr. Fleischmann paid high tribute to the generosity of the chemical industry in furnishing NPA with men of the calibre of Thomas Nichols, Frank Curtis and Kenneth Klipstein, to name but a few. He opined that whole mobilization effort depends on the work of industry representatives who serve the government without compensation during periods of emergency. While he admitted that there exists in Washington a concerted effort in certain quarters to drive out the businessmen, he felt that its success would be fatal to the mobilization effort, for these relatively few businessmen are making the top-level policy decisions upon which ultimate success depends.

New Member Companies

Thirteen new companies joined the association during the past fiscal year, as against no resignations, and membership now totals 121. New members are Acme Resin Corporation, Buffalo Electro-Chemical Corporation, Durez Plastics & Chemicals Inc., Firestone Plastics Company, Frontier Chemical Company, chemicals division of General Electric Company, Hancock Chemical Company, National Distillers Chemical Corporation, National Lead Company and National Starch Products Inc.

Directors Elected

New directors elected were Jan Oostermeyer, president of Shell Chemical Corporation; R. L. Murray, president of Hooker Electrochemical Company; R. B. Semple, president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; George B. Beitzel, president of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and Felix N. Williams, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-presidents, Harold O. C. Ingraham, president of General Chemical Company, and Raymond C. Gaugler, president of American Cyanamid Company; treasurer, James W. McLaughlin, president of Bakelite Company; executive vice-president, Robert L. Taylor, and secretary, Maurice F. Crass, jr.

Following the banquet there was presented a color movie in sound displaying the life of the Lotubo tribe in the African Sudan. It has been made under the direction of Edgar M. Queeny, board chairman of Monsanto. One hundred and fifty-nine certificates of achievement were awarded to twenty-one member companies for plant safety.

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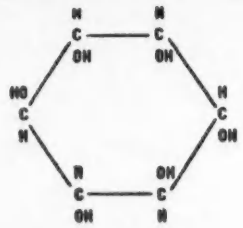

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Research Corp. Grants To Total $800,000 in '51

Approximately $800,000 will be made available by Research Corporation in the current fiscal year for grants in aid of scientific research, it was reported June 11 by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of the foundation. Of this total, $450,000 has been allocated since November, the beginning of the 1951 fiscal year, for 152 grants to colleges, universities and scientific institutions for projects ranging from cosmic radiation to the synthesis of cortisone.

In the 1950 annual report, Dr. Barker notes that some $200,000 of the 1951 grants total is being expended in the field of nutrition by the Williams-Waterman Fund for the combat of dietary diseases, administered by the foundation. Approximately $600,000 is allocated to the general grants program which supports pioneering research and the Cottrell grants program which aids research in smaller colleges. Both general and Cottrell grants are made in the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics and engineering.

North Jersey ACS Names Dr. Morris Chairman-Elect

Dr. V. N. Morris, technical director of Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., has been elected chairman-elect of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Morris will serve in this capacity for one year beginning July 1, after which he will become chairman.

Formerly head of the physicochemical division of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Dr. Morris was research supervisor with Resinous Products & Chemical Company, now a division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. He has been with Industrial Tape, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, for eleven years, in charge of the development of "Texcel" and "Permacel" tapes.

Int'l Minerals Corp. Names LeBaron Research Director

Dr. I. M. LeBaron has been appointed director of research laboratories for International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Dr. LeBaron has been a research engineer with International since 1942. In his newly created position his major responsibility will be direction of the research programs being conducted in the various research laboratories of the corporation. He will have offices in Chicago and in Mulberry, Fla.

Upjohn Publishes Brochure

To mark the opening of its new plant (OPD, 6/4/51), Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has published "The Odyssey of Modern Drug Research," by Robert Burlingham. The brochure tells the story behind present-day sulphonamide, antibiotics and adreno-cortical hormones as well as other new drugs already available or on the horizon.

Hercules Offers CMC Data

A new leaflet briefly describing the applications of cellulose gum, Hercules purified CMC, in the ceramic industry is now available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Some of the many ceramic applications cited in the leaflet include the use of cellulose gum as a temporary binder in white or colored sanitaryware glazes; in structural tile glazes; with a number of high-grade refractories, including zircon, alumina, and silicon carbide; and as a glaze binder or jigger body additive in dinnerware.

Berry Joins Aries

Howard Berry, former vice-president, treasurer and director of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has joined R. S. Aries & Associates, New York. Mr. Berry was with Mathieson for twenty-eight years, first as vice-president and comptroller and in later years as vice-president and treasurer. His early years were spent as comptroller for the Remington Arms Company and as general auditor of the American International Corporation.

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Arapahoe Chemicals Making Two New Allylic Brominators

Two new allylic brominators have been announced by Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Col., to extend its list of special halogenating agents. The new products are 3-bromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin and 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Named "Monobromantin" and "Dibromantin," respectively, the compounds react very much like "NBS" (N-bromosuccinimide) already offered by Arapahoe. The company claims that the very high active bromine content (56 percent) of "Dibromantin" should arouse particular interest in this compound. It is anticipated that major uses will be developed in the steroid field.

Besides its specific allylic brominating action the new compounds brominate side-chain methylene groups in preference to the ring and are expected to be specific oxidizing agents. The compounds were first described by Professor Orazi of the Universidad Nacional of Argentina and are now being offered commercially for the first time by Arapahoe in experimental and pilot quantities.

Newcomb Memorial Fund Committee Renders Report

The committee on The Edwin Leigh Newcomb Memorial Fund has rendered its final report. According to S. B. Penick, sr., fund custodian, $16,545.05 was raised by the group. Arrangements were made with the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education to provide for permanent administration of the fund. The foundation agreed to duplicate the amount raised by the committee, the combined sum $33,090.10 to be set aside as the Edwin Leigh Newcomb Memorial Fund.

The fund will be administered by the board of directors of the foundation. The principal of the combined amount will be held intact, with the income therefrom to be used to encourage study and research in pharmaceutical botany and pharmacognosy. The foundation reserved the right to transfer the fund to some other organization in the future, if it deemed such a move necessary to protect the principal of the fund and to make its income continuously available for research purposes.

Cortisone Raw Material Process May Spur Output

A process which may remove the chief chemical obstacle to the production of cortisone from abundant natural materials was described June 13 at the American Chemical Society's twelfth national organic chemistry symposium by Dr. Louis F. Fieser, Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry at Harvard University and authority on the chemistry of natural products.

Natural materials from yeast, wool fat, and the Mexican yam can be forced, through the new process, to take up oxygen at the proper points in their molecules to form substances from which cortisone can be made. The process was developed by Dr. Fieser in collaboration with Josef E. Herz and Wei-Yuan Huang.

U.S. Vitamin Acquires Arlington Chemical Co.

H. B. Burns, president of U. S. Vitamin Corporation, has announced that the corporation has contracted to acquire the properties and business of Arlington Chemical Company of Yonkers, N. Y. The purchase includes the plant of 72,000 square feet and the 4½ acre tract in Yonkers on which it is located. U. S. Vitamin will erect another building on this site. The present personnel of Arlington will be expanded and operating policies will be directed by U. S. Vitamin executives.

MM&R to Exhibit at IFT Meeting

An automatic dispenser that is activated when a container passes a micro switch on the production line will be shown for the first time by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., during the annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, which will take place today through Thursday at the New Yorker hotel, New York. The dispenser will be part of the company's regular exhibit, which will be located in booth 18. MM&R will also occupy a suite in the hotel in addition to its booth.

Trade Briefs

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has inducted twenty-three new members into its fifteen-year employees club.

Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has purchased all the capital stock of August E. Drucker, manufacturer of "Revelation" tooth powder, San Francisco.

George W. Merck, board chairman of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has received an honorary degree from Stevens Institute.

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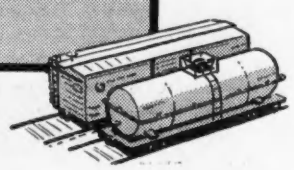

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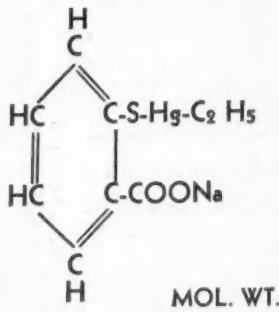

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ACETIC ACID—500 djns, Elbert & Co, Genoa
AGAR—100 bls. S B Penick & Co, Kobe
ALUM, POTASH-CHROME — 46 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, CETYL—10 cs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Liverpool
AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—20 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—67 cks, Rotterdam
PERSULPHATE—35 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Hamburug
ANILIN DYES—22 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
68 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
1 cs, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
53 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
71 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
12 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Antwerp
27 cans, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
100 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—245 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Vizagapatam
ANTIRAQUINONE—133 kgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,120 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
ARGOLS—552 bgs, Naples
ARROWROOT—4,544 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, St Vincent
ARSENIC—40 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
BABASSU OIL—224 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
435 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
BALSAM—2 dms, Cristobal
1 dm, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
OIL—1 dm, Cristobal
TOLU—10 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, London
BARDANE ROOT—14 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
BAUXITE ORE—4,767 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
BAY OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
1 dm, Fleuroma, Inc, Roseau
2 dms, Polak & Schwartz, Roseau
BEESWAX—75 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
35 bgs, H H Pike, Ciudad Trujillo
117 bgs, Innis Speiden, Lisbon
84 bgs, Ernst Roth Co, Porto Alegre
41 bgs, Havana
6 bgs, R Fabien & Co, Havana
56 bgs, Cristobal
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Barrahona
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
14 bgs, Porcelia Vinini & Co, Puerto Plata
BENZOL—2 dms, Nomco, Inc, Antwerp
2 cans, Nomco, Inc, Antwerp
BILE, OX—1 bbl, Perry Ryer, Madras
1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BONE—780 bgs, Rogers Manufacturing Co, Santos
133 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Rio Grande
96 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
687 bgs, E S & A Bank, Brisbane
MEAL—3,306 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
4,891 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
BRUCINE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULPHATE—10 cs, McKesson & Robbins, London
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—700 bgs, H J Baker, Avonmouth
2 cs, Pemcal Intern Co, Hamburg
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—33 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
LACTATE—45 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
TUNGSTATE—30 dms, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe
CAMPHOR—100 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
200 cs, Hyeton Corp, Keelung
100 cs, F H Lenway, Keelung
250 cs, Conray Products Co, Keelung
50 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Keelung
OIL—41 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
300 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMON—8 cs, A Kendall Inc, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—563 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahiba
CASEIN—400 bgs, Borden Co, Montevideo
700 bgs, Borden Co, Havre
334 bgs, H S Cramer, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—100 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
115 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
40 dms, Abot Industries, Madras
CASSIA—132 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,110 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bangkok
23,259 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador Bahia
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador Bahia
2,152 bgs, Chase National Bank, Manta
383 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
805 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
OIL—206 dms, Wolf & Gerber, Santos
99 dms, C Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
115 tons, Brazil Export Co, Santos
210 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Santos
411 dms, John A. Hickey, Santos
190 bbls, Dalton Cooper, Bombay
131 dms, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
CAUSTIC POTASH—47 dms, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
70 dms, M W Hardy, Rouen
CELERY SEED—55 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
665 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
240 bgs, H T French, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
50 bgs, Imo Trading Co, Kobe
100 bls, P H Petry, Kobe
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CHROMIC ACID—30 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
CITRIC ACID—58 cks, M W Hardy, Rotterdam
200 kgs, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
17 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CLOVES—128 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseilles
COALTAR DYES—3 cans, C A Haynes, Antwerp
21 dms, C A Haynes, Antwerp
3 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
35 cks, National City Bank, Rotterdam
45 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
PITCH—368 bgs, Mastic Tile Corp of America, Hull
COCONUT OIL—15 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
232 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Manila
973 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Cebu
COHUNE NUT OIL—30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Puerto Cortes
COPAL GUM—119 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
193 bgs, S Winterbourne, Manila
120 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila
75 bgs, F Campbell & Darling, Matadi
2,381 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
500 bgs, O G Innes, Matadi
135 bgs, S Winterbourne, Matadi
430 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Genoa
50 bgs, Mundus Chemical Products Corp, Leghorn
CRESYLIC ACID—9 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
44 dms, James E Fox, Avonmouth
310 dms, Glasgow
300 dms, Liverpool
COPPER CYANIDE—84 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
CROTON SEED—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
CUMIN SEED—372 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Cochin
82 bgs, Khosrovaehehi Co, Karachi
30 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Havana
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
700 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Bombay
606 bgs, Khorramshahr, Bombay
160 bgs, Wm M Allison, Bombay
CURRY POWDER—55 cs, R C Williams, Madras
10 cs, J Eberbeta, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—512 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
256 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
30 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singora
DEXTRIN—410 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
231 bgs, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—8 cs, Novadel Agenen Corp, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
DILL SEED—267 bgs, Golombeck, Inc, Cochin
77 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
EPSOM SALT—2,000 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
700 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, London
14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
FENNEL SEED—140 bgs, Mutual Sales Co, Cochin
334 bgs, Becker Meyer Seed Co, Hamburg
167 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—37 bls, National Bank of Australia, Melbourne
FISH OIL—2 cs, Romerovski Bros, Lobito
LIVER OIL—26 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Keelung
FORMIC ACID—133 cbys, G M Mortati Co, Antwerp
300 cbys, Elbert & Co, Genoa
100 djns, Millmaster Chemical Co, Genoa
276 cbys, Bankers Trust Co, Copenhagen
230 cbys, Drugs, Spices & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—107,899 bbls, British American Oil Co, Brighton
41,366 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
165,308 bbls, Esso Export Co, Amuay Bay
107,108 bbls, Hess, Inc, Curacao
80,561 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Curacao
84,661 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
117,230 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Aruba
104,652 bbls, Hess, Inc, Cardon
210,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Aruba
94,972 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Aruba
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Avonmouth
GALL—2 dms, International Packers Commercial Co, Melbourne
GELATIN—150 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
126 bgs, R D McLellan, Rotterdam
65 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Cochin
114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—109 bgs, Kingston
80 bgs, Superintendence Co, London
28 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
89 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
GLANDS—6 cs, Parke Davis & Co, Havana
33 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana
GLUE—330 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Rotterdam
1 cs, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co, Hull
200 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseilles
24 dms, L & C Hardtmuth, Rotterdam
BONE—150 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
STOCK—90 bdls, John Grovers, Barranquilla
172 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—40 dms, C J Schellings, Rotterdam
30 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAINS OF PARADISE—92 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Lagos
GRAPHITE—196 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
66 dms, Subox Inc, Rotterdam
250 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
28 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Havre
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—100 cs, Canada Colours & Chemicals Ltd, Trieste
84 cbys, Dayton Rubber Co, Antwerp
INSECTICIDE—30 cbys, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Panama
IRISH MOSS—42 ctns, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
IRON OXIDE—4 bgs, Herlan Merchandise Co, Casablanca
17 dms, Bendix Chemical Co, Rouen
300 bgs, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Bremen
440 bgs, T H Deutz & Co, Bremen
KARAYA GUM—369 bgs, Block Drug Co, Cochin
373 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Cochin
307 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Cochin
139 bgs, Meer Corp, Cochin
123 bgs, Thurston & Bradich, Cochin
66 bgs, Innis Speiden, Cochin
127 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
357 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
257 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
128 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
24 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
66 bgs, B Gopaldas, Bombay
366 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—3 cbys, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Cristobal
LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Matadi
LIQUIDAMBAR—4 dms, George Lueders, Puerto Cortes
LITHOPONE—60 bbls, Continental Commodities Corp, Bremen
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Genoa
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MAGNESITE—150 bgs, A D Brown, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,100 bgs, Reheis Co, Inc, Liverpool
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—80 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
TRISICATE—88 cs, Reheis Co, Inc, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—3 bgs, S Ruben, Southampton
109 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals, Cristobal
380 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—3,100 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Singapore
MENTHOL—51 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, P A Dunkel, Rio de Janeiro
250 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
50 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
156 cs, Dorf International Co, Santos
11 cs, China Trade & Industrial Service, Hong Kong
METHYL CARBONATE—1 cs, Bios Laboratories Inc, London
MILK SUGAR—100 ctns, Ira Grob, Rotterdam
20 cs, Salvag & Co, Copenhagen
300 ctns, Salvag & Co, Copenhagen
181 bgs, M E Franks, Inc, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—430,409 gals, Inst Cub De Est Del Azucar, Havana
4 dms, C Pfizer, Havre
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—52 dms, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Rotterdam
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE—60 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
MONTAN WAX—139 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Hamburg
400 bgs, C H Lincks, Bremen
605 bgs, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—3,900 bgs, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, T D Downing, Yokohama
100 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
177 bgs, James E Fox, Rotterdam
1,238 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—950 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NEATSFOOT OIL—9 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
NICKEL FORMATE—37 cks, American Firsoline Corp Hamburg
NUCLEIC ACID—4 cks, Ernst Bischoff, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—25 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
155 bgs, John Holt, Grenada
NUT OIL—9 cs, Andre Prost, Havre
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Uddo Taormina, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador-Bahia
126 bgs, W R Grace, Salvador-Bahia
OXALIC ACID—38 cks, Antwerp
PALM OIL—612 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
409 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
1,051 dms, Luanda
122 dms, Anglo African Overseas Co, Monrovia
PAPAIN—8 cs, Colombo
6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Tarragona
400 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Tarragona
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—6 dms, The Avia Co, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
4 cs, vanAmeringen-Haebler, Penang
4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Penang
PEANUT OIL—711 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Madras
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,832 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
31 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
5,787 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Copenhagen
400 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Copenhagen
700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,292 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
320 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
75 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
735 bls, Bruce Peatmoss Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
336 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
320 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
640 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Bombay
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
80 bgs, V Panachand, Cochin
480 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochia
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, R T French, Cochin
50 bgs, George Uhe Co, Inc, Singapore
80 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, Czernikow, Ltd, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
WHITE—42 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PERILLA GUM—15 bgs, L A Dreyfus, Barranquilla
PETITGRAIN OIL—40 dms, R Gwynne Stout, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,206 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,332 bbls, Philips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
147,975 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
121,929 bbls, California Refining Co, Lebanon
104,151 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
209,268 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
106,492 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
PITCH—145 dms, Shell Oil Co, Liverpool
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
1 dm, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—2 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Yokohama
20 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, E F Drew, Yokohama
POTASH—10 kgs, Mager Bros, London
71 cks, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—398 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Co, Antwerp
CYANIDE—660 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—200 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
100 dms, Fallek Products Co, Venice
METABISULPHITE—40 cks, Innis Speiden, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PERCHLORATE—200 dms, C H Hardy, Antwerp
SULPHATE—300 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—193 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Bombay
120 bgs, Wm M Allison, Bombay
121 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
514 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
152 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Cochin
340 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
65 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,026 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—300 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Rijeka
QUINCE SEED—32 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
QUININE SULPHATE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RESIN—7,664 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
30 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Trieste
20 dms, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Rotterdam
ETHOXYLINE—10 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
RESINS, SYNTHETIC — 3 bgs, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
RICE POWDER—12 cs, Stern Henry, Havre
ROSEMARY LEAVES—55 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tarragona
SAGE LEAVES—329 bls, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—582 bgs, J H Schroeder, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Consolidated Midland Co, Antwerp
SANDALWOOD—67 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Harry C Smith Co, Calcutta
75 bgs, The Mantrose Co, Calcutta
SESAMESEED—128 bgs, Levy & Levis, Bombay
125 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Cochin
130 bgs, Hinton & Co, Cochin
534 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
834 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cristobal
SIENNA EARTH—150 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Yokohama
50 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Keelung
12 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Yokohama
SHELLAC—14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
1,075 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SOAPNUT SHELLS—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SODA ASH—6,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM ALGINATE — 1 dm, A & R Simon, Yokohama
ARSENATE—102 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICHROMATE—200 cs, Intern Commodities Corp, Yokohama
CARBONATE—5,226 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—803 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
198 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Amsterdam
200 dms, Amsterdam
555 dms, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
NITRATE—132 cs, M W Lardy Londres, Marseille
24 cs, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Marseille
NITRITE—634 dms, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Marseille
72 dms, Gerard Daniel, Marseille
PHOSPHATE—333 cks, Continental Commodities Corp, Hamburg
PYROARSENATE—1 dm, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Montanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Fairmont Chemical Co, Rotterdam
STRONTIUM LACTATE—5 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
SULPHAMERAZINE—4 bbls, Consolidated Midland Corp, Rotterdam
TALC—19,086 bgs, C Mathieu, Genoa
TANNIC ACID—34 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TANNING EXTRACT—1 dm, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
34 bbls, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
TEAWASTE—3,035 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
2,411 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
9,036 bgs, Citro Chemical Co of America, Calcutta
662 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Calcutta
THYME OIL—3 dms, Tarragona
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—74 dms, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—148 bgs, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Khorramshahr
5 bgs, Liverpool
TRIETHANOLAMINE—2 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Singapore
TUNG OIL—165 dms, American President Lines, Genoa
UREA—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
240 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—94 cs, George Uhe Co Inc, Marseilles
22 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Marseilles
33 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Roseau
6 cs, Julian W Lyon, Roseau
60 cs, M Cortizas, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE RESIN—166 dms, Matadi
WAX—625 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
236 bgs, Hans Tobeasen, Rio de Janeiro
VETIVER ROOT—20 bls, J L Hopkins, Colombo
WHALELIVER OIL—8 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer Inc, Antwerp
300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Hull
1,120 bgs, Smith Oil & Color Co, Hull
WITHERITE—110 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours, Hull
WOOL GREASE—28 dms, N I Malstrom, Rotterdam
18 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—31 dms, F L Kraemer, Antwerp
31 dms, E L O'Reilly, Antwerp
60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
40 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Havre
OXIDE—500 bgs, Universal Merchants Corp, Hamburg
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—28 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool
OXIDE—10 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, London

Baltimore

ALCOHOL, LAURIC—30 dms, American Alcolac Corp, Bremen
BONEMEAL—1,064 bls, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
2,216 bgs, E J Lang, Rouen
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—964 bgs, J S Young, Marseilles
CRESYLIC ACID—101 dms, Glasgow
MANGANESE ORE—3,048 tons, E J Lavino, Luanda
OXIDE, RED—4,800 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,069 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONES—1,135 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Rio Grande
CASEIN—300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
CAUSTIC POTASH—47 dms, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
GELATIN—140 bls, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bls, General Foods Corp, Marseilles
100 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
GLUE—200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
200 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
STOCK—31 bls, John Grovers, Rio de Janeiro
NAPHTHALENE—2,300 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
1,505 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Antwerp
OSSEINE—504 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Antwerp
440 bgs, Rotterdam
2,090 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
350 bls, W H Harris Co, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—65 bbls, Chemicals Export Co, Bremen
67 dms, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,832 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—2,000 bgs, Hollinsworth Whitney Co, Buenaventura
TALC—325 bgs, C Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
UREA—2,000 bgs, C H Powell, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—70 dms, Aisner Chemical Co, Havre

New Orleans

KYANITE ORE—224,000 lbs, Walsh Refractories, Calcutta
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Harry C Smith Co, Calcutta

Norfolk

PSYLLIUM SEED—240 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
SESAME SEED—307 bgs, W Gscarlett, Bombay
SIENNA EARTH—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,254 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
2,236 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

DIGITALIS LEAVES — 13 bls, Hosco Chemical Works, Marseilles

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—178 cs, Rohm & Haas, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—108 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Marseilles

BONEMEAL—6,191 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
20,994 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—208 dms, J P Morgan Co, Santos
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN—47 dms, Chemical Mfg Corp, Liverpool
DIVI-DIVI—17 tons, Stern Morganthau, Puerto Plata
EMERY—123 dms, Simonds Abrasive Co, Marseilles
GYPSUM—268 bgs, Whittaker & Clark, Liverpool
6,104 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEAD—91 tons, Electrical Storage & Battery Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—2,200 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Bergen
MAGNESIUM ORE—1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—970 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Durban
1,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Casablanca
MOLASSES—614,257 gals, Publicker Co, Sagua
1,259,005 gals, Publicker Co, Havana
MUSTARD—1,275 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, Liverpool
OSSEINE—334 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—2,125 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
400 bgs, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,145 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,243 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
187,448 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,699 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
217,549 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
9,677 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
122,014 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
41,613 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
25,868 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,717 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
123,263 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
28,202 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—17,140 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—29 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—4,220 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—81 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
OIL—255 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CELERY SEED—160 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—120 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPAL GUM—48 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Djakarta
134 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Djakarta
58 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Djakarta
COPRA—40 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
410 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Masbate
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Slain
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
CAKE—5,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—176 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
DILL SEED—83 bgs, H M Mead Hall & Co, Bombay
GINGERROOT—80 bgs, Alleppey
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, London
LEAD CONCENTRATES—1,181 tons, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Callao
700 tons, J H Schroder, Callao
249 tons, W R Grace, Callao
694 tons, Metal Transport Co, Callao
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, The East Asiatic Co, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
400 bgs, C Czarnikow Ltd, Cochin
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Mangalore
80 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas & Co, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,408 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
14,913 tons, Imperial Oil Co, Borneo
PYROTECHNICS—525 cs, Bond Bros Corp, Hong Kong
SESAME SEED—1,280 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,800 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, London
TURMERIC ROOT—80 bgs, Alleppey

United Dye Offering New Product Development Plan

A new inter-industry cooperation program aimed at furthering chemical product research and development has been announced by the United Dye & Chemical Corporation. The aim of the program will be to offer United Dye's facilities and experience to those companies and individuals who have chemical problems or who need assistance in the development of practical chemical ideas.

To institute the program, the company has set up a research and development service. This group will evaluate the ideas, products and processes brought to its attention. Development of those where it appears the company's facilities and background will be of value will then be undertaken on a mutual basis.

Hercules Advances Cleary

James W. Cleary has been named assistant plant manager at the Hercules Powder Company plant in Parlin, N. J. He joined the company in 1936 and has been acting assistant plant manager at Parlin since January of this year. Davis S. Bruce is senior assistant plant manager at Parlin.

Myron D. Reeser Honored

Myron D. Reeser, vice-president of Howes Publishing Company, New York, and advertising manager of the *American Dyestuff Reporter*, was accorded a dinner in his honor June 7 at the Hampshire House, New York, in recognition of his twenty-five years of service with the firm. A gold wrist watch was presented to Mr. Reeser by Mrs. Cecile R. Howes, president.

Editor of the "Dyestuffs and Chemicals" section of *Dry Goods Guide* prior to World War 1, Mr. Reeser became the first editor of *American Dyestuff Reporter* when the original section was expanded into a full-fledged magazine in 1917. He became advertising manager of that magazine in 1926, was named secretary of the company in 1930 and vice-president this year.

CMP Third-Quarter Time Schedules Fixed by NPA

Time schedules and plans for programming essential production under the Controlled Materials Plan in the third quarter were announced June 14 by Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the National Production Authority. Mr. Fleischmann said:—

1. Allotments of steel, copper and aluminum will be made for the third quarter to all producers of essential defense-supporting and civilian products who have filed under CMP regulations.

2. The first CMP 4-B allotments will be mailed out to industry this week, and all of the allotments should be in the hands of industry in ample time to obtain materials for September production.

3. To insure continuation of vital expansion programs on schedule, the construction industry will begin receiving allotments under CMP late in the third quarter.

4. To insure supplies of the controlled metals for the consumer durables goods industry operating in the "free area" during the third quarter transition period to CMP operation, certain quantities of these materials will be ordered reserved for this purpose.

5. Consumer durable goods producers, although not under CMP during the third quarter, will be asked to file CMP forms in the near future so as to assure allotments of the controlled materials for the fourth quarter.

Plant Dispersal Measure To Be Offered in Senate

Believing that it is essential in the preparedness program to promote the dispersal of defense production facilities, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Senator John Sparkman of Alabama announced June 14 that they would offer an amendment to the defense production act to discourage the continued geographic concentration of industry.

They said that an examination of the tax amortization certificates thus far issued, and the loans that have been thus far granted for new plant construction indicates that, as in the last war, the necessary steps are not being taken to avoid production facilities from becoming an easy target for attack.

The amendment to be proposed will prohibit the authorized construction of any plant or facilities with government incentives such as tax amortization certificates, direct loans and guaranteed loans until the President has determined that the proposed location is consistent with sound public policies. In making the determination, the President would be required to consider a number of factors such as the accessibility of natural resources, availability of employment and other industrial developments in the area.

Cresylic Acid Production In Europe Sold for 1951

Practically all European producers of cresylic acid are sold out for 1951, with considerable business booked for 1952 at current prices, according to John J. Cram of Concord Chemical Company, Moorestown, N. J., who has just returned from a thirty-day survey of the situation in that part of the world.

Mr. Cram said that he found most European producers of cresylic acid to be plagued by raw material shortages and by inflationary tendencies in England, Scotland, Holland, Germany and France. Concord Chemical is one of the largest distributors of European cresylic acid in the United States, its 1950 imports reaching more than 7,000,000 pounds.

Blaw-Knox Expands In Tulsa; Names Two

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the expansion of its operations at Tulsa, Okla., to include complete plant engineering and construction services for the petroleum, gas, chemical, and process industries of the southwest.

At the same time, the division announced the appointment of Harold V. Williams, formerly of the Blaw-Knox Chicago office, as manager of the expanded Tulsa office. Charles B. Barry has been appointed chief engineer and in charge of process design and contract execution.

Sherwin-Williams Names Bewie

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the appointment of Paul R. Bewie as general manager of the trade sales division. He was formerly assistant to the vice-president and general manager.

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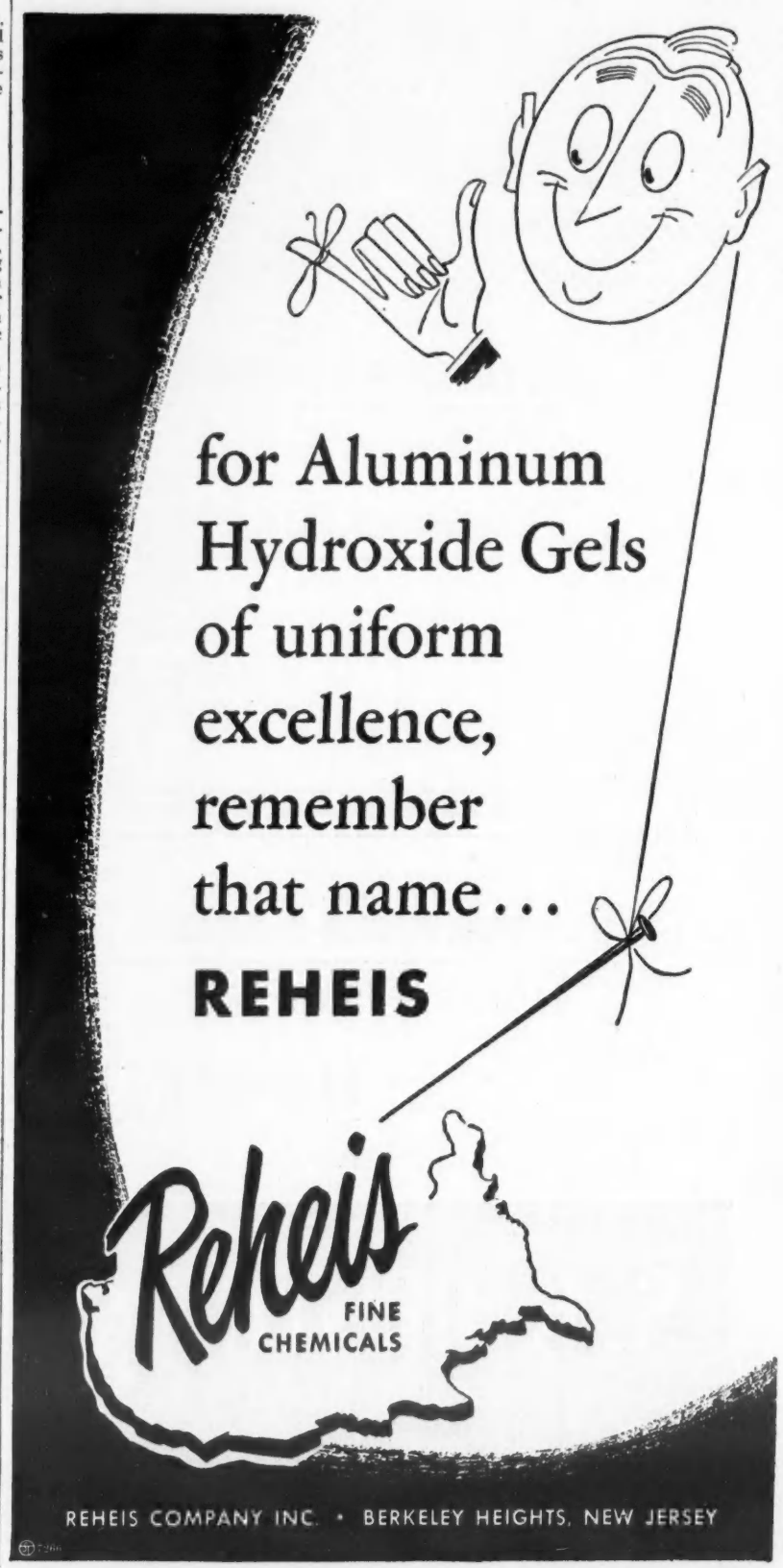
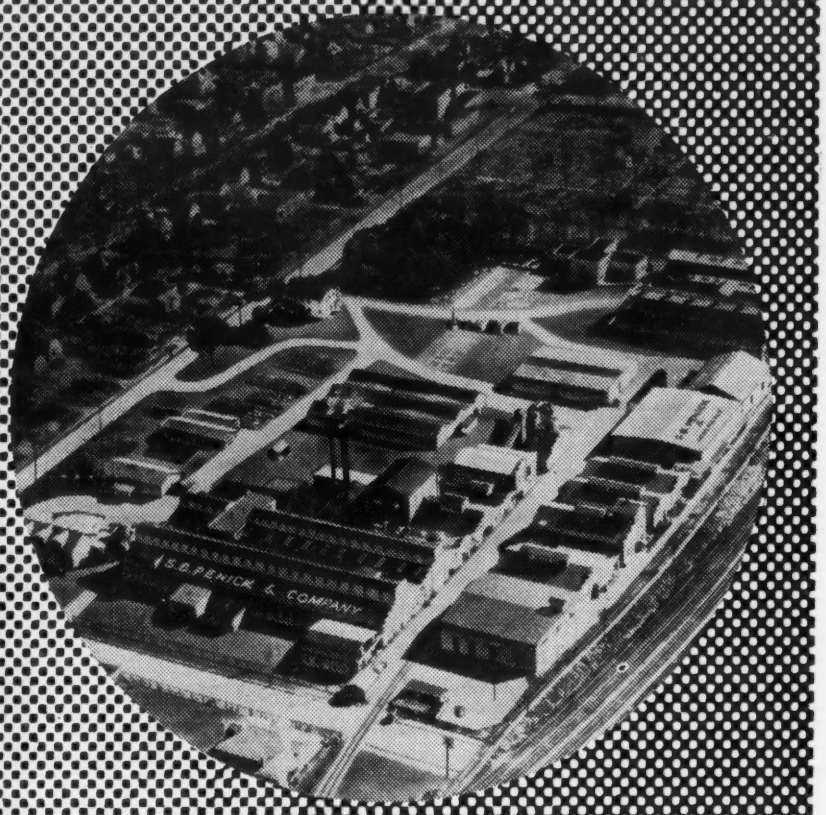


FROM ONE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



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BOTANICAL DRUGS • ESSENTIAL OILS • MEDICINAL CHEMICALS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Inactivity in botanicals continued to depress prices and, with only a few minor exceptions, price movements were downward last week. In botanical drugs, the declines on spot were out of step with the firm prices at the origins of both domestic and foreign goods. In flavoring botanicals, new crop influences at the sources were at work and joined with the lack of spot demand to put values down generally. The market index dropped 0.4 point to 222.6.

A substantial number of spot price declines have taken place over the past three weeks. However, it was generally stated last week that in many instances, replacement costs of the spot botanicals reduced made the reductions an odd development. Not all dealers have followed the market down, but most of them said that the lack of spot demand was the main cause of the recent spot declines. Given a revival of buying, an upward reaction of prices seemed inevitable.

Further information with respect to the situation in the 1951 crop of domestic botanicals came to hand and the following quotes one substantial domestic collector.

"So far this season, we have not been able to get anything like the collection of botanicals which we need to get. The actual number of workers in the field has been too small and we have been getting out among them to stimulate . . . gathering. Cold weather has been partly responsible . . . but we have not found too much interest among gatherers.

"We are confident that the gathering will be much better during the next three month and . . . it is likely that there will be am ample collection of those high priced items which we particularly want. Our sales have been good. Our inventory is extremely small and we are doing our best to get goods collected to fill our contract orders. The little lull in the sale of botanicals just now suits us fine. We expect to get an ample collection of . . . things with a high price and . . . very little of those . . . not priced high."

Such is a fair picture of the present situation with respect to the 1951 crop of domestic botanicals. The best of the collection season spreads. Apparently buying prices and labor availability will determine the size of the total collection.

Balsams

Fir — Canadian balsam became quite tight with respect to supply last week and business was done on the higher level of $34.50 to $35 per gallon. Oregon balsam lacked quotable change.

Peru—Reappearance of a modicum of spot competition brought local quotations down to the basis of $2.45 to $2.75 per pound, so quoted according to seller and quantity.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — Fair progress with the 1951 peel has been made and exporters in the Pacific Northwest have been offering London new crop bark at prices ranging between 40c. and 41⅞c. per pound, c.i.f. Spot quotations would probably be down slightly were it not for the fact that very little bark is being carried over locally. Also, demand, when current, goes direct to the source rather than to spot suppliers.

Sassafras—New crop has been a bit slow in coming in to primary market warehouses but reports last week suggested that sufficient collection will be made in the next three months to cover probable requirements of most dealers.

Beans

Vanilla—The market continued to be mainly jobbing in character. Large transactions in goods to come forward from primary market points had yet to develop sufficiently to bring about the stronger prices than many expect will develop in the primary and secondary foreign markets for Bourbon beans. Locally, prices lacked further development but appeared to be reasonably steady despite the limited takings of buyers.

Flowers

Elder—Some talk of a spot market at 32c. per pound was noted last week but most suppliers continued to hold views that ranged 40c. to 50c. per pound. New crop goods have not yet begun to be pressed actively from the source.

Saffron—Prices remained entirely stable despite the fact that trading was usually on a hand-to-mouth basis. Spanish flowers at $26 to $28 per pound were said to be in line with replacement cost. Mexican flowers were well held at 90c. to 95c.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Some principal suppliers declared that when orders were in the market they found no difficulty in getting them on the basis of 58c. to 60c. per pound, depending on quantity required. Some spot lots have been reported at 45c. per pound but such goods usually had not been assayed for strength.

Catnip—To get the needed supply, primary market collectors offer relatively high prices to gatherers but to this time the restocking of warehouses has been on the conservative side. However, there is reason to expect that collections will gain soon.

Digitalis — Further difficulty with the quality of goods being shipped here from European sources was noted. The latest detention totaled sixty-six cases of leaves declared not to be USP, possibly in moisture content, which can be remedied.

Lobelia — Even relatively high prices have not increased collection activities to the degree needed if the supply is to be normal this year. Current prices were close to being strong, pending an increase in primary market supplies.

Senna—Some advices said that there were signs of prices being down moderately in India. The new wet crop of T. V. leaves was quoted for July-August shipment at more favorable prices. Spot quotations continued to be unchanged pending further developments at the Far East origin.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Portugal has been offering May-June shipments of new crop at 63s. per pound, the equivalent of about $8.82 per pound, London. This compared with the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fir balsam, Canadian, $3 per gal.

Other Articles

Mustard seed, Montana brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 3c. per lb.
red, Japanese, hontakas, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Hellebore root, domestic, green, 5c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 10c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Chinese, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Scammony root, 1c. per lb.
Snake root, Canadian, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Honan-Yunnan rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon rolls, broken, 1c. per lb.
buds, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, 2c. per lb.
Czech-Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
splits, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Haitian, 2c. per lb.
birdseyes, 2c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Czech, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 5c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Haitian, ½c. per lb.
Jamaican, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
222.6	225.8	229.8	184.9	187.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 8

New York

Anise seed, 71 bags: filthy.
Capsicums, 340 bags: filthy.
Digitalis leaves, 66 cases: not USP.
Gentian root, 30 bags: moldy.
Karaya gum, 123 bags: filthy.
Pimento berries, 3 lots, 340 bags: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 118 bags: moldy and wormy.

Boston

Insulin, 1 package: not certified.

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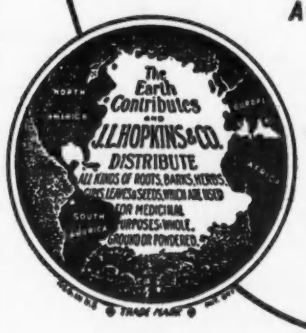
- Low moisture content
- White color

Two grades — Ceylon and African— Available for prompt delivery!



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last previous information of a replacement market at $12.24 per pound in Portugal.

This turn in primary market prices has made it possible to restore spot quotations. On a future delivery basis—at least sixty days, it was said—ergot was priced here at $7.25 per pound.

Iceland Moss—Local information was to the effect that rather substantial quantities were held in certain quarters where a willingness further to shade quotations existed. Interest in this item continued to be virtually non-existent.

Roots

Hellebore — Green domestic root was priced slightly lower at 85c. to 90c. per pound, despite the fact that collection to date has not been liberal. Replacement was down slightly.

Mandrake—The small lots that some primary market dealers had recently accumulated were reported sold last week and a relatively high price was obtained. At the moment nothing suggests a material easing of primary market prices at an early date. Britain has said very little about her probable needs, but they are apt to be substantial unless the raw material produced in India and usually used by the British podophyllin manufacturers shall be liberally offered to London by shippers in India.

Rhubarb—Although the future of supply was dark so far as Chinese root was concerned, one spot quarter did shade spot quotations to 75c. per pound for whole goods; the same quarter named powdered root at 80c. The range, as to seller, went to $1.25 for whole and $1.50 for powder. Plenty of Indian root was available at very comfortable prices—30c. to 35c. per pound for whole and 35c. to 40c. for powder.

Scammony—Under a condition of practically no demand for many weeks, competition in terms of price was noted last week and quotations were down slightly to 10c. to 14c. per pound.

Senega—London reports on new crop offerings were at very high price levels. The spot quotation of $2.50 to $2.75 per pound remained in force, that level being a reflection of the prices at which local dealers expect to buy at the origin.

Snake—Canadian root was lower at 85c. per pound in one quarter on spot, while upwards of 95c. was wanted in other directions. The season when replacement cost should work lower was at hand.

Turmeric—Haitian root was reduced to the basis of 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Also, Jamaican root was a small fraction cheaper at 8¾c. to 9c. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was lower at 34c. to 35c. per pound but numerous holders refused to do less than 35c. Other varieties of this seed remained unchanged in price.

Caraway—In anticipation of new crop offerings, and based on what shippers have intimated as a possible price when the crop is in, local quotations continued to decline. At the end of the week the spot was down to 16½c. to 17c. per pound.

Coriander—Because of a lack of trading, spot prices continued to weaken. Quotations became as follows:—Argentine, 12c. to 12½c. per pound; Czech and Roumanian seed, 14½c. to 15c.; Moroccan, 17c. to 17½c.

Cumin—With export business still in the doldrums spot quotations were a fraction lower last week at 23½c. to 24c. per pound for both Indian and Iranian seed.

Mustard — While some of the earlier planted mustard was lost through climatic disturbances, shippers in Montana said last week that the destroyed mustard would be replanted and that there was an excellent chance for a good sized crop being harvested. Not much brown seed has been planted and the future delivery price on that article was raised to 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. source for September-October shipment.

Poppy—New crop prospects were good enough to give the spot market a tone of added price weakness last week. Quotations were reduced to the following levels:—Argentine, 15½c. to 16c. per pound; Czech, 16c. to 16½c.; Dutch, 16½c. to 17c.; Polish, 16c. to 16½c., and Turkish, 15c. to 15½c.

Sesame — Local factors said that no Chinese seed was being offered on spot and that that article has been replaced by offerings of India seed at 23c. to 23½c. per pound for white, hulled material, and 20c. to 22c. for natural.

Spices

Cassia — Local inactivity continued to depress quotations. China buds were

down to 30c. to 32c. per pound. Honan-Yunnan rolls were lower at 21c. to 22c. per pound for scraped rolls and at 19c. to 19½c. for broken goods. Unscraped rolls became 19c. to 19½c., and broken rolls were 18½c. to 19c. when available.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon spot was reduced to 32c. to 33c. per pound mainly because of the extremely small consuming demand.

Clove—Spot goods still unsold cannot be replaced at the origins to sell at the current spot quotation of 45c. to 46c. per pound, but the supply was reported to be shrinking steadily in size. Importers bid the source 40c. per pound against the cabled price of 42c.

Ginger—African root was shaded to 35c. to 35½c. per pound and Nigerian split ginger was also lower at 34c. to 34½c. Quotations on other varieties of ginger were unchanged. The basis position of all gingers was strong.

Mace—West Indian mace was down to $1.18 to $1.20 per pound. Other varieties of mace remained unchanged.

Nutmegs—Prices declined. East Indian nutmegs became 55c. to 56c. per pound for whole and 53c. to 54c. for splits. West Indian nutmegs were rather sharply lower at 45c. to 46.

Paprika—Declining prices and poor sales created a crisis in the affairs of one dealer in Spanish material. He had planned a trip to Spain. To finance it, his spot holdings had to be sold. They have not been bought. Neither has the steamship ticket. Even the passport visas remain in abeyance. Meanwhile, spot prices were:—Algerian, 26c. to 27c. per pound; Czech, 28c. to 30c.; Moroccan, 26c. to 27c.; and Spanish, newcrop, 36c. to 40c. as to quality.

Pepper—For once, news concerning domestic red peppers took precedence over that on black pepper. The domestic growing area is Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Carolinas. This area has been without rain for about six weeks. The drought was broken last Tuesday in the three states. Scattered showers totalling two inches in some places had brought spotty relief. However, vast areas are still parched. The normal May should have an average of about 2.83 inches of rain. This year, it had 0.56 inches. The June average normal is 5.24 inches; Until last Tuesday, no June rains had come. The start of the crop was the worst in forty years. The pepper plants were not transplanted because of the drought. Even with the rains reported last week, the 1951 crop is now estimated at about 15 percent of that in 1950.

In black pepper, trading continued occasional instead of steady. When orders appeared, the spot price went to $1.64 per pound. When they disappeared, sellers returned to $1.62.

Friday quotations were as follows:—Spot, $1.65 to $1.66 per pound; June-July shipment, $1.64 to $1.65.

Hyman Completes New Lab

Julius Hyman & Co. has announced completion of a new plant pathology laboratory and greenhouse at its Rocky Mountain Arsenal plant, Denver, Col. The new unit contains about 2,500 square feet and adjoins the insecticide testing laboratory and insectary which were built and occupied two years ago. The work of the plant pathology laboratory is conducted by Dr. J. A. Pinckard, director, and a staff of eight assistants.

The company has also announced the publication of a new piece of literature (circular 300) "Current Use Status of Aldrin and Dieldrin." This circular contains a summary of effective dosages of "Aldrin" and "Dieldrin" for control of several major pests. Copies of it are available for distribution to interested parties.

CSMA Reports Results Of Steel Drum Survey

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, which circulated questionnaries to seventy-one companies earlier in the year to determine the extent of the practice of having empty steel containers returned in times of normal supplies of steel and during steel shortages, has tabulated the results of its survey. The findings, based on reports from sixty-three companies having all or part of their drums returned to them, are contained in bulletin No. 101-51. Also included in the bulletin is information relating to systems used to secure the return of drums for reuse.

Dominion Tar to Drill for Sulphur

Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Montreal, has announced that it will begin immediate exploratory drilling operations at two sulphur deposits 100 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta. The Alberta government has issued the first permit for exploratory drilling at the deposits.

Penick Insecticide Controls Fruitworm and Corn Borer

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has introduced "Ryanexcel 15-0.5," a new insecticide recommended for control of the cranberry fruitworm and the European corn borer. Development of the material, which contains 15 percent ryania and 0.5 percent normal propyl isome, resulted from the cooperative efforts of five research organizations dating back to 1942. In addition to Penick researchers, scientists at Rutgers University, the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Merck & Co. and Boyce Thompson Institute made contributions leading to the commercial development of "Ryanexcel 15-0.5" by the Penick company.

Brit. Fertilizer Group Elects New Officers

At the fourth annual general meeting of the British Fertilizer Society at Ipswich, England, E. H. I. Brown was elected president and Dr. E. M. Crother vice-president of the organization. Elected by the group to the council were Dr. G. W. Cooke, R. P. Libbey and J. H. Thompson.

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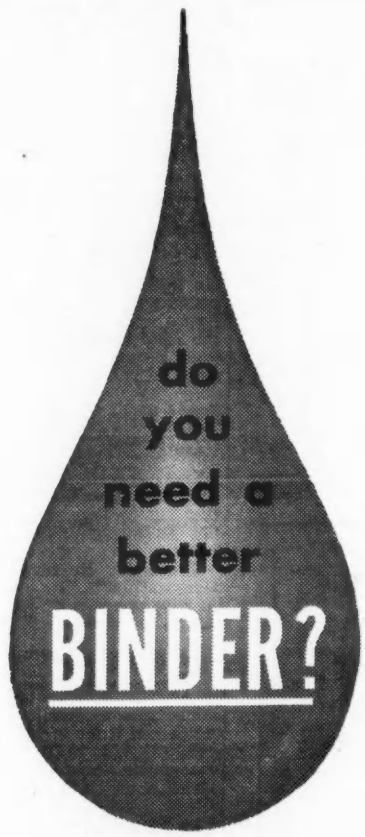

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Pennsalt Has Chemical Bath To Remove Furnace Scale

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is currently marketing a pre-heat chemical bath which completely removes furnace scale during quenching and is said to account for cost savings of 90 percent over previous methods used in industrial production. The bath is made up of a new product, "Pennsalt SR-4," dissolved in weak muriatic acid and water. The product was developed from a practice originated at the Toledo, Ohio, and Pottstown, Pa., plants of the Spicer Manufacturing Division of the Dana Corporation. Pennsalt and Spicer researchers cooperated in the development and in laboratory and plant tests. The new product has been adopted by Spicer in several of its production operations.

A new product bulletin describing "Pennsalt SR-4," its properties and method of use is available upon request. Write to Pennsalt Chemicals, market research division, 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7.

Americans May Now File For Belgium War Damages

American nationals seeking indemnification from Belgium for war damage to private property have until September 2 to file claims with the proper Belgian authorities, according to the Department of State. On March 12 the United States and Belgium agreed to grant reciprocal treatment to the nationals of the two nations for indemnification of war damage. Belgium nationals are given indemnification for war damage within the territorial limits of the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska.

The department has been informed that the agreement was officially published in Brussels on June 2 and that a ninety-day limit was set for the filing of claims. American nationals seeking indemnification may file their claims with the Ministry of Reconstruction, 36 rue de la Loi, Brussels. Appropriate forms may be obtained from the Belgium Consulates at New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans and Dallas.

Int'l Superphosphate Ass'n Elects 1951-52 Officers

The International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association, at its recent annual meeting in Lucerne, Switzerland, elected the following officers for the 1951-52 term:—

President, R. Standaert, of Belgium; vice-presidents, R. Audouin, of France; A. Bloemberger, of Holland; J. Capelo, of Spain; B. Colbjorsen, of Sweden and H. Stevenius-Nielsen, of Denmark, and secretary, R. M. Collins.

A series of technical meetings of the association will be held in September in Paris. The association's *Scientific Digest*, published twice a year by its agricultural committee, is available on request to the association's central office at 32 Old Queen street, London S.W. 1.

DuPont to Start Work On Newark Office Bldg.

Construction of the new office building of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. near Newark, Del., will be started at once, the company has announced. The project, announced in January, has been authorized by the National Production Authority.

The new building will provide additional office space for the growing number of employees at the company's headquarters in Wilmington. About 2,000 people, made up principally of groups from the duPont and Nemours Buildings, in Wilmington, will occupy the new unit when it is completed. Present plans call for it to be ready in the fall of 1952.

Sweden, Czechoslovakia Sign Torquay Protocol

The United States government has been notified by the headquarters of the United Nations that Sweden on June 7 signed the Torquay protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at New York. Czechoslovakia signed the protocol on June 8. The protocol provides that the United States and Sweden shall put into effect on July 7 the tariff concessions negotiated between the two countries at the recent conference at Torquay, England. Since the United States and Czechoslovakia did not negotiate any new concessions at Torquay, no changes in U. S. tariff rates will result from Czechoslovakia's signature of the protocol.

Trade Briefs

Victoria Gypsum Company, Ltd., has elected Louis C. Lerner, of Lerner & Co., Boston, vice-president.

U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has appointed Walter W. Perkins chief ceramic engineer.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Last week saw a slight pickup in essential oils from the rather dull market of the previous weeks, according to the trade. Consumers were still buying only that which they needed immediately, however, and they did not seem to care to build up their inventories, which, in many cases, were still quite large. Further price reductions were made in citronella and patchouli oils which were now considered to be very weak. Other declines, some of which reflected easier shipping prices and others which were merely competitive, included the quotations for anise, lavender, palmarosa and petitgrain oils. Eucalyptus, geranium and rosemary oils, all of which were recently lowered, have regained some of their previous price strength. The minimum quotation of lemongrass oil was adjusted upward, but that market remained comparatively easy. The various price changes brought an advance of 5.4 points in the index, which stood at 223.8.

The citrous oils market continued to be very difficult. Domestic oils were still not offered very freely although reports on the new fruit crop were very promising. Production of oranges, lemons and grapefruits was expected to exceed that of the previous year. Italian oils were generally hard to get, with the exception of the lower grades of lemon oil, which were freely available at reasonable prices. High quality oil, on the other hand, was quoted much higher for shipment. No offers could be obtained for bergamot oil and dealers reported users to be turning to the artificial oil, which has remained fairly steady in quantity and price.

Citronella oil prices moved downward again as more and more low priced offers came from the various origins. Whereas Java oil was normally far above the Ceylon variety in price, they were now offered rather abundantly at the same price. Java-type oil, particularly that of Formosan origin, was down sharply again. These reductions should do much to improve the positions of the many aromatic derivatives, such as hydroxycitronellal, geraniol and citronellol. Lemongrass and patchouli oils were also quite plentiful and priced very favorably for consumers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 10c. per lb.
80-85%, 15c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1.50 per lb.
Hemlock oil, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 50c. per lb.
Orange oil, sesquiterpeneless, $53 per lb.
Rosemary oil, technical, 15c. per lb.
USP, 17½c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, $1 per lb.
Spruce oil, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Haitian, $1 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 10c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java, 15c. per lb.
Java-type, 25c. per lb.
Lavender oil, 40-42%, $1.25 per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 50c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1 per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
223.8	218.4	221.6	132.7	124.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Merely a matter of local competition was the 10c per pound reduction which occurred in the spot price of this material. It was quoted from $1.90 to $2.60 a pound. Despite the fact that replacements were a matter of great uncertainty, dealers who held large stocks were very anxious to sell as much as they could at this time.

Bay—It was reported that primary prices were being held rather high and that it would be difficult to make replacements at the present price levels. However, some handlers held good stocks and prices were quite firm. Only mild interest was shown by consumers thus far.

Bergamot—Just about the most troubled spot in the market, this oil gave no indication of easing. It was almost impossible to get offers from the origin for replacements. Those that have come through were at extremely high prices. The range of spot quotations stood at $8.75 to a high of $12.50 a pound. In the opinion of one observer, consumers, having turned more and more to the artificial article, might be very hard to woo back in the event that supplies should increase and prices drop.

Camphor—No change was seen in this market. Supplies were quite limited, although there were occasional arrivals of small shipments of white oil from the Far East. The oil was firm in price, ranging from 45c. to 60c. a pound.

Cassia—Although far less plentiful than anise oil, suppliers maintained the same attitude toward this material. They were very willing to sell their stocks, despite the uncertainty of future replacements. It was said that there was still some material at the origin which might be accepted by this country. However, dealers and importers were not rushing to purchase it.

Citronella—With shipping prices coming down more and more, spot quotations for both true Java and Java-type oil became easier than they have been since the end of last year. The former item has come down to prices on a level with the normally less expensive Ceylon article. It could now be had at $1.90 to $2.60 a pound. Java-type oil of Formosan origin was priced as low as $1.75 a pound. Ceylon oil was unchanged at the recently reduced level of $1.90 to $2.40 a pound. It was believed by the trade that the sudden nose-diving of prices was the result of the new crop influence which has made shippers more willing to part with their carryover stocks.

Clove—While the spot market appeared to be quite stable, there were varying reports as to the replacement market. In some places it was said that costs were slightly lower. Elsewhere, however, inquiries at the source indicated a bit more strength. Dealers claimed that there was a great deal of speculation in this market, which might account for the conflicting reports. At any rate, continued firmness may be expected at least until the new crops are ready. That will be in September for the Zanzibar item and November for the Madagascar buds.

Dillseed—With domestic dillweed oil readily available at much more favorable prices, this Indian oil saw little interest from users. Only small quantities were reported on spot at prices of $6.35 to $7.75 a pound. As stocks moved very slowly there has been no information sought concerning replacements.

Dillweed—This market remained dull, with little interest shown by consumers, who should begin to require more at this time of year. Prices continued to be very favorable to buyers at $4.35 to $4.75 a pound. The picture was quite the reverse of a year ago, when the article was frantically sought and supplies were almost nonexistent. Ever since the last crop was brought to market in the fall, there have been very large stocks which have held up exceedingly well.

Eucalyptus—The lowest price found on the spot market for 70-75 percent grade oil was higher by 10c. at $1.30 to $1.55 a pound. The 80-85 percent item was very scarce and higher in price as well. It was quoted at $1.50 to $1.85 a pound. Demand has not been very great, but there has been some difficulty in getting replacements from the origin and that which could be had was reportedly higher for shipment.

Fir—This Canadian oil has become very difficult to obtain. According to observers the usual producers have apparently turned to other endeavors and could not offer much oil at this time. The little that could be had was priced very firmly between $2.75 and $3.25 a pound.

Geranium—After a period of comparatively easier prices, the Bourbon market was reported to have regained some strength. The lowest quotation last week was higher by $1.50 a pound at $26. Algerian oil continued to be very scarce at firm prices.

Grapefruit—There was virtually none of this citrous oil to be found on the spot market. What little there was was priced at $2 a pound. A report of the 1950 crop of fruit indicated an expected 45,870,000 boxes, which would be an increase of 26 percent over the yield of the previous year, but a decline of 10 percent from the average annual yield of the period from 1939 to 1948. It was reported by one dealer that good quantities of Brazilian oil were available at a price of $2.25 a pound.

Guaiacwood—An odd situation occurred in this market, wherein the spot price was lower than was the cost of replacement. Quotations on the local market ranged from $1.75 to $2.10 a pound. Shipping prices, on the other hand, were up sharply and there was not very much to be had at the origin.

Hemlock—There was new firmness exhibited by this market when the lowest quotation was advanced 5c. per pound, placing the market at $2.50 to $3.15 a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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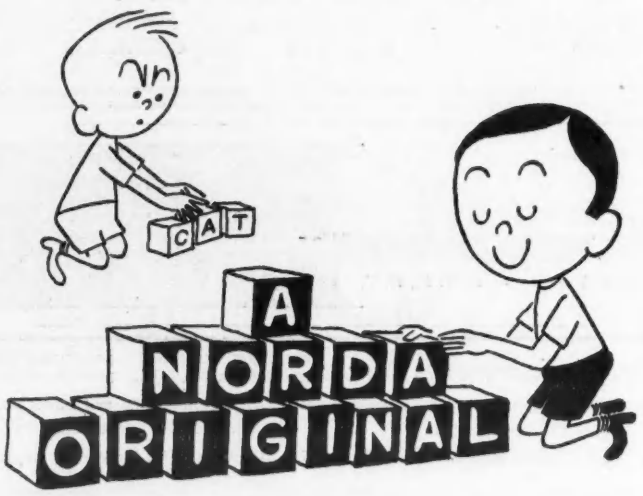

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pound. Offers from the country were few and were made at very strong prices.

Lavender—Although it has been said that the French crop was rather disappointing this year, the spot situation of this oil was found to be weaker in some quarters. There was a marked decline in the minimum quotation of the 40-42 percent ester grade oil. It was down $1.25 a pound at $6.75, but continued to range up to $10.35 a pound. Spot stocks were quite good as a result of heavy buying last year. Prices for 30-32 percent grade stood at $4.50 to $7.45 a pound and those for 38-40 percent grade at $6.25 to $8.75 a pound. Spike oil remained fairly easy on spot at unchanged prices. The next crop was not expected until September.

Lemon—Californian oil was still quite limited in supply, but steady in price. It could be had at a range of $4.50 to $5 a pound, depending upon brand. Latest reports from the Department of Agriculture have indicated that production of the fruit might be expected to reach 13,000,000 boxes during the 1950 season, a rise of 14 percent over the 1949 yield of 11,360,000 boxes. Spot quotations for the Italian oil continued to range from $4.50 to $8.05 a pound. The lower priced commercial grade oils were freely offered both on spot and at the origin, although slightly firmer prices were indicated for shipment. Good quality oil of high citral content was very hard to come by. Offers from Messina were few and, in many cases no firm quotation could be obtained. From all indications high grade oil, if purchased at present price levels, would have to sell for as much as $11 to $12 a pound on the spot market.

Lemongrass—The single low quotation of the previous week has been withdrawn, placing the market between $4 and $4.50 a pound. This was still quite a bit easier than the market had been for the past few months. Dealers felt that the prices might eventually drop much lower in keeping with the softer primary market situation. This was indicated by the prices being asked at the shipping centers for July and August shipments.

Orange—The spot situation remained tight with still no sizable replacements coming in. Very few dealers held stocks of the imported materials, although there were some limited quantities of Messina and West Indian oil to be had. There was a report of offers from Florida, but they were made at much higher prices. The spot prices continued at $2.35 to $2.80 a pound. Californian distilled oil was available at prices of 80c. to $1.50 a pound. Expressed oil ranged from $2.05 to $2.50 a pound, depending upon producer. Sesquiterpeneless oil was up sharply to $223 a pound. According to a report from the Department of Agriculture, the production of fruit during the 1950 season was estimated at 113,050,000 boxes. This was 9 percent larger than the yield of 103,465,000 boxes during 1949 and was 18 percent above the average annual yield during the ten-year period of 1939 to 1948. With regard to growing conditions, it was reported that the Florida crop was in need of rain, although there has been irrigation wherever possible and the fruit was sizing well. California crops were experiencing a heavy bloom and the prospects were very good.

Palmarosa—While there has been no change in the primary market situation, good warehouse stocks on spot have made it possible for some suppliers to offer the oil at a reduction of 50c. per pound. This placed the range of quotations at $8 to $9 a pound.

Patchouli—As more and more of the lower priced material arrived on the local scene, spot quotations declined further and the oil could now be had at prices of $16

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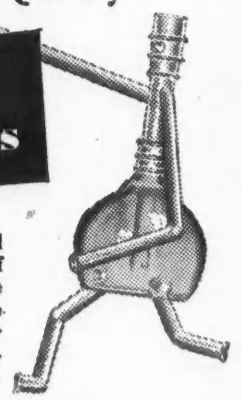
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to $23 a pound. There was extreme weakness in this market and in some cases oil was being offered at prices below the original cost. Consumer interest was still not too great.

Peppermint—Shipping prices were said to be quite strong at this time. However, most handlers held comfortable stocks and were untroubled by any increase in the cost of replacements. According to dealers, there were very few orders coming from consumers at present. Quotations on the spot market were steady and unchanged.

Petitgrain—Good stocks have made it possible for one dealer to offer this oil at $3.55 per pound, a drop of 20c. from the previous minimum. Elsewhere prices continued to range up to $4.50 a pound. The oil was said to be easier to obtain from the source, but information received by dealers from Paraguay gave indication that there might be a rise in costs since a 33 percent export duty has been added to the government-made price floor. However, observers believed that the easing of the citronella oil market may cause a similar easing in the item.

Rosemary—The lower prices of the past few weeks were withdrawn again, making for a market of 85c. to $1 a pound for the technical grade and $1 to $1.30 for the USP item. Prices at the origin were quoted a bit firmer, according to the trade.

Sage—Remaining spot stocks of the scarce Dalmatian oil were held at prices of $15 to $16 a pound. No hope was held for replacements at least until fall. The Spanish oil was very stable at prices of $1 to $3.75 a pound, but buying interest in the article was rather mild. Clary oil prices held at $21 to $23.50 a pound. New crop prices were expected to be quite a bit higher.

Spearmint—Reports on the position of this material were varied. In some places it was said to be a bit weaker, elsewhere it was found to be quite steady. The next crop may be expected some time in July. Until that time there appeared to be sufficient quantities to cover all normal requirements.

Spruce—Based on replacements, which have become quite firm, the minimum quotation was up 5c. per pound last week, placing the market at $2.50 to $3.15 a pound. Only small amounts were available and a number of dealers were without stocks, since costs were higher than their ceilings.

Vetiver—This market was generally quite firm. Supplies of both Bourbon and Haitian oil were adequate, if not actually large. The former material was steady in price, ranging from $29 to $32.50 a pound. The latter oil was slightly higher at $23 to $26 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—There has been no change in the position of this chemical. It was traded lightly and stocks were quite substantial. During 1950, 222,700 pounds were produced. At the same time, 194,600 pounds were sold at a value of $355,600.

Benzyl Acetate—Production of this widely used material totaled 532,300 pounds during 1950. Sales exceeded production at 553,800 pounds, valued at $301,700. Prices were steady at 65c. to $1.05 per pound.

Citral—Hope was held concerning this material with the recent weakening of lemongrass oil. Offers were coming in more freely from the source at considerably more favorable prices. Prices have continued to hold steady at $8.10 to $9.30 a pound since the recent developments have not yet been felt on the local market. Production of the aromatic during 1950 amounted to 46,600 pounds, while sales totaled 39,600 pounds worth $206,800.

Coumarin—The recently reported easing in the production of this article continued and it was in a fairly good position of supply at the unchanged prices of $3 to $3.50 per pound, depending upon quantity and supplier. In 1950 701,400 pounds of the chemical were manufactured. During the same period, 658,300 pounds were sold at a total value of $1,702,200.

Geraniol—The recent declines in the price of citronella oil was expected to have a favorable effect upon the production and price of this material. Production last year amounted to 698,300 pounds. Sales totaled 393,800 pounds worth $716,300. Extra grade was priced between $2.20 and $3.70 a pound.

Musk—Both ketone and ambrette remained very tight. Producers still faced the problem of obtaining the scarce basic materials and could offer only very limited quantities of either of these articles. Xylol, on the other hand, continued to be available in rather comfortable quantities. It was priced from $1.65 to $1.90 per pound, depending upon quantity and producer. One manufacturer has reported an expected pickup in production of this material which should further ease the market.

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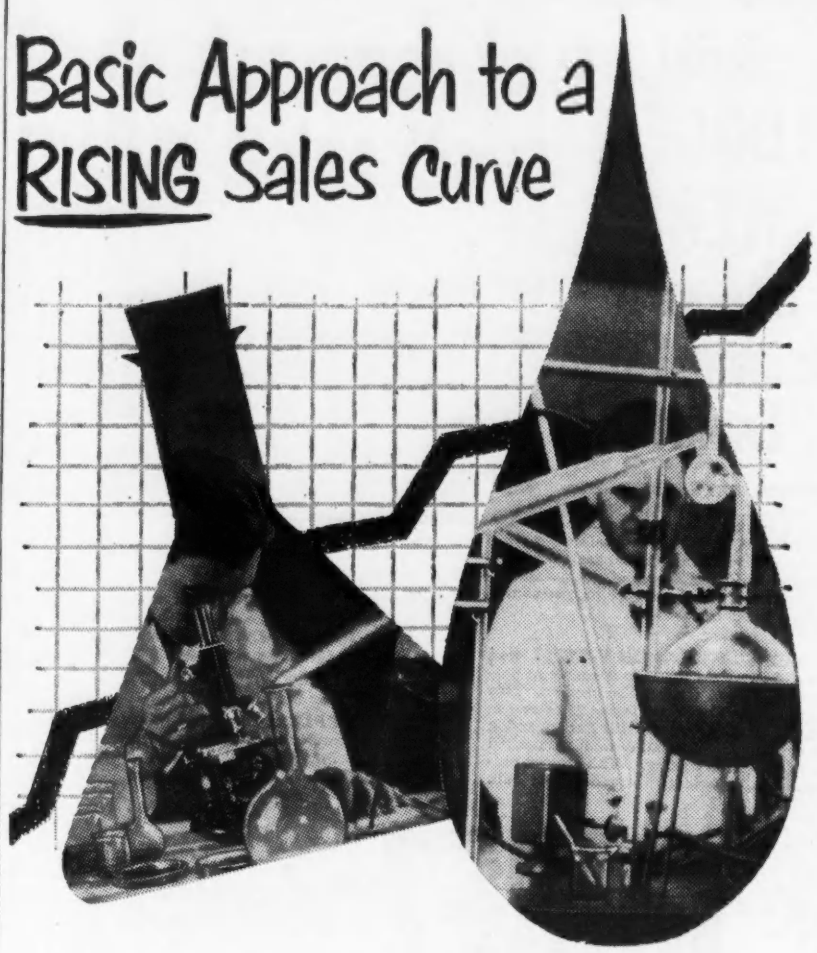

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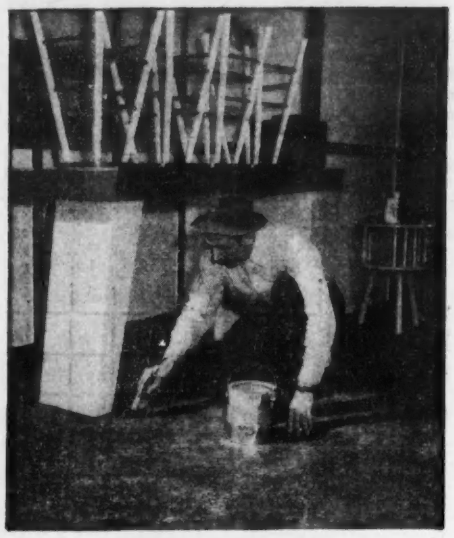

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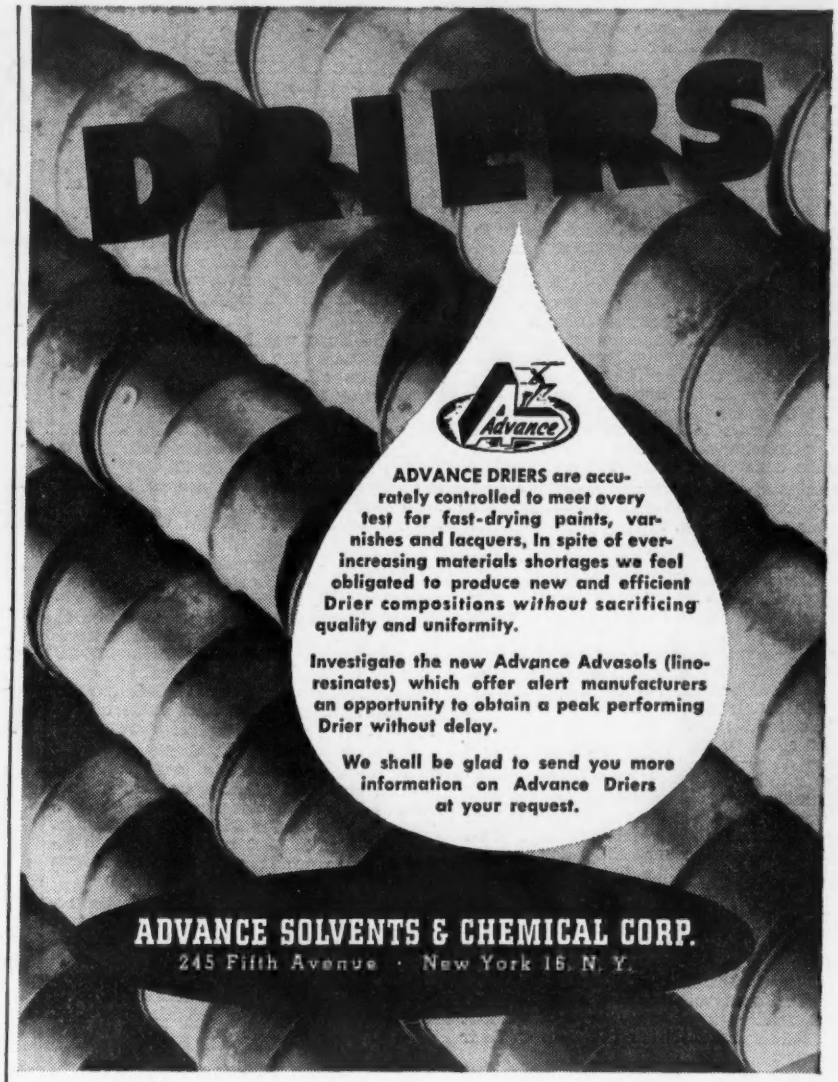
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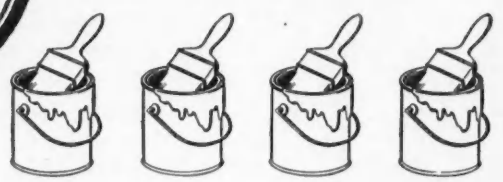

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Protective Coatings Materials

Casein from the Argentine was higher by ¼ cent per pound last week. Lemon No. 1 and No. 2 shellac were advanced 2 cents per pound and superfine and TN climbed 4 cents. Supply of casein in the Argentine was reported to be very slight. There were reports of a strengthening on the India market for shellac. The demand here, although not strong, was fairly good, and appeared to be a little higher than it had been.

Carbon black, depending on the grade, ran from fair to very high as far as demand was concerned. Synthetic red and yellow oxides were very tight but the demand for other earth colors showed a slight lessening. Lead and zinc pigments held to their former position of strong demand and tight supply.

Some easings were apparent in the synthetic resins industry from the high points of demand established some months back, but they were not general. It depended pretty much on producer and product. Natural resins showed no particular change from their position of the immediate past.

Asbestos held to its strong position. Long fiber was critical and short fiber was about normal. Lecithin continued at unchanged price levels but the demand was reported to have eased a little. Supply was at high enough levels to take care of the market without difficulty.

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—A very high demand was apparent for rubber and high color non-rubber and ink blacks, it was reported last week. The demand for paint grades was fair and had recently shown a little easing. Channel was reported to be in plentiful supply. High abrasion furnace was reportedly adequate. Fast extruding furnace, high modulus furnace and semi-reinforcing furnace were in a fairly short position, it was reported. It was expected that by the end of the year there would be a better balance between supply and demand on most grades.

Earth Colors—A considerable tightness prevailed in the market for synthetic red and yellow oxide. Otherwise the demand for earth colors, although still good, was showing a little easing and it was said that the backlog of orders was getting a little smaller. The easing was not of great proportions, of course, although it could be seen. Trade sales in the New York area were reported to have lessened but in other parts of the country they were good.

Lead Pigments—The supply picture continued one of tightness last week as the demand continued at the strong levels of the recent past. Metal was hard to come by and that was one of the reasons.

Zinc Pigments—The market for these materials was unchanged last week. The demand continued to be observed at the good levels of the past while the supply was still on the tight side. The shortage of the metal was one of the principal reasons for the present picture.

Production of zinc oxide in April was 17,857 short tons or 4 percent below March output, according to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks of zinc oxide were 11,168 tons compared with 11,245 tons on March 31. Responsible for this decline in inventories was a 3 percent drop in the stocks of lead-free zinc oxide. Output of lead-free zinc oxide was 12,409 tons compared with 12,841 tons in March. Leaded zinc oxide production declined 5 percent to 5,448 tons during April. Shipments of zinc oxide were 3 percent lower than in March. Sales of lead-free were 12,626 tons compared with 13,460 tons last month, whereas leaded zinc oxide shipments were 6 percent higher than during March.

Fillers and Extenders

Pyrophyllite—The picture of supply and demand for this material was reported to be pretty much unchanged during the past week. The demand held at levels that were characterized as very good while supply was in a reasonably good position and at least one producer said it could make deliveries in thirty days, which it considered good. This producer said it had not found it necessary to allocate. Although many products have recently eased up, this one was said to be giving no signs of a lessened demand. Standard, 200 mesh, bulk, in carloads, at the mines was quoted at $11.50 per ton. The 230 mesh was $12.50 per ton and the 325 mesh was $15.75 per ton. The price of the No. 3, 200 mesh, was $10 per ton and insecticide grade, 200 mesh, in bags, was $12 to $12.50 per ton. Rubber grade, 140 mesh, in bags, was $10.50 to $11 per ton.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 70c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, Lemon No. 1, Lemon No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, TN, 4c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 2c. per gal.
Savannah, 1½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	175.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Synthetic Resins

Conditions in this market last week varied pretty much as to producer and product. It was true that there was some easing although it did not affect all producers or all products. One producer of styrenes, terpenes and cumarindenes said its situation affecting demand was a peculiar one that caused all its products to move well, despite the fact that there were some easings in other places. Its customers were using the resins as substitutes for other products that were hard to come by. Its problem was in allocating its production and in obtaining enough raw materials. A second producer said it felt retailers were pretty well filled up now and it was noticing an easing in demand. Its alkyds were off a little bit in the past few weeks but the supply was still tight. Its phenolics were said to be in good availability at this time but the demand was off to about moderate levels. Urea - formaldehydes were available with the demand off a little. This producer was behind on shipments of melamines because of the difficulties with raw materials.

Natural Resins

There had been some reports of a little more interest shown in the natural gums recently. However, the market was still not at what could be called high levels. Supply varied pretty much as to particular products but it was largely sufficient to accommodate the present volume of business. There had not been a great amount of buying done since the price freeze went into effect. Prices at the source had been been too high for this market but recently it was heard that there was a tendency towards lower prices at the source. No great effects of the new price regulations were apparent at this time and it was still a little uncertain what the effects might be. The deadline for new schedules has been extended to the 15th of July.

Production of copal gum in Indonesia increased in 1950 as indicated by exports. The exports amounted to 6,089 tons, as compared with 5,320 tons in 1949. The United States was a leading buyer, taking 2,159 tons, as compared to 1,990 in 1949. Production in 1951 is not expected to increase to any extent because of the larger profits to be made from rubber under present conditions, according to the Department of Commerce.

Shellac—The prices on bleached, bone-dry and refined, held to their previously established levels during the past week but the orange grades showed strength with an advance of 2c. for the lemons and 4c. for superfine and TN. This made lemon No. 1 57c. to 58c., lemon No. 2 55c. to 56c., superfine 53c. to 54c. and TN 51c. to 52c. The demand was at levels that were considered fairly good but by no means strong. It was generally pretty spotty. Although there was sufficient of the material on hand to accommodate the present requirements, one producer stated that it felt there might be shortages in the better types in the next month or so if the demand should pick up appreciably. Not a great amount had been imported lately, it was pointed out, because of the prices abroad and the ceilings here. Other sources, however, said that they were not in any fear of shortages and said that stocks plus arrivals were of sufficient amount for the present requirements. One producer said that it presumed conditions in India were stationary. Two stated that there was strengthening apparent

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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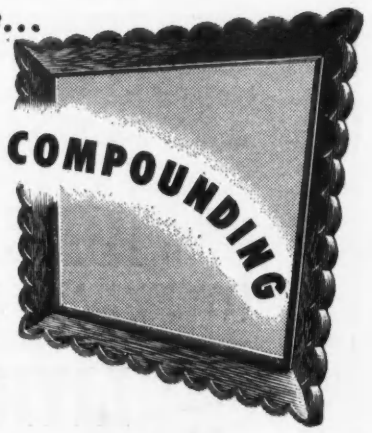

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there. One of them pointed out that India was probably selling to other markets in sufficient quantity to strengthen the picture there. Another stated that there were no offerings from regular shippers because of differences between buyers and sellers as to quality, or grade.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 15 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.95	$10.70
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95	10.70
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95	10.70
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15	10.90
WW	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	10.45	11.20
X	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	10.45	11.20

Drums					
Sales					
Receipts	814	953	294	680	1.275
Shipments				1.094	
Stocks	13.083	14.036	14.330	13.916	15.191

Gum Turpentine

New York Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) .87
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.77¾	.77¾	.79¼	.79¼	.79¼
Sales, bbls			4.000		
Receipts, bbls	1.294	35	474	145	392
Shipments, bbls	492		479	27	214
Stocks, bbls	5.904	5.939	5.934	6.052	6.230

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—A continuation of the strong demand that had been observed for some time was still being observed last week. The long fiber was in a critical condition, it was reported, and the short fiber was about normal. One prediction was that the conditions will continue this way for this year. The labor situation in Canada at the mines was quiet, it was reported. Prices were holding at their previously established levels.

Casein—The price of Argentine material advanced ¼c. last week but there were no changes reported in the price of the domestic. The Argentine market was reportedly strong because of a shortage of milk there. It was said that the government might order all of the available milk supply turned to human consumption, which would of course mean shortages in the by-products. French material was being offered on this market at 30¼c., duty paid, for July, August and September shipment. The French supply was reported to be particularly heavy this year. Other European countries are also offering but it was stated that they do not have a great deal in the way of stocks. The price on Danish was reported at 36½c. and on Portuguese at 34c. Despite this attractive price it was said that there was little demand here. For some time the mills in this country have not been showing much interest. Their inventories at the present time, it was said by one house last week, must be pretty low at this point and a revived interest in purchasing might be coming along presently.

The demand for the domestic material continued at a slow pace during the week and there were no immediate signs that it would pick up. Supply was plentiful. Production of milk at this point was 10 percent to 11 percent better then at the comparable period a year ago. This is the flush season and the peak has

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probably been reached or has passed. It was expected that production will start falling off now, although how quickly that will happen is hard to say. The weather will have much to do with it. If it is cold for any period the production will probably stay at pretty good levels but if there is a protracted long spell of heat the herds will probably not do so well.

Argentina's exports of casein increased more than 4,000 metric tons over those in 1949, according to the Department of Commerce. Totals were 28,502 tons and 24,277 tons, respectively.

Lecithin—Prices held at their previously established levels during the past week. The market was said to have slowed up a bit but this was not of serious proportions. Supply was at levels that were reported to be very good. The edible, technical, bleached, was listed at 20c. in carloads and at 21c. in less than carloads. The unbleached, in carloads, was at 19c. and in less than carloads at 20c.

Naftone Names 3 Agents

Naftone, Inc., New York, has appointed three manufacturers' agents to handle sales of its products. Named to handle the Oronite naphthenate paint driers and the tallates and octoates sold by Naftone in the Pennsylvania territory is the Charles W. Wagner Company, 813-815 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. The T. F. Gehle Company, 603 Fisher building, Detroit, has been appointed to handle these driers for the state of Michigan. John H. Calo Company, 19 Rector street, New York, will serve the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area.

Monsanto Names Dickens

William T. Dickens has been appointed manager of the new Monsanto Chemical Company plastics plant at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Dickens has been actively participating in the development of the Cincinnati project since its inception last year. He joined Monsanto in 1938 as a research engineer.

Trade Briefs

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has established the trade name "Kynene 138" for the wet-strength resin for paper formerly known as "Resin 138."

William D. Bickham, secretary of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected a vice-president of the American Society of Corporate Secretaries. He was also elected to the board and executive committee of the society.

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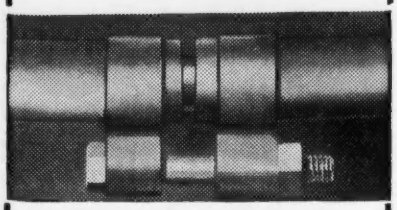

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Army Changes Paint Qualification Procedure

Due to restrictions by the Department of Agriculture on castor oil, the Ordnance Corps of the Army has established new qualification procedure for paint under military specification MIL-E-10687. Manufacturers previously qualified on a castor-oil type formulation who desire to use non-castor oil or castor oil conservation styrenated alkyd resins instead of the castor oil type will be permitted to submit new samples and have them tested for qualification at no charge. In cases where a manufacturer has been previously rejected on either a castor oil or non-castor oil type, there will be a fee of $200 per sample for testing.

After June 25, manufacturers may qualify on either a castor oil or non-castor oil type formulation. However, a manufacturer subsequently approved on a castor oil type will not be eligible to have an additional non-castor or castor conservation sample tested at no charge. All other provisions with regard to qualification testing procedures are unchanged.

Monsanto Co. Has New Type of Sizing Agent

Commercial production of a new, more convenient form of "Mersize" has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company. H. J. Heffernan, general sales manager of Monsanto's Merrimac division, said the new product, designated "Mersize RM," represents substantial savings to paper mills.

"Mersize RM" is described as a balanced engine sizing agent, combining the natural product gum rosin with the synthetic product, "Mersize." The new material is a 70 percent solids paste which is emulsified by the mill in the normal manner. It is available in tankcars from Baxley, Ga., and in drums for trial purposes from Baxley, and from Everett, Mass.

New York Paint Club Sports Outing June 28

New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual sports outing June 28 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. Golf and tennis tournaments are scheduled. Other sports activities will include putting, softball, horseshoes, swimming, target shooting and darts. Prizes will be awarded for all events. Luncheon will be served from 11:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

Paragon Paint Elects

Paragon Paint & Varnish Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has elected Pierce H. Power a vice-president of the corporation and has named him executive assistant to the president and director of sales and public relations. George S. Rattner has been elected vice-president and director of plant operations. Charles M. Lewis has been elected vice-president and director of promotion and advertising.

DuPont Promotes Dress

Appointment of Norman I. Dress as manager of the Fort Madison, Iowa, finishes plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has been announced. Mr. Dress had been acting manager there in the absence of Harold F. Bodin, manager, who is now on leave of absence on account of illness. The new plant manager joined duPont at the Philadelphia paint laboratory in 1926.

Hahn Joins Tobeason

Peter Hahn, formerly of Wax & Rosin Products, New York, has joined Hans Tobeason, Inc., 33 Rector street, of that city to head up a newly-organized wax department. The Tobeason concern will specialize in the import and distribution of natural waxes and related products.

Hercules Issues Lacquer Data

The reasons for the ready availability of lacquer today, and for the foreseeable future, are given in a new leaflet "Some Facts You Should Know About Lacquer," published by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The leaflet points out that basically the reasons for the availability of lacquer are that there is ample production capacity for both nitrocellulose and lacquers to take care of military and essential civilian demands, and that lacquer formulations are so flexible that lacquer is not tied to any one critical material, or to any group of materials.

O'Brien Appoints Hultgren

The O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind., has appointed George A. Hultgren manager of the industrial sales department, succeeding George W. Vesey, recently resigned. Mr. Hultgren has been with O'Brien since 1936 and most recently served as the company's industrial sales representative in southwest Michigan.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for oils and fats for domestic use last week and the market sagged to lower levels. Recent heavy trading for export to Germany, had little effect on the market. Price index dropped 4.6 points.

Corn and cottonseed oils declined 1 cent per pound while soybean oil was off fractionally. Peanut oil was without change and fairly steady, while coconut oil was firmer due to heavy export sales to England. Copra steadied under improved inquiry from South America, but was off $5 per ton for the week.

Lower flaxseed market and inactive demand, resulted in further price declines in linseed oil. Sellers reduced quotations 2.30 cents per pound, and asked for bids for carlot quantities, which were conspicuous by their absence. This affected other drying oils. Tung oil was sold at a decline of 1 cent per pound; refined fish oil, and crude menhaden oil dropped ½ cent. Oiticica oil was unchanged, but unsettled and could have been shaded on a firm bid. Rapeseed oil was dull and lower and olive foots were off fractionally.

Buying interest in tallow and greases was restricted to the better grades of the former and light trading took place at current quotations, while greases contined easy and dropped ½ to ¾ cent per pound, depending upon grade.

Vegetable waxes remained steady although trading was light and confined to immediate needs. Carnauba wax on spot was well held, despite spotty business reflecting the firmness of the Brazilian market. Candelilla wax was lifted 1 cent per pound for limited stocks on the spot. Crude beeswax was steadier for shipment.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil reflected the weakness in lard, soybeans and lower competing vegetable oils last week, registering new lows for July and deferred positions. July was under liberal liquidation due to slow demand for cash oil and moved down to 18.75 cents per pound, but rallied under heavy short coverage buying to 20.10 cents. Reports of beneficial rains in the dry sections of the cotton belt brought heavy selling pressure, particularly in July. Crude oil was inactive and easy. Lard broke sharply, reaching new lows for the season except July. Cash lard declined about 1 cent per pound.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was practically at a standstill. Market was weak and declined 1 cent. Prices were merely nominal at 16½ cents per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 16 cents, Texas.

Sale and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	379	20.10	18.75	20.10S
September	944	18.40	17.63	18.40S
October	554	17.25	16.62	17.22S
December	791	17.13	16.55	17.03S
January	9	17.05	16.75	16.95@17.10
March	215	17.05	16.63	17.01S
May	34	16.95	16.60	16.80@16.90
1952				
July	2	16.43	16.43	16.50@16.70
September	3	16.40	16.00	16.30@16.50
October	2	15.75	15.75	16.00@16.25

Total sales, 2,933 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted nominally 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 16¾c., same basis. Business quiet. Cottonseed cake quoted at $68.50 per ton and 41 percent meal $75.50 f.o.b. Valley and $77 Memphis: Cottonseed hulls, $24 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Feed demand improved.

Linseed Oil

Another cut took place in prices of linseed oil as a result of a 20c. drop per bushel in flaxseed last week. Crushers reduced quotations 2.30c. per pound. Raw oil was offered at 18.30c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, for prompt and forward delivery. Consumers continued to show little, if any interest in replacements and the market was entirely nominal and easy. Withdrawals of oil against current contracts continued fairly active, though the volume was less than a year ago.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil continued on the easy side of the ledger again last week and crushers reduced their asking prices on raw oil to 17.6c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Very little new business was accomplished at the decline, although some crushers reported improved inquiry for July-August and September needs. One large eastern buyer bought fill-in needs for the balance of June. Shipping directions remained rather slack.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	7,440,000	7,200,000
Since Sept. 1	402,220,000	328,700,000

Flaxseed—Seed market continued unsettled and dropped 20c. per bushel last week. Business was quiet. Offerings also were light.

Minneapolis.—Lack of demand for linseed oil and meal weakened flaxseed prices at Minneapolis. Compared with a week ago, cash bids were 20c. per bushel lower at $3.65 for spot and to-arrive offerings. Offerings were extremely light and crushers bought only a dozen spot cars and around 30 to-arrive cars of flaxseed, plus some 18,000 bushels to-arrive via truck. Receipts for the week totaled 93 cars as against 92 in the preceding week and 360 cars in the same week last year. Shipments approximated 29 cars as compared with 34 in the previous week and 151 cars a year ago. Futures prices were sharply lower, ranging from $3.62 to $3.71 a bushel.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Bushels—				
Past week	161,500	640,900	79,900	302,600
Since Sept. 1	25,034,800	15,899,200	4,310,700	3,450,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—The trade has asked the government to continue restrictions on the use of industrial castor oil during the July-September quarter of the year, according to Department of Agriculture. Demand for dehydrated oil has fallen off due to lower cost of competing drying oils.

Coconut—Improved demand from foreign sources stiffened the market and crude oil was lifted to 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 14¼c., New York basis.

Copra—Shipments were off $5 per ton for the week, and quoted at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Increased inquiry from South America steadied the market late in the week.

Corn — Crude oil was weaker and dropped 1c. per pound. Sales were made down to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Germany was reported to have purchased 500 tons on this basis. Refined oil was lower and quoted at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Department of Agriculture allocated an additional 3,000,000 pounds of palm oil and 3,000,000 pounds of coconut oil for export during the current allocation period ending June 30, 1951. Of these amounts, 2,460,000 pounds of each oil was allocated for export to Italy and 54,000 pounds of each oil was allocated as an addition to the contingency reserve which will be suballocated to importing countries according to need.

The amounts allocated for export in this period now total 11,000,000 pounds for coconut oil and 3,925,000 pounds for palm oil.

Oiticica—Trading continued dull and the market was unsettled and nominal. Liquid ranged from 30c. to 32c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Olive—Moderate improvement was reported for packaged oil, while interest in oil in drums lagged. Prices were unchanged and nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid. Distressed oil in good sized quantities could have shaded asking prices. Olive oil foots were inactive and nominal at 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity.

Palm—Demand was slow. Stocks on spot were light and quoted at 27c. to 27¼c. per pound, drums.

Peanut—Crude oil remained steady and unchanged, despite declines in competing

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Caprie acid, 4½c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 4½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 3½c. to 5¼c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, 2.3c. per lb.
oil, 2.3c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 2¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb.
Olive foots, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 16, 1950
192.9	197.5	212.8	117.3	116.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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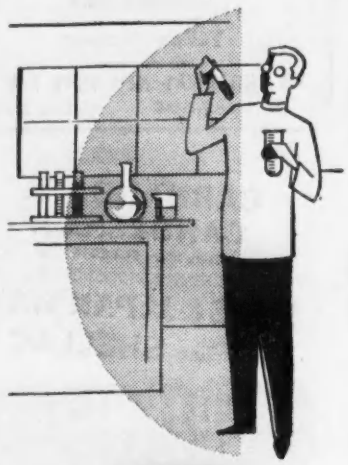

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AHCO PRODUCTS

oils and was sold at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government exposted peanuts to Germany last week and limited releases for only 5 tankcars of oil.

Rapeseed — Quiet demand weakened prices which were lower and nominal at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Further weakness developed last week and market dropped ¾c. per pound, due to lower beans and poor business. Crude oil was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June shipment; 16½c., July; 16c., September and October-December, 14¾c., same basis. Refined oil was easier and nominal at 20.30c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	67	16.65	16.15	16.25S
September	35	16.00	15.20	15.50S
October	69	15.15	14.65	14.90@15.00
November	1	14.50	14.50	14.40@14.75
December	45	14.50	14.15	14.30@14.50
1952				
January	3	14.30	14.15	14.05@14.45
March	10	14.25	14.00	14.15@14.25
May	8	14.10	13.78	14.10S

Total sales, 238 tankcars and switches.

Tung — This market was easier and prices were off about 1c. per pound. Trading was light and took place at 38½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Drums also were lower, ranging from 40½c. to 41c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Imports at New York last week totaled 165 drums from Genoa.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market continued weak and prices declined from ½c. to ¾c. per pound during the week, except choice white, which was off about ¼c. Business was light and spotty. Yellow was sold at 10c. per pound, tankcars and later sales were reported at 9¾c., delivered. Choice white was moved at 13¾c. delivered. Brown was quoted nominally at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, works; and house, 9¾c.

Lard — Market was easier and prices were off for cash and futures. Export inquiry was less active. Tins were quoted nominally at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, f.a.s.

Tallow — Trading was spotty, with soapers taking moderate quantities of fancy at 14c. per pound, tankcars, works. Prices remained steady at the recent decline. Offerings were light. Export inquiry improved and fair volume of business was booked. Extra was quoted at 13¾c. and special, 12½c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Business lacked snap at the recent price reductions. Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Prices were unchanged, but industrial grades were unsettled by the easiness of basic oils and fats. Oleo oil was in tight supply and maintained at 23½c. per pound. Oleo stearine was easier at 17¼c. per pound, barrels, New York.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Lack of buying interest and lower crude oil resulted in another reduction of ½c. per pound. Light pressed oil was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars and alkali refined, 19½c. Firm bids, it was stated, could have shaded quotations

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for carlots. Crude oil was lower and offered at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, for prompt and forward delivery. Trading was quiet.

Los Angeles.—Only one sale of fish oil was recorded during the past week with the market extremely dull. One car of crude tuna oil traded at 11c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, considered a good price in view of the present trend in the tallow and vegetable oil markets. Crude sardine oil stands at 12c. bid and 13c. asked for new crop Monterey and San Pedro oil. Menhaden oil is offered on the Coast at 12c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Consumers purchased moderate quantities of red oil and stearic acid at the recent decline, while demand for vegetable fatty acids was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Capric and caprylic acids were reduced 4½c. per pound to 41½c. in drums; lauric acid, 60 deg., 5¼c. to 23¾c., and 90 deg., 3½c. to 28¼c., and myristic acid, 2¼c. to 34¾c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works, New Jersey. Other vegetable fatty acids were unchanged, but easy with basic oils. Linseed fatty acid was lower, with the oil declining 2.30c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Old crop meal prices were lower although supplies are still light. Demand continued dull and most mills are trying to clear out their stocks to get ready for new production. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $73 per ton Mississippi Valley points, $75 Georgia and South Carolina mills, June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Liberal offerings and slow demand weakened prices which declined $1.50 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal was in slow call and prices resumed their downward trend as offerings were more than enough for current demand. Extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment was quoted around $48 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was priced at $48.50 a ton. Both meals for July-August shipment drew premiums of around $2 a ton. Shipping directions continued light.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	10,920,000	12,380,000
Since Sept. 1	718,150,000	650,311,000

Peanut Meal—Domestic demand was rather spotty and exporters seem to be buying to fill out old orders. Supplies are very limited at the present time due to the fact that the government shipped whole peanuts to Germany last week. There were only enough peanuts released to produce approximately 200 tons of meal in the Southeast. Forty-five percent old process meal was available in limited quantities at $69 per ton f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mills, June shipment.

Soybean Meal—Demand was moderate with ample supplies. Forty-four percent bulk meal was sold at $60 to $61 per ton Decatur, June shipment. Supplies of forty-one and forty-four percent were available at $67 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, $66 Tennessee, and $74 Georgia, June shipment. Most producers of meal in the Southeast are clearing stocks getting ready to run cottonseed in late August and September.

Waxes

Beeswax—Fewer offers of crude created an improved undertone in the market. Offers for shipment were steadier at prevailing prices. Refined was in fair request for actual requirements.

Candelilla—Light stocks were in firm hands and moderate quantities were maintained at higher levels. Crude was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound and refined, 79c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Trading was slightly better as consumers stepped up demand chiefly for immediate delivery. Tone of the market also became steadier and there was less disposition to shade quotations for spot delivery. Brazilian market was quiet but shipments were well held. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.20 to $1.22 per pound and refined, $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, on spot; No. 1, yellow, $1.32 to $1.33 per pound and No. 2, $1.30 to $1.32, as to quantity.

Production of carnauba wax in Brazil in the crop year 1950-51 is estimated at 11,400 metric tons. The breakdown by states is as follows: Piaui, 5,100; Ceara, 4,750; Rio Grande do Norte, 750; Bahia, 550; and Parahiba, 250. Two factors influenced the harvesting of a somewhat larger crop—favorable prices and the drouth in the northeast, which increased the yield of the second cuttings. Exports of carnauba wax in 1950 are believed to have set a new record. They totaled about 12,700 tons. The United States as usual was the major customer, taking almost 80 percent of total exports.

Margarine Output: April

Margarine production totaled 71,393,000 pounds in April, compared with 91,137,000 pounds in March and 54,082,025 pounds in April, 1950, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
	April	
Stocks—beginning of month[1]	5,783,000	10,600,000
Production	16,453,000	54,940,000
Shipments	17,568,000	56,612,000
Stocks—end of month[1]	4,668,000	8,928,000
Production by type of package:[2]		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	8,741,000	52,739,000
Bags (plastic)	5,164,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	643,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	2,548,000	1,558,000

Production Totals of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
1951—4 months (Jan.-Apr.)	94,828,000	260,008,000
1950—4 months (Jan.-Apr.)	212,613,000	102,055,000
1950 annual production	437,119,000	499,705,000
1949 annual production	682,747,000	177,218,000
1948 annual production	811,645,000	96,397,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of April were 22,987,000 pounds and 20,866,000 pounds, respectively. [2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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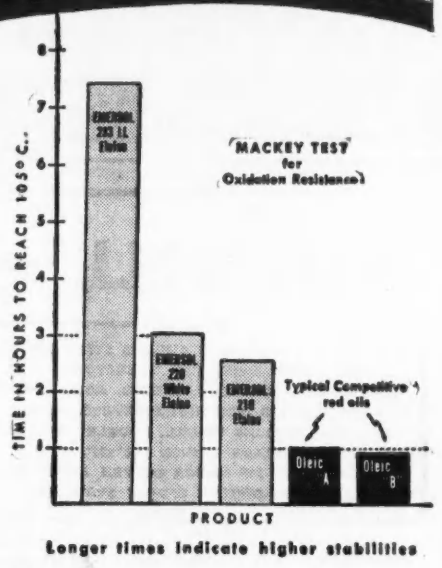

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Product	Acid Value (max.)	Saponification Value	Max. Color Lovibond 5¼" Cell	Unsap. (max.)
Emery 2230 Glyceryl Trioleate*	10	188-195	50/10R	2.0
Emery 2301 Methyl Oleate	6	188-194	30/8R	2.0
Emery 2302 Propyl Oleate	6	174-178*	30/8R	2.0

*Hydroxyl Value—10 maximum

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3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6 x 14', 11'6 x 18'.

2—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESSES: 1—30" x 30"; 1—24" x 24", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 36 leaves on 4" centers.

1—Kilby 39x39 CI Filter Press, open delivery.

CRYSTALLIZERS OR RIBBON MIXERS

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

DRYERS

1—70" x 40' STAINLESS STEEL Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Louisville Rotary Dryer with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers 32" x 90" complete.

1—Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 8 shelves 42" x 42".

1—6' x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes. Also two 6' x 27' Davenport, same type.

2—Proctor & Schwartz 10 truck Dryers, each 2500 sq. ft.

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3—42" All Stainless Steel Centrifugals, Amer. T&M Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing, shaft, unloader, and 40 H.P. variable speed Slip Ring 3/60/440 V. 1200 RPM motor with full controls. Suspended bottom discharge type. Now at Newark.

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1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, STAINLESS STEEL horiz. basket. bronze cover, with 10 H.P. motor.

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MISCELLANEOUS

1—Copper Rectifying Column, 6 sections, 30" dia. x 33' high, bubble cap type.

6—Ross 20 gal. heavy duty Pony Mixers.

1—1800 gal. open top, jacketed, Stainless Steel Tank.

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2—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 36"x84", 42"x120".
6—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
3—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15', 5'x30'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2, all stainless.
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1—Rotex Sifter 60"x120".
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1—Sperry 36" P&F Wood P&F Filter Press, 28 chambers, closed delivery, washing.
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2—6' dia. Buflovak Crystallizers.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
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4—Duriron Pumps, 4", 2".
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1—Mikro Bantam Pulverizer.

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1—Readco Laboratory Mixer, Sigma Blades, 5 gal. cap.

1—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 50 gal. cap.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 100 gal. cap.

1—#1 Banbury Mixer.

1—Stainless Steel Reaction Kettle, 360 gal. cap., 500 lbs. pressure.

1—Stainless Steel Reaction Kettle, 150 gal. cap., 125 lbs., pressure.

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 & 250 gal. cap.

1—Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 4½' dia. x 3' long with 25 HP Patterson Pebble Mill drive and full charge of pebbles.

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1—Nickel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle, 65 gal. cap., 150 lbs. jacket pressure.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 550 gal. cap. with column and condenser.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 300 gal. cap., 400 lbs. pressure.

2—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Presses, 12" x 12".

2—Sperry Rubber-Lined Filter Presses, 24" x 24", 14 chambers.

4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' & 6' x 50'.

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Ingersoll Rand Jet—4 Stage.
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Pyrex 2" Single & 6 Bank Cascade Type.
18—Karbate 1" x 12' Steel Outer Jackets.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES
14—Stainless Steel 24" Jktd. 1" Plates 4 eye.
1—Shriver 18" C. I.—14 Chamber 2 eye closed.
2—Cast Iron Skeletons 4 eye—12" & 30".

KETTLES
3—660 gal. steel jacketed—2 agitated.
3—1250 gal. fully jacketed—closed.
2—2500 gal. steel still pots with 24" x 30' & 40' steel packed columns.
1—1500 gal. steel still pot with 24" x 15' packed column.
2—14" x 12' lead-lined packed columns.
3—36" x 60" lead-lined receivers.
1—20" x 56" steel receiver.
3—36" x 42" lead-lined catchalls.

TANKS
65—Steel-rectangular welded ¼" plate from 3000 to 9100 gal. open & closed top.
1—Haveg 4' x 5' closed—steel encased.
1—Rubber-lined 5' x 6' tank.
8—Pfaudler 75 gal. glass-lined open 1—New.
2—Steel Rectangular 3000 gal. with new acid brick lining & lead lined covers.
14—Steel cylindrical tanks from 100 to 3200 gal. open & closed—some agitated.

PIPES & FITTINGS
Approx. 90 ton, 1" to 24" steel and haveg pipe, valves and fittings—some new.

1—500 gal.—jacketed & agitated—open top.
4—4500 gal. lead-lined chlorinators—2 with coils, 1 with agitator.
4—1800 gal. lead-lined chlorinators—2 with coils.
2—6000 gal. rectangular jacketed—closed.

PUMPS
1—Quimby 1½" Screw pump, 5 HP.
2—Olivite, 2".
12—Deming, 1½" to 2½".
2—Worthite, 1"—1 HP.
15—Fairbanks, Ingersoll Rand, Viking, Aurora, Gould, 1½" to 2½".
1—Guild & Garrison 9" x 12" x 12" x 12" Wet Vac. Pump.

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1—NEW 500 gal. Aluminum coiled Vacuum still.
1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Jktd. reactor, glass lined.

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2—GE & HORNISHFEGER 200 Amp Welders.
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2—Tray dryers—5 door, steam, 600 trays.
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1—Universal sifter, 18" x 30".
40—Electric Motors, ¼ to 20 HP, 3/60/220.

Inspection from June 15th to June 30th
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Pebble Mills, from 18" x 24" to 60" x 72" with pebbles.

Filter Presses by Shriver, Sperry, Independent, from 12" to 42".

Tablet Machines by Stokes and Colton, single punch and rotary.

2 Horix Vacuum-Gravity Aut. Fillers, 14 stem, stainless contacts.

Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles and single shell Tanks in stock.

J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 120".

Stokes & Smith Model G Powder Fillers with vacuum attachment.

Use FMC as your equipment trading post. Your old, idle, surplus equipment can help you pay for the machines you DO need, and may be sorely needed elsewhere for defense production.

Investigate the FMC RENTAL - PURCHASE PLAN, trying before buying and letting the equipment pay for itself as it operates.

THE "3 GEAR" TRADE-MARK IS YOUR GUARANTY OF RELIABLE REBUILT EQUIPMENT!

Standard make 3 Roll Mills, by Lehman, Day, Ross and others; 12" x 32", 16" x 40", and others.

Sharples and De Laval Centrifugals and Clarifiers for all purposes; state requirements.

Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4, with motors. Other Hammermills by Williams, Gruendler, Robinson, Jeffrey, Raymond, etc.

Oliver, Sweetland Type Pressure Filters, from No. 1 to 12 inclusive.

Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 1,000 sq. ft.

Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with extra body; long tube vertical film type; blue print available.

Girdler Votator with stainless tube 6" x 48", jacketed.

Colton No. 2 Worm Type Tube Filler.

Sparkler Industrial Process Filter Model 33S, 12 unused.

3 Stokes Steam Heated Drying Cabinets, 16 shelf with blowers.

Stokes Model 90D Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Crimper in Stainless Steel.

4 Steel Horizontal Retorts or Digesters or Dryers, 60" x 14', with tracks and capstan closures on the swinging doors.

Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Dryer, 38" x 16' long.

Steel Jacketed Dryer or Cooler, with agitator, 54" x 18' long.

Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer, 44' long.

Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 23" x 24".

2 Stokes Vacuum Ovens, 53" x 50" x 61", capstan type closing device.

Sharples Rotojector, type MNS, No. 66 complete.

2 Haveg Reactors, 225 gal. and 250 gal. capacity.

Perfect Sphere Copper Vacuum Pan, diameter 76" complete with dephlegmator.

Rogers 6' Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan complete with accessories.

Stainless Drying or Flaking Rolls, from 32" x 50" to 60" x 120".

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157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y

BANKRUPTCY SALE!

LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., CONSTITUTING THE ENTIRE CHEMICAL AND METAL PROCESSING PLANT OF

BROOKLYNE CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.,
BANKRUPT. BALTIMORE, MD.

PROPOSED OFFER:
$660,000.00

On June 28, 1951, at 2:00 P.M., in Room 507 Post Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, Honorable J. Martin McDonough, Referee in Bankruptcy, will consider and act upon an offer for the land, buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., constituting the entire chemical and metal processing plant of Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc., Bankrupt, in the amount of $660,000.00

THE COURT WILL RECEIVE AND ACT UPON ANY OTHER OFFERS FOR THE PROPERTY AS AN ENTIRETY WHICH MAY BE MADE AT THE HEARING. A certified check for $50,000.00 must accompany any offer.

Further information may be obtained from the Trustees, c/o

Isaac Hecht, Esq.
300 Gillet Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 300 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

Crystallizers—Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Leaves—Stills
High Pressure Boilers—Tanks of All Shapes and Sizes

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000± gal.
High Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

FOR SALE

1—Baker-Perkins 150 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Read Lab S.S. Motor Driven Dough Mixer, sigma blades.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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Autoclaves—2 Gals. to 3,500 Gals.
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Hammermills—Attrition & Roll Mills
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3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20" Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray, Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Leominster ±0 Rotary Cutter.
1—±00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40"
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
Hardinge 6'x22" Conical Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters Lab to 40 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers. 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000± Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.

MISC AND SPECIALS

Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
Colton ±4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Samco Jr. Vac. Filler. Filling Machines, liquid, paste, powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Houchin 5000± Soap Crutcher.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

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98 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

YOU CAN BE SURE WITH M. E. C.

For Sale

6—Stainless Steel 900 & 2700 gal. Jacketed Tanks with Agitators.
1—Pfaudler 500 gallon Glass-Lined Reactor.
9—Aluminum Tanks, 750 to 1,500 gals.
1—Stokes 43-A Granulator—Motor Drive.
1—Fitzmill Stainless Steel, Model "D".
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36" dia.
1—Mikro No. 2 Pulverizer, S.S. & Brze. Const., 10 H.P.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Press, 26 ch.
2—Rotex Sifters, 20" x 48" & 40" x 120".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—W. & P. Double Arm 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
2—Flakers 3' x 6' and 4' x 9'.
4—Steel Mixing Tanks—500 & 800 gals.
6—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 4,000 to 25,000 gals.
3—IR Brze. Cent. Pumps, 7½ to 10 H.P. Motors.
1—LaBour S.S. Cent. Pump—5 H.P. Motor.

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533 WEST BROADWAY
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2—Glass-Lined Kettles, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal. & 500 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
7—Stokes Rotary Pellet Presses, D-3 & RD-4, 16 punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: #2-SI & Bantam.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 325 gal., closed.
9—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
15—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass-Lined Brewery Tanks. 7500 gal. & 8250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 150 gal.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Dryer, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Rotary Hot Air Dryer 4' x 30'.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia. x 24" long.
1—Broughton Powder Mixer Double Arm, 2400#.
1—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixer, jacketed.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
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4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".

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Former ALCOHOL PLANT
Capacity 1200 W.G. of 190
Proof Alcohol per Day
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FOR SALE

Ball Mill: Abbe 50 gal. jacketed.
Centrifugal: Rochester 30" copper basket.
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Stainless Steel Tanks: 5 to 500 gallons.
Glass lined tanks, 200 gal. open top.
Tablet Machines: rotary: Stokes B, Colton 9-18, ±2, ±3, Colton 3B single punch.
Hammer Mills: Prater, Raymond, JayBee.
Mixer: W&P 2-gal. jacketed.
Clarifier: De Laval ±600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
Screens: Rotex ±11, 20, 42, Roball ±32.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

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Fork Lift-Ross 19HT 7500±, Pneu. Tires.
Mills—3 Roll—Day—16x40, water cooled.
Ball Mills, Hardinge 4½'x16", 5'x22", 5'x36", 6'x22", 6'x48", 8'x22".
Pulverizer, Raymond ±0 w dust system.
Ring Roll Mill—Sturtevant ±1.
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x16", 54x20.
Crushers — Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 11"x15", 12"x26", 24x36.
Screen-Tyler, 4'x5', double.
Rubber Lined Tanks, 1,600 gal.
Rubber Covered Exhauster Clarage ±21.
Hydrator-Clyde ±2 continuous.
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MEtuchen 6-0245

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Case Liners and Bags of All Sizes

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2,000 gal., steel, jack'td., 200 PSI (6).

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16' x 20' str. side, 10' cone.
7'6" x 11'6" x 16'4" (2).
4' x 5' x 30' (2).
8' x 8' x 10' with 4' U bottom (2).

BLENDERS

Sturt. 8A, 157 cu. ft., steel (2—NEW).
Conical, copper, 20", 2.7 cu. ft.
Patterson, type B, rotary, conical.

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100 ft. centers 14" w/structural (2).
54 ft. centers 14" w/structural.
25 ft. centers 18" w/structural.
12 ft. centers 14" w/structural (2).

BUCKET ELEVATORS (STEEL ENCASED)

11' centers 4" x 6" buckets.
22' centers 4" x 6" buckets (6).
30' centers 4" x 6" buckets (4).
48' Webster 14" x 7" Buckets.
68' Jeffrey 10" x 6" Buckets.

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Bird, 36" x 50", cont. rubber covered, SS.
A.T.&M. 60" SS type 316.
Bird, 24", cont. type CH, series 200, steel.
Bird, 40" x 60", solid bowl, rubber lined.
Bird, 40", suspended, rubber lined.

DRYERS

Devine, vac., #11, shelf, CI, 170 sq. ft.
Buflovak, drum, 24" x 20", SS & aluminum.
Laboratory Spray, SS, #11.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel (3).
Oliver, 6' x 6', 115 sq. ft., wood & steel.
Oliver, 8' x 12', 300 sq. ft., all steel.
Oliver, 11'6" x 14', 500 sq. ft., wood & steel.
No. 7 Sweetland, 41 taps, 2", 19 leaves.
No. 7 Sweetland, 41 taps, 2", 20 leaves.
No. 7 Sweetland, 20 taps, 4", 20 leaves.

FLAKERS

48" x 40", Buflovak, steel (2).

KETTLES

40 gal., SS, jack'd., 40#, hinged covers (7).

KILNS, COOLERS, DRYERS

3' x 25' x 3/8" shell.
4' x 25' x 5/16" Struthers-Wells.
4' x 16' x 3/8" Iowa Mfg.
4' x 34' x 5/16" Struthers-Wells.
4'6" x 40' x 3/8" Traylor.
6' x 14' x 9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
7'6" x 60' x ½" shell.
9' & 8' x 48' x 3/8" shell Traylor.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS & CRUSHERS

14" x 16" B&S 2-roll spiked (NEW).
16" x 40", three roll.
22" x 12", four cage.
Four cage, Stedman.
Size B, Abbe.
#3 Williams.
36" x 24", Jeffrey.

MIXERS

Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Champion, type E, size 2, 110 gals.
Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Blystone, 48" x 6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Readco, 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Paddle, double shaft, 1,050 gals. (NEW).
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3,500 gal., 5' x 24' x ¾", 200 PSI riv. (5).
8,200 gal., 6' x 40' x 2". 390 PSI riv. (2).
10,500 gal., 9' x 23' x 7/8" 150 PSI.
16,000 gal., 8' x 45' x ¾" 150 PSI ASME.
25,000 gal., 10' x 40' x 1—7/16", 290 PSI ASME.

STORAGE TANKS

350 gal., 3' x 6'6" x ¼".
1,600 gal., 8' x 7' x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal., 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
3,000 gal., 5' x 21' x ¼", type 430 SS.
9,600 gal., 11' x 13'9" x 3/8" (NEW).
13,500 gal., 10' x 21'6" x 1".
15,300 gal., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
16,200 gal., 10'6" x 25' x ¼".

TANK CAR TANKS

6,500 gal., 76" x 27'10" Extra Heavy (30).

TOWERS

36" x 11', Haveg.
24" x 94", rubber lined.
20" x 63" steel.
5' x 43' steel Bubble Cap.
6' x 44', scrubber, steel.

STAINLESS STEEL TOWERS

72" x 29'8", Bubble Cap.

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Stokes 6high Vacuum Pumps – 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused Price very reasonable, inspect. American Safer Co. 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

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Oliver precoat filter Stainless Steel, size 8 x 10. OPD 849.

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STAINLESS STEEL
EXCLUSIVELY YOURS

1—Bird 18" x 28" stainless steel continuous centrifugal filter.

1—Stainless steel condenser, 180 sq. ft. 18" x 96", with 90—¾" tubes.

1—100 gallon stainless steel vacuum pan, jacketed and agitated with 5 HP motor.

14—24" x 24" stainless jacketed filter press plates, double feed and double discharge, 1" cake.

2—Labour 6" x 6", 225 GPM pumps, stainless steel, 15 HP.

1—36" x 16' stainless steel packed column.

2—60 gallon stainless steel jacketed vacuum pans.

5—100 gallon type 347 stainless steel reactors, with Nettco enclosed drives.

1—Eimco 3' x 2' rotary vacuum filter, stainless steel.

2—De Laval #48 multimatics, 5000 GPH, stainless steel, type 316.

1—150 gallon jacketed and agitated stainless steel kettle.

1—50 gallon stainless steel vacuum pan, jacketed and agitated.

2—Stainless steel 6' x 14' open top tanks, vertical, ¼" plate

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MACHINERY CORPORATION
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Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 823.

FACILITIES WANTED

Desire to rent facilities for production of fine organic chemicals. Vacuum tray drying facilities important. Location in metropolitan New York or northern New Jersey area. OPD 862.

Manufacturing facilities wanted for manufacture of large volume pharmaceutical chemicals on contract basis. Glass lined reactor, approximately 500 gallons required. OPD 860.

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Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. Private formula work, wafers our specialty. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

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Attractively priced: Aluminum Powder 5 tons; Glycerine 4 tons; Polyvinyl Butyral Scrap Clear 2 tons; Leaded Zinc Oxide 3 tons, at 10c. per lb.; Pentasol (Synthetic Amyl Alcohol) 3 drums; Pentachlorophenol (Monsanto) 2,000 lbs.; Yellow Prussiate of Potash (Potassium Ferrocyanide) 8,000 lbs. We are always in an excellent supply position on solvents, plasticizers, pigments; Butyl Acetate, Butyl Alcohol, Acetone CP, Amyl Acetate, Diethyl Phthlate, Titanium Dioxide. Call us for other unlisted items. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y. DIgby 4-9760.

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Sharples #16 S.S. centrifuge-MD.
Shriver 42" Filter Press, wood, OD-55 chambers.
14,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitators.
Pangborn double unit Dust Collector, complete.
Dixie Mogul Hammer Mill—40 HP motor.
Tyler 3x5' Hummer Screen—double deck.
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CHelsea 3-9010-9011

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Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer—9—39"x43" shelves—complete
Steel Vacuum Still—500 gals.—agitated—with 21" fractionating column
Fitzpatrick Comminutor—5 H.P. Syntron Feeder
Sperry Filterpress—12" Heresite—9 Chamber
3 Rubber Lined Tanks—New—2300 Gals.
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Lacquer and protective coatings chemist, capable executive, desires connection in Metropolitan District or Eastern Seaboard with well rated company. Wealth of experience in formulation, production, purchasing and sales. Available on short notice. OPD 865.

Carbon Tetrachloride Curbs

—Continued from page 3

period and adhere as much as possible to distributors normal sales patterns.

Marine Paint Consumption

Use of marine paints has increased from 150 to 200 percent since the outbreak of hostilities, the agency was informed by the advisory group for that industry. This expanded use has created a shortage of some raw materials, principally titanium dioxide, aluminum powder and paste and some phenolic and alkyd resins, industry representatives reported. NPA said any company facing hardships through lack of materials should write to the chemical division giving specific information regarding its needs, its source of supply, and its inventory.

Committee members also discussed the container problem and urged that the industry be permitted to use tin-coated cans for all marine paints, rather than the blackplate cans which they now must use for all except anti-fouling paints. It was explained that marine paints are stored in warehouses near waterfronts and later aboard ships and thus are subject to atmospheric conditions more severe than other paints ordinarily. Representatives of the Maritime Commission and the Navy agreed with the industry on the desirability of using tin-coated cans for marine paints.

In administrative moves, NPA appointed George W. Auxier to the newly created post of executive secretary of the agency; named Joseph W. Mullally deputy director of the copper division, and appointed Dr. Paul M. Zeis director of the industrial economics division in the policy coordination bureau. Mr. Auxier and Dr. Zeis are government career men, while Mr. Mullally is on leave from Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, where he is manager of utility sales.

Plax Corp. to Move July 1

Plax Corporation will move its headquarters sales and accounting offices to 672 Farmington avenue, Hartford, Conn., on July 1. The company's mailing address (P. O. Box 1019, Hartford 1, Conn.) remains unchanged.

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Advertising Index

Acme Steel Drum Co. 11
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 74
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 78
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 75
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div. 42
American Firstoline Corp. 44, 88
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 65
Amino Products Div. International Mineral & Chemical Corp. 60
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp. 51
Arnold-Hoffman & Co., Inc. 80
Arthur Process Equipment Corp. 86
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 29
Atlas Powder Co. 63

Baird, J. M., Co., Inc. 49
Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 17
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 18
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barcan, Irving, Co. 84
Barclay Chemical Co. 44, 86
Barrett Division 48, 52
Bay Chemical Co., Inc. 42
Beacon Company 44
Birch Products Corp. 49
Blackman Brands, Inc. 62
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 49
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 59
Brand, Heinrich 80
Brill Equipment Co. 82
Brode Corp., The 79
Bromund, E. A., Company 79
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 71

Cadet Chemical Corp. 62
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 26
Callison, I. P., & Sons 70
Canton Containers, Inc. 85
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 60, 62
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 88
Chematar, Inc. 54
Chemical Import Corp. 46
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 83, 86
Chemical Service Corp. 49, 86
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 83
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 41
Concord Chemical Co. 36
Connelly, Inc. 54
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 49
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 55
Continental Can Co. 13
Cooper, T. G., & Company 54
Corn Products Sales Co. 62
Cortizas, M., & Company 70
Coupe, Robert A. 46

Davies Nitrate Co., Inc. 41
Dawe's Vitamins, Inc. 62
DeBear, Inc. 76
DeJong, Albert, & Co. 86
Delou, Inc. 70
De Rewal International Rare Metals Co. 62
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 59
Dickerson Company 48
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 60
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 79
Distillation Products Industries, Eastman Organic Chemicals Dept. 57
Dodge & Olcott Co. 72
Dodwell & Company, Ltd. 68
Dominion Products, Inc. 59
Dow Chemical Co. 69
Drum Parts, Inc. 77
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 77
Duisburger Kupferhuette 78
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 67
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. 74

Edwal Laboratories 58
Elbert & Co., Inc. 47
Emery Industries, Inc. 81
Emsco Equipment Co. 84
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 85

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 62
Fine Organics, Inc. 62
First Machinery Corp. 84
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 71
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 71

Gallard-Schlesinger Chemical Co. 60
Gane & Ingram, Inc. 56
Gane's Chemical Works 58
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 83
General American Transportation Corp. 28
General Biochemicals, Inc. 63
General Color Company 76
Gitlan, Chas., & Co., Inc. 78
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 73
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 20, 56
Gross, A., & Co. 80

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 79
Hardesty Chemical Co., Inc. 76
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 85
Hecht, Isaac, Esq. 84
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 49
Hercules Powder Co. 63
Hexagon Laboratories, Inc. 60
Heyden Chemical Corp. 21
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 34
Hooker Electrochemical Co. 22
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 67
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 59
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 71

Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 50
Inland Alkaloid Company 56
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 76

Jasper Machinery Co. 86

Koch, W. Walter, Co. 47
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 48
Koppers Company, Inc. 53
Koster, F. B., Wax Refining Co. 80

Lac Chemicals, Inc. 63
Lamex Chemical Corp. 61
Lawler Company 83
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 63
Lever Brothers Company 58
Loeb, H., & Son 84
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 85
Loughlin, William C., & Co. 77
Lowinger, Paul F., & Co. 82

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co. 45
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 85
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 71, 73
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 19, 76
Manhattan Paste & Glue Co. 47
Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc. 58
Matthews & Dennin 76
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 57
Merchants Chemical Co. 45
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Michigan Chemical Corp. 60
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 79
Millmaster Chemical Corp. 78, 83
Monsanto Chemical Co. 23
Montrose Chemical Co. 90
Munn, W. A., & Co. 58
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 47

National Milk Sugar Co. 59
Natural Products Refining Co. 32
Netherland's Sales Office for Chemical Products 16
Neuberg, William D., Co. 54
Neville Company 88
Newark Steel Drum Co. 11
New Jersey Zinc Company 37
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 84
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 72
North Jersey Refining Co. 78

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 76
Oil & Chemical Products 54
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 41
Old Dutch Mustard Co. 70
Orbis Products Corp. 72
Osborn, C. J., Co. 76

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. 27
Pan American Chemicals Division, Pan American Refining Corp. 74
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 78
Penick, S. B., & Co. 66
Pennsylvania Refining Company 51
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 46
Perry Bros., Inc. 51
Perry Equipment Corp. 85
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 35
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 60
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 40
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 40
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 14
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 68
Priot Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 58
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10
Purocaine, Inc. 63

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 41
Rehcis Company, Inc. 65
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 54
Reinhart, Paul, Co., Inc. 80
Republic Steel Corp. 53
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 88
Richmond Chemical Co. 57
Rosenthal Beecow Co., Inc. 88
Roure-DuPont, Inc. 72
Roussel Corporation 61
Rupert Chemical Co. 79

St. Joseph Lead Co. 74
Santonine Co. of America 59
Schimmel & Co., Inc. 72
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 59
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 12, 24
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 50
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 87
Smith, George F. 44
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. 33
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 31
Standard Paint Co., Inc. 56
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 83
Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 85
Stein, Hall & Co., Inc. 46, 70
Stepan Chemicals, Inc. 70
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 79
Strong Cobb, Inc. 15
Synthetic Products Co. 75

Tamms Industries, Inc. 78
Tennessee Eastman Company 43, 46
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 49
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 42
Thurston & Braidich 70
Treemond Company 63

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 51
Unserer & Company 73
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 60, 62
United Fuel Gas Co. 51
United States Potash Co., Inc. 48

Van Amerigen-Haebler, Inc. 72
Van Gelder Fanto Corp. 69
Verona Chemical Co. 25
Vitamerican Oil Corp. 59
Vitro Pigments, Inc. 78

Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. 81
Westvaco Chemical Div. 2
Williams, C. K., & Co. 77
Wilson-Martin Div. 79
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 76
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 6
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 30

Young, The J. S., Company 46

Zink & Triest Co. 70
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 42
Zophar Mills, Inc. 88

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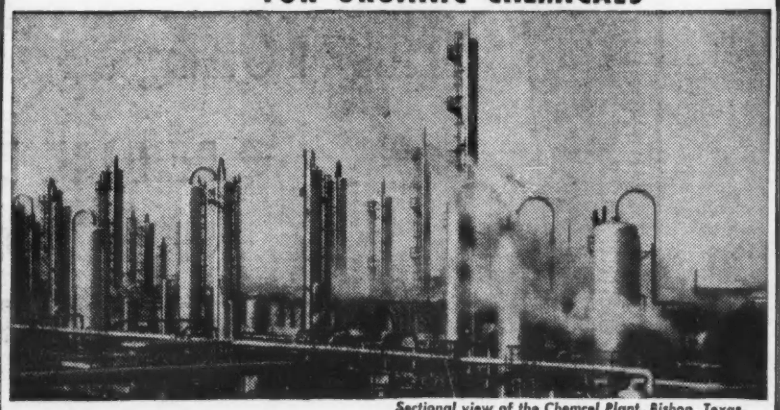

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

JUN 26 '51

Volume 159 No. 26 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 25, 1951

Paint Industry Gets Ceiling Adjustments

The Office of Price Stabilization June 21 issued a ceiling price order governing manufacturers' price adjustments on paints, varnishes, and lacquers. The new order—supplementary regulation 6 to ceiling price regulation 22 placing paint makers under the general manufacturers' regulation — takes account of the past year's sizable cost increases and is expected to bring both upward and downward changes in current ceiling prices, OPS said.

The regulation is effective July 16, 1951, or any earlier date back to June 21 as elected by manufacturers. They may put their new ceiling prices into effect as soon as they file the required reports with the industrial materials and manufactured goods division, OPS. OPS also amended CPR-22 to remove the exemption of paints, varnishes, and lacquers, while continuing the exemption of shellac gum and metallic waterproofing compounds. The amendment is number 12, effective June 21.

Rollbacks are anticipated by OPS in manufacturers' prices of paints and related products sold to contractors and industrial users, such as automobile finishes. A small increase is looked for in the prices of some nationally advertised shelf brands.

Two Pricing Methods

The order provides manufacturers of paints, varnishes, and lacquers two methods of arriving at ceiling prices. They may use the pricing technic of the general manufacturers' order (CPR-22), with April 1 through June 24, 1950, as their base period. Optionally, they may determine new ceilings by adding a straight 15 percent to April 1-June 24, 1950, prices.

The 15 percent figure was derived through a test of a representative sample of manufacturers' production costs, which disclosed that labor and materials advances permissible under the CPR-22 adjustment formula would yield an average price increase of at least 15 percent over the base period. The 15 percent method is designed to give small manufacturers a simple and speedy way of determining new ceilings consistent with CPR 22 standards, OPS said.

When manufacturers elect to compute new ceilings by making their own CPR-22 calculations, the order gives them a single base period—April 1 through June 24, 1950—instead of a choice among four quarters, as in the basic regulation.

Furthermore, they must use stipulated

—Continued on page 74

Sulphur World Allocation Order Planned for July 1

The sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference has fixed the target date of July 1 for the start of world allocation of sulphur supplies, it was stated by aids of the committee last week.

A subcommittee, which has been working on details of the program, expects to complete its work this week and will report the plan to the full committee, which in turn will refer it to member governments for their approval, with a request that it be given immediate attention.

While allocations may not get under way exactly on the July 1 date, it was thought certain that they would be in operation very early in the third quarter. The subcommittee completed its hearings last week on the sulphur requirements of non-member countries when it received reports from Western Germany, Pakistan and Ceylon. Earlier the committee heard testimony from Yugoslavia, India, Philippines, Sweden, Greece, Israel and Austria.

Trade Agreements Act Extended for 2 Years

President Truman signed the trade agreements act extension bill into law June 16, but said he did so reluctantly because of the curbs placed upon his negotiating powers by the senate and house. He signed the bill (H. R. 1612) four days after the trade agreements act expired.

The bill extends the act for two years until June 12, 1953. It revises the basic law, however, to restore the so-called "peril point" provisions of the 1948 act, and provides for inclusion of an escape clause in new and old agreements to protect American manufacturers from undue foreign competition.

The President has also suspended for ninety days the so-called "Kem amendment" to a recent appropriation bill which would cut off all American aid to nations which continue to trade in strategic and critical materials with iron curtain countries.

Price Trend Decline Renewed

Steadying of the price structure in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was brief. Last week brought another drop in the overall index number which put it down 0.6 point. There were forty-six price reductions, or 83.6 percent of a total of fifty-five changes. Lower averages were set in four divisions of the markets. No average was raised.

Further official cutting of the price of tin lowered quotations on salts of that metal, including the oxide, which had not been affected by earlier cuts. Other heavy chemicals were inactive—and so were the fine chemicals groups.

The oils and fats division was the most weakened. It had an early advance in copra and coconut oil, but most of that was lost by the end of the week, and there were reductions in flaxseed and linseed oil, three other vegetable oils, tallow, grease and its oil, and six fatty acids, including the coconut oil derivative and stearic acid. The reduction in the latter was reflected in cuts in a number of stearates.

Botanical drug prices steadied; but there was a large predominance of cuts in spices. Keeping beef cattle on feed to block the price rollback stimulated demand for packing-house by-product feedstuffs. Coupled with the slackening of packers' operations, that brought higher prices for blood, tankage, and hoofmeal.

Trading throughout the markets was at best spotty. Nobody on either side was inclined to gamble on the outcome of the fiddling in connection with the nearby application of the price ceiling rule. Continued and expected shortages had a deterring effect on sellers' activities. Some of them were beginning to spread their influence in new manufacturing consuming areas. One notable development was in connection with the doubt which the shortage of sulphuric acid lays upon the outlook for ammonium sulphate. Producers of that compound are reported to have decided not to make contracts for the coming year, but to sell from month to month. That practice will be applied to calcium cyanamide July 1, when production of one grade will be discontinued and the price of the other will be raised.

Demand for big tonnage chemicals from the more important consuming industries has slowed substantially over the past month. Cancellations are not uncommon. But, producers are not digging for new business—they don't know what to quote. Defense buying has not yet become an important factor in other than a few lines, most of which are not big ones. Conversions are having some easing effects on supplies here and there, but they are expected to be of short duration.

Stringencies are getting worse with respect of products affected by combinations of shortages, such as carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzenes, nickel sulphate.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 22, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
151.1	151.7	121.1	120.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	133.1	118.2

OPS Acts to Clarify CPR-22 For Chemical Manufacturers

The Office of Price Stabilization announced June 22 three alternate provisions applicable to chemical manufacturers in calculating material adjustments under CPR-22. The new provisions are contained in supplementary regulation 7 to CPR 22, effective June 27.

In amendment 10 to CPR-22, issued June 20, and effective June 19, OPS also acted to clarify the order in the case of chemicals which are used both for medicinal and industrial purposes. The amendment also clarifies the term "fatty acids" in more detail, as between high carbon fatty acids and others; provides new optional methods for determining material costs, and permits unemployment insurance payments to be reflected in labor cost calculations.

Supplementary Regulation

In regard to supplementary regulation 7 to CPR-22, OPS declared:—

The new order permits chemical manufacturers to add to their base period prices increases in costs of repair and maintenance materials. CPR-22 makes no such provision for other manufacturers. An exception was made for chemical manufactures, because of the proportionately high expenditures for these items, due to the corrosive nature of the processes and the high pressures and heat employed. Consequently expenditures for maintenance and repair materials fluctuate more or less directly with the volume of production.

The adjustment is limited to the materials which the Bureau of Internal Revenue permitted as current operating expenses in the chemical manufacturers' income tax returns.

The average cost of representative repair and maintenance items for the chemical industry, adjusted downward to exclude repair and maintenance materials costs not peculiar to the chemical industry, has increased by 12 percent between June, 1950, and the current period. The manufacturer finds the ratio of the dollar total of his allowable repair and maintenance materials expenditures to total sales and multiplies that by 12 percent to obtain the percentage increase factor to be applied to his pre-Korean base price.

Another provision concerns the pricing of sulphur as a manufacturing material. Sulphur customarily is supplied on long-term contracts. Section 18 of CPR-22 restricts the use of prices stipulated in contracts written more than sixty days before certain dates prescribed in CPR-22 for computing material costs.

The new order permits a manufacturer to use long-term sulphur contract prices in his computations. However, if he used such a price for his base period date, he must also use the contract price for the cut-off date, unless the supplier has announced a price increase on sulphur which would have been applicable to the manufacturer except for the long-term contract. In the latter case, a manufacturer can use the announced price.

The third provision applies to joint products and byproducts of a single chemical process. Under CPR 22, in some cases uniform increases over base period prices are computed for such products because the manufacturer is unable to compute unit manufacturing and material costs separately for each product, even though a uniform increase over base period prices would not be appropriate. Under the new supplementary regulation, the manufacturer may apply a higher percentage increase on one joint or byproduct as against another.

However, in such event, the aggregate dollar increase in costs for any given unit of production so computed must not exceed the aggregate dollar increase which would result if CPR-22 calculations were applied to each chemical separately, nor may the manufacturer apply to any one product a percentage greater than twice the percentage otherwise allocable to the product.

Chemicals Used as Drugs

OPS said, in Amendment 10, that some misunderstanding exists as to the line of demarcation between chemicals in general, which are not exempt from CPR-22 under Appendix. A, and drugs, which are exempt from the order and remain under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. After a study of the problem, and consultation with various members of the chemical and drug industries, it has been de-

—Continued on page 82

Morgantown Plant Bids Turned Down by Army

Bids submitted to the army for leasing of the Morgantown ordnance plant June 15 were all rejected by the army, June 22, and it was announced that new offers would be sought from prospective operators within the next thirty days. A deadline of July 24 has been fixed for filing of new offers to lease the plant.

The army also said that the plant is to be converted from coke to natural gas operations and the cost of this conversion will be borne by the government. It is understood that the new offers to be asked for will be on the basis of the plant operating off natural gas instead of coke.

The bids under consideration were from the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Sharon Steel Corporation. The latter concern bid only on operation of the coke ovens, which it offered to rent for $300,000 a year.

The other two concerns bid on the entire project, including the big chemical plant and the coke ovens. Allied offered to lease the facilities for four years, at $1,000,000 a year, with the right to terminate the contract after two years. Mathieson offered a five-year lease, at $500,000 a year, with the right to extend the lease to twenty years.

Chemicals Use in Foods Hearings Move to Field

The Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods has concluded its current series of hearings held in Washington and has recessed until a date to be fixed later in July when it will conduct several hearings in the field. Later, the committee will return to Washington to wind up its investigation and submit a report to the house.

Dr. E. L. Griffin, assistant chief of the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture, was the last witness heard before the recess. He discussed in detail the enforcement of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, which was enacted in 1947 to meet the new problems that arose from the development of new pesticides.

He told the committee that while the act affords far greater protection to the public than the insecticide act of 1910, there are certain portions of it that are not as strong as might be desired. He mentioned, specifically, a section of the law relating to the filing of information on tests and stated that it was not broad enough to require that adequate tests be made, or to place the responsibility upon the applicant to prove the safety and effectiveness of his product.

Fertilizer Allocation Not Considered at This Time

The fertilizer industry advisory committee was told in a meeting with Department of Agricultural officials June 18 that the department has no thought of allocating fertilizer at this time. Department officials made the statement in answer to a direct question from the committee, following considerable discussion as to the possibility of meeting shortages of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

The committee also was told by department officials that an increase in productive capacity of 500,000 tons of nitrogen—40 percent more than present capacity—is needed in the immediate future.

NPA Assigns Currie to Post

Walter J. Currie, a former official of Standard Brands, Inc., and later with Avco Manufacturing Corporation, has been appointed deputy assistant administrator of the office of civilian requirements of the National Production Authority. Mr. Currie will work with assistant administrator Lewis Allen Weiss, head of the office of civilian requirements.

Chlorine Plant Lease Bids Studied by Army

The army last week announced it had received bids from five companies for lease of its chlorine plant in Huntsville, Ala. Bids were submitted by Reichhold Chemical Corporation, Algonquin-Missouri Chemical Corporation, Standard Ore & Alloys Chemical Corporation, Chemical Corporation of Colorado and the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The plant is now being operated by Solvay, whose lease is expiring.

Dye Production Rose 45 Percent during '50

Total production of dyes in the United States during 1950 was 202,000,000 pounds, an increase of 45 percent over the 139,000,000 pounds produced in 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 187,000,000 pounds, valued at $190,000,000, compared with 136,000,000 pounds, valued at $143,000,000, in 1949, an increase of 37 percent in quantity and 33 percent in value.

Production of dyes grouped by Colour Index number was 146,000,000 pounds in 1950 compared with an output of 100,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of 46 percent; the production of dyes grouped by Foreign Prototype number was 33,000,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 21,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of 57 percent; and the production of ungrouped dyes was 23,000,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 18,000,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 28 percent.

Breakdown in Chemical Classes

Four chemical classes of dyes accounted for 85 percent of the total output of all dyes in 1950. These were:—Azo dyes, which accounted for 36 percent of the total; anthraquinone vat dyes, 21 percent; indigoid dyes, 16 percent, and sulphur dyes, 12 percent. The output of each of the four chemical classes was greater in 1950 than in 1949. The increases ranged between 28 percent for the azo dyes and 79 percent for the indigoid dyes.

By class of application, the output in 1950 of vat dyes (75,000,444 pounds) accounted for 37 percent of the total production of all dyes; direct dyes (41,000,000 pounds) accounted for 20 percent, and acid dyes (21,000,000 pounds) accounted for 10 percent.

For ungrouped dyes arranged by chemical class, azo dyes were by far the most important, accounting in 1950 for 61 percent of the total output of ungrouped dyes. For ungrouped dyes arranged by class of application, acetate rayon dyes accounted in 1950 for 28 percent of the total output of ungrouped dyes, direct dyes accounted for 23 percent, and vat dyes accounted for 21 percent.

Individual Large-Volume Dyes

Among the individual dyes produced in large volume were synthetic indigo, production of which totaled 26,200,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 13,400,000 pounds in 1949; sulphur black, 13,500,000 pounds, compared with 9,400,000 pounds in 1949; direct black EW (C. I. 581), 8,200,000 pounds, compared with 6,400,000 pounds; and anthraquinone vat jade green (C. I. 1101), 6,800,000 pounds, compared with 5,300,000 pounds.

Output of azoic dyes and their components totaled 8,300,000 pounds in 1950, or 12 percent more than the 7,400,000 pounds produced in 1949. The output of rapidogens was 1,900,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 1,700,000 pounds in 1949, and the output of naphthol AS and derivatives was 2,800,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 2,500,000 in 1949. Production of fast color bases in 1950 increased 54 percent over the 750,000 pounds reported in 1949.

Merck Nitric Acid Plant Contract to Blaw-Knox Co.

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for a plant to recover waste nitrogen oxides and convert them to usable nitric acid. It is expected that the unit will be in operation this fall.

The recovery unit will operate under pressure and will include a primary gas cooler, liquid separator, nitrogen oxide compressor, reactor-cooler, absorber, product circulating pumps, product cooler, air compressor and receiver, instrumentation and controls. In operation the nitrogen compounds are oxidized and are absorbed in water to produce commercial 30 percent nitric acid.

Benzol Imported from Hawaii Received by Stauffer Chemical

The first export of benzene, 300,000 gallons, from Hawaii was received at Los Angeles harbor June 20 by Stauffer Chemical Company. The shipment is the first under Stauffer's contract with Pacific Refiners, Ltd., covering current output. Stauffer will truck the material to its Henderson, Nev., plant where it will be chlorinated for the manufacture of DDT and BHC.

The benzene is derived as a byproduct of destructive cracking of oil to gas by the Honolulu Gas Company and piped directly to Pacific Refiners, operator of Hawaii's only oil refinery.

Basic Chemical Materials Listed According to Present Availability

National Production Authority published a "List of Basic Materials and Alternates" June 20 classifying approximately 550 materials, most of them in the area of the chemical industry, according to their present availability.

The list is intended as a guide for procurement and substitution of materials for the armed forces, government agencies and private business, NPA officials explained. It is the intention of the agency to review and revise it ever so often to keep abreast of changes in the availability of materials.

The materials are listed in the following three groupings:—

1. Materials in very short supply for which alternates should be used wherever possible.

2. Materials in tight supply for which expanded use should be avoided by industry.

3. Materials in fair supply which should be used as substitutes for those in Groups 1 and 2 wherever possible.

The groupings for products in the area of the chemical industry were listed as follows:—

Metals (Group 1)

Aluminum, cobalt, columbium, copper, iridium, lead, magnesium, molybdenum, nickel, osmium, platinum, rhodium, silenium, silver, tantalum, tin, titanium, tungsten and zinc.

Metals (Group 2)

Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, germanium, manganese, silicon, tellurium and vanadium.

Metals (Group 3)

Boron, calcium, palladium, titanium (ferro) and zirconium.

Chemicals (Group 1)

Acetylene, albumin (serum), aminophenol, ammonium persulphate, amylphenol, anilin, anilin dyes, anthraquinone dyes, argon, aureomycin, benzene dichloride, bismuth compounds, blood plasma, boric acid, butyl phenols, calcium carbide, carbon black, carbon dioxide, chrome green, chrome molybdate orange, citric acid, cortisone, copper sulphate, cupric acetoarsenite, cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, diethylamine, digitalis, di-isooctyl sebacate, dimethyl sulphate, diphenylamine, ethylene dichloride, formaldehyde, freon, glycerin, hexylresorcinol, hydrides (metal), hydrogen, hydrogen peroxide, hydroquinones, krypton, lead chromate, litharge, lithium hydride, lithopone, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, naphthenates, nicotinic acid, oleum, oxygen, parachlorophenol, paradichlorobenzene, penicillin, phenol phenolic dye, phthalic anhydride, pine oils, pinetar, potasquinolinic acid, resorcinol, sebacic acid, sodium quinolinic acid, resorcinol, sebasic acid, sodium chlorate, sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole, sulphur, sulphur components (except sulphur chloride) sulphuric acid, tetramethylthiuramdisulphide, tetraethylthiuramidisulphide, trichloroethane, trichlorethylene, trioctyl phosphate and xenon.

Chemicals (Group 2)

"1080," acetaldehyde, aldrin, aluminum chemicals, aminophyllin, ammonia (anhydrous, aqua), ammonium chemicals (except ammonium persulphate), antibiotics (except those in Group 1), antimony chloride, antimony trichloride, apatite, azelaic acid, barium chemicals, benezene hexachloride (BHC), benzene trichloride, benzoic acid, benzothiazoldisulphide, bordeaux mixture, borax, butyl aldehyde, butylamine, butyl "Carbitol," butyl "Carbitol" acetate, butyl "Cellosolve," cadmium sulphide, calcium chemicals (except calcium carbide and calcium arsenate), caustic potash, "Cellosolve" acetate, chloral, chloride of lime, chlorine, chlorophenol, chrome alum, chromic acid, copper chemicals (except those in Groups 1 and 3), DDT, debris, detergents (synthetic), dethane, dibutylamine, dichloroethylether, dieidrin, diethanolamine, diethylethanolamine, dimethylamine, dimethyl phthalate, dioctyl azelate, dithane, ethylamine, ethyl chloride, ethylenediamine, ethylene glycol, ethyleneoxide, ferric salts, formic acid, fumigants, helium, hexaethyltetraphosphate, hydrobromic acid, hydrogen chloride (gas), hydrochloric acid, isopropyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol, lanthanum oxide, lead chemicals (except lead arsenate), lead pigment (except those in Group 1), lime sulphur solution, lithium chemicals (except lithium hydride) and magnesium chemicals (except magnesium sulphate).

Also maleic acid, manganese chemicals, mercury chemicals, metaphosphoric acid, methanol, methylamine, methyl "Carbitol," monochlorobenzene, monoethanolamine, methylethylketone, methylisobutyl carbinol, methylisobutylketone, neon, nicotinamide, nikethamine, nitric acid, nitrogen gas, nitrous oxide, orthophosphoric acid, oxalic acid, paranitroanilin, paranitrochlorobenzene, parathion, pentachlorophenol, pentaphen, phenolsulphonic acid, phosphorus, phosphorus chemicals, polyphosphoric acid, potassium chemicals (except those in Group D, pyrophosphoric acid, riboflavin, silicon tetrachloride, soda lime, sodium chemicals (except sodium chlorate,) strontium chemicals, sulphonic acid, sulphur chloride, tetraphosphoric acid, thallium sulphate, theophylline, tin chemicals, titanium pigments, titanium tetrachloride, tricresyl phosphate, triethylamine, toxaphene, tributyloxyethyl phosphate, tumaric acid, typhus vaccine, vitamin A, vitamin B-12, zinc chemicals (except zinc phosphide), zinc oxide, zirconyl nitrate and zirconium dioxide.

Chemicals (Group 3)

Acetic acid, acetyl toluidine, adipic acid, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, aminobenzoic acids, aminoethylethanolamine, amyl acetate, amyl alcohol, amyl alcohol (tertiary), amyl nitrate, anisidine, arsenic chemicals, arsenous acid, benzaldehyde, benzene sulphonamide, benzene sulphonic acid, benzoic acid, benzoquinone trichloride, benzoyl chloride, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, benzyl chloride, butyl acetate (secondary), butyl acetate (tertiary), butyl alcohol (tertiary), butyl ether, butyric acid, calcium arsenate, carbon tetrachloride, casein, chlordane, chloroacetophenone, chloroform, copper acetoarsenate, copper acetoarsenite, crotonaldehyde, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, dibutoxyethyl adipate, di-isooctyl adipate, di-isopropanolamine, di-isopropylamine, dimethylethanolamine, dipentaerythritol, diphenyl urea, disinfectants, dithiocarbamate fungicides, epichlorohydrin, epsom salts (magnesium sulphate), esters, ethers (except dichloroethyl ether), ethyl acetoacetate, ethyl alcohol, ethylhexanediol, ethylhexyl alcohol, ethylenechlorohydrin, glycolic acid, glycols (except ethyleneglycol), glyoxal, heptanol-3, heptanol (special), hexanol (normal), hydriodic acid, hydrofluosilicic acid, hydrogen sulphide, hydroxybenzoic acid, hypophosphoric acid, insulin, iodine, iron sulphate, isoamyl alcohol, isobutyl acetate, isobutyl alcohol, iso-octyl alcohol and isophorone.

Also ketones (except methylethyl), lead arsenate, magnesium salts, mesityl oxide, methyl bromide, methyl diethanolamine, monoethylamine, monoisopropanolamine, monoisopropylamine, monomethylamine, naphtha, naphthalene, nicotine, nicotine sulphate, nitroanilin, nitrochlorobenzene, propane-2, octanol (normal), paints, para-aminobenzoic acid, paraformaldehyde, paraldehyde, paranitrobenzoic acid, paris green, pentaerythritol, perchloroethylene, phenolsulphonic acid, phthallyl glycollates, propionaldehyde, propionic acid, propyl acetate (normal), propyl alcohol (normal), propylenechlorohydrin, propylene dichloride, propylene oxide, pyrethrum, pyrocatechol, quinacrine hydrochloride, ricinoleic acid esters, rodenticides, rotenone, sabadilla seed, salicylates, salicylic acid, santonin, secondary butyl alcohol, shellac soaps, soil fumigants, starch derivatives, succinic acid, synthetic detergents, toluene derivatives, tributylamine, triethanolamine, triethylamine, triethylenetetramine, tri-isopropanolamine, trimethylamine, tripentaerythritol, turpentine, vitamins (other than Group 2), weed killers (herbicides), wood preservatives and zinc chemicals (other than Group 2).

Plastics (Group 1)

Ethyl cellulose, nylon plastic, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, phenolic resins, polyethylene, polytetrafluorethylene and resorcinol resins.

Plastics (Group 2)

Alkyd resins, cellophane, cellulose butyrate, melamine resins, methacrylate resins, pliofilm, polyesters, polystyrene, polyvinylbutyral, polyvinylidene chloride and urea resins.

Plastics (Group 3)

Cellulose acetate and vinyl chloride.

Textile, Leather (Group 1)

Chestnut extract, cotton linters (chemical grade), hides and skins (domestic), hog bristles, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract.

Textile, Leather (Group 2)

Acetate filament and staple, glass fiber and yarn, henequen, nylon bristle, nylon filament and yarn, rayon (high tenacity) cord, yarn and cord fabric and viscose filament yarn and staple.

Textile, Leather (Group 3)

Vegetable tanning materials (other than in group 1).

Miscellaneous (Group 1)

Asbestos (textile fibers), beryl ore, corundum, graphite crucible and Madagascar flake, diamonds (industrial), kyanite, mica (Muscovite block and film-size 5½ inch and larger, better than stained—and bookform splittings), monazite sand, rare earths, rubber (guayule, latex, natural and synthetic), talc (Indian block) and wood pulp.

Miscellaneous (Group 2)

Asbestos (Short fiber), diatomite, fluorspar (Acid and Metallurgical), glues (animal), magnesite, mica phlogopite and block (Muscovite block and film—stained and poorer—and Muscovite splittings), paper, paperboard, quartz crystals (NBS grades I and II), and talc (Ground, including steatite).

Miscellaneous (Group 3)

Fuller's earth, paper (waste), pyrophyllite, reclaimed rubber, rutile and zircon.

Ferro Corp., Horizons, Inc.. Form Titanium Company

Horizons Titanium Corporation has been organized by Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and Horizons, Inc., Princeton, N. J., to extract titanium metal from ore by a newly-developed process claimed to be considerably cheaper than present methods.

Horizons Titanium has been granted a permit to construct a small plant in Cleveland, which, it is believed, will house a pilot unit to produce titanium under the new method. Details of the new process developed by Horizons, Inc., have not been published, but it is understood that it is basically a "continuous process" as differentiated from the Kroll process now in use which produces titanium by the batch method.

Shell Oil to Make Isopropyl Alcohol, Acetone in Montreal

Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, will build a $3,000,000 plant to make isopropyl alcohol and acetone on a site adjoining its Montreal East refinery, W. M. V. Ash, president, announced last week. Construction operations will get under way this summer and completion is planned for the latter half of next year. Mr. Ash stated that the new plant initially will produce approximately 20,000,000 pounds of the two chemicals annually.

Heyden Building New Plant

Heyden Chemical Corporation has started construction on a new plant at its Ford, N. J., division, which will double capacity for production of orthochlorobenzaldehyde and orthochlorobenzoic acid. The new plant, to be completed by October, is part of the Heyden expansion program.

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In This Issue

Army Gets 2 Morgantown Lease Offers..... 3
Antibiotics Rules Amended..... 57
Beake Retires..... 75
Blaw-Knox Building Canadian Plant..... 76
Britain Bans Nickel Use..... 44
Buzzee Named G. E. Plastics P. A..... 5
Carbide Names Paul..... 56
Castor Beans Research Funds Sought..... 7
Chemical Inst. of Can. Elects Thode..... 7
Chemical & Process Liquidating Plant..... 43
Chemicals Use in Foods Hearings Move.... 3
Chi. Paint Salesmen to Golf..... 75
Chlorine Plant Lease Bids Studied..... 3
Churchill to Retire from Alcoa..... 45
Coconut Product Exports: Jan.-Mar..... 76
Columbia Plans Fertilizer Unit..... 47
Congoleum-Nairn Acquires Dela. Plant..... 76
Croda Has Lanolin Alcohol..... 57
Dexter Develops New Chemical for Nylon... 44
DPA Issues Additional Certificates..... 5
DuPont Issues Operations Manual..... 47
DuPont Making Fiber E..... 45
ECA Announces Procurements..... 45
Fertilizer Allocation Not Considered Now... 3
Fertilizer Contribution to Living Discussed.. 5
Flax Institute Meeting Nov. 6..... 7
Food Technology Inst. Airs Progress..... 5
French Paint Industry Team Coming..... 76
Goodrich Elects Director..... 52
Hilton-Davis Adds Two..... 52
Inedible Molasses Again Under GCPR..... 7
Lead Cyanamide Offered by Millmster..... 5
Lever Bros. Opens L. A. Plant..... 75
Mercury Consumption: 1950..... 44
Methoxychlor Data Offered..... 47
Methyl Chloride Advisory Group Named.... 57
Meyer Co. Formed..... 57
Monsanto Appoints Two..... 75
Monsanto Forms Business Research Dept.. 59
Monsanto Grants Leaves to Two..... 45
Monsanto, Nat. Research Develop Titanium 5
National Lead Names Five..... 45
Naugatuck to Double Rubber Output in La. 5
NBPA to Meet Sept 22..... 7
Nox-Rust Building Plant..... 75
NSF Names Field..... 56
Oils, Fats Output, Use: April..... 7
OPS Clarifies CPR-22 for Chem. Makers..... 3
Paint Ceilings Adjusted..... 3
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April..... 71
P. & G. Building Soap Plant in Mexico..... 75
Petrochemicals Production: 1950..... 49
Petrolite Has Wax Ester..... 49
Plasticizer Production: 1950..... 73
Remensnyder Heads Cerebral Palsy Comm.. 56
Robins Opens Dallas Warehouse..... 56
Safflower Oil Decontrolled..... 7
Stanvac Elects Parker..... 49
Sulphur World Allocation Order Planned.... 3
Tanners Council to Meet..... 7
Texas Standard Awards Contract..... 49
Textile Inst. Incorporated..... 45
Tidelands Report Favors State Ownership... 83
Tracerlab Forms Research Advisory Board.. 56
Trade Agreements Act Extended..... 3
Tuteur & Company Moves..... 44
US Seeks Physicists..... 45
US Surface-Active Agent Output: 1950..... 57
US to Get New Caledonia Chrome..... 44
'Versenes' Data Published..... 44
Warwick Names Gagliardi..... 76
Wax Booklet Published..... 73
White Labs Export License Taken Away.... 56
Witco Issues Butyl Stearate Data..... 59
Ziegler & Co. to Move..... 73

General Features

Advertising Index..... 83
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 52
Classified Advertisements..... 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 69
Coal Chemicals..... 50
Crude Oil Stocks..... 48
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 38
Foreign Market Lists..... 5
Foreign Sales Leads..... 5
Imports..... 62
Imports Detained..... 65
Obituaries..... 69
OPD Price Index..... 3
Trade Briefs.....44, 47, 49, 58, 62, 75
Uses and Applications of Chemicals..... 60
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

Jefferson Lake Steps Up Its Production of Sulphur

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., has begun production operations of sulphur at its Stark's Dome property in Calcasieu Parish, La., Eugene H. Walet, jr., revealed last week. "This property," Mr. Walet stated, "substantially increases the reserves and the number of tons of sulphur produced by the company annually." Earlier this year Jefferson Lake reported that it expected to bring in production at the rate of 100,000 tons of sulphur annually.

Continental Can Co. Acquires Plant Site

Continental Can Company, New York, has announced the acquisition of a 45-acre plant site in Pittsburg, Calif. As soon as work can be started, Continental plans to erect a modern one-story plant on the site for the manufacture of fiber shipping drums.

Food Technology Inst. Airs Progress in N. Y.

Current problems and progress in the processing and handling of foods were reported on in 120 technical papers at the eleventh annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, held in the New Yorker hotel, New York, June 17 through 21. There were forty-eight industrial exhibits on display.

The current controversy over the use of chemicals in foods was the subject at one of the special sessions. Other sessions dealt with tin plate for food containers; transportation of foods; cereal technology; tests of packaging materials; quality control problems; recent developments in the meat industry; fishery technology; acceptability testing technics; military subsistence and dehydrated foods; citrus fruit technology; flavors; evaporation of foods; sanitation; food preservation; control methods in food processing; frozen foods, and new food products.

No 'Clear and Present' Danger

Speaking on the use of chemicals in foods, Dr. Bernard L. Oser, director of Food Research Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y., said that judging from the absence of case reports in the medical literature and of seizure actions on the part of enforcement agencies, he can hardly see that there is a "clear and present" danger to the public in the manner and extent to which chemical additives are used in food production or manufacture.

Dr. Oser discussed at great length the various tests for safety in use of chemicals, the regulations concerning introduction of new chemicals and the role of industry and government enforcement agencies in regard to this.

"I should like to make the point," he said, "that nothing is safe under all possible conditions of exposure or use. By this token, no amount of proof, by whomever the burden is borne, will eliminate all possibility of hazard from the use of chemicals in foods—utterly and completely for all time.

Degree of Risk

"Some degree of risk, however, small or uncertain, will always exist; all we can expect is to minimize it. Perhaps some risks are better than others as has been suggested by Frazer in comparing the toxicity of antioxidants with that of heated fats. The risks we are willing to take should be measured against the pos-

—Continued on page 63

G-E Plastics Division P.A.

Robert D. Buzzee, of General Electric Company's chemical department, has been appointed buyer for the concern's plastics division. Mr. Buzzee joined G-E in 1941 and held various positions in the chemical department. Last year he was assigned to mold manufacture as a manufacturing engineer, a position he held until his present appointment.

Lead Cyanamide Now Offered In US by Millmaster Chemical

Lead cyanamide DK825, said to be an effective, economical anti-rust pigment with a lead base, is now available for the first time in the United States through Millmaster Chemical Corporation, New York, which has been appointed United States selling organization for the manufacturer, Duisburger Kupferhuette, Duisburg, Germany.

Lead cyanamide DK825 has been used for over fifteen years in Europe as an anti-rust pigment. Besides offering a considerable saving in lead, according to Millmaster, it has notable technical advantages over other anti-rust pigments in paint; with it, high proportions of extenders can be added without losing or diminishing any of its excellent anti-rust action.

Full details, technical data and samples may be obtained from Millmaster Chemical Corporation, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

President Truman may be faced with another hard decision soon on the matter of industry pricing. A bill is being pushed through congress to write the doctrine of the supreme court in the Standard Oil of Indiana case into affirmative law, over the objections of the same group that fought the O'Mahoney delivered-pricing bill two years ago.

The supreme court has stated in the Indiana-Standard case that it is not a violation of the Robinson-Patman act to discriminate in prices when done so in good faith to meet the lower prices of a competitor. A bill to write that principle clearly into law, so as to eliminate the possibility of the court's later reversing the present interpretation of the law, is now before the senate with a good chance that it will pass.

The fight against the bill is being led by "little business" organizations who view this doctrine as just as dangerous to their continued existence as they saw the O'Mahoney bill, which they finally prevailed upon President Truman to veto. The fact that the bill does no more to reiterate the supreme court's statement of what the law is, makes it a most difficult measure to oppose and for the President to veto.

Once the measure has passed the senate, it is almost certain to be passed by the house. That will throw the whole matter in the lap of the President. Will he stick with the small group that fought the O'Mahoney bill and veto this latest measure, or will he yield to the views of the supreme court and sign the bills. That's the big question in the minds of the proponents of the bill right now.

Contracts Law Eased

The small business firms that are forming so-called "production pools" to handle some of the defense production work are being given a break by Secretary of Labor Tobin so that they won't run afoul of the Walsh-Healey government contracts law.

This law states that a contract can be awarded by the government only to "manufacturers" or "regular dealers" in the product or service being purchased. When small manufacturers band together to form "production pools," as they are doing with the encouragement of the Defense Production Administration, they then are faced with this technicality of complying with the letter of the law, which they cannot do.

Secretary Tobin has removed this obstacle by suspending operation of the requirement that the "pools" be the "manufacturer" or "regular dealer." This paves the way to awarding contracts to these pools. The suspension applies only in the case of the production pools approved by the DPA administrator, and not to prospective contractors generally. Neither does the suspension apply to other provisions of the law, such as payment of the prevailing wage, overtime pay and other working conditions.

Agriculture Yearbook Issued

The Department of Agriculture has just issued its "Yearbook of Agriculture (1950-51)" and it will be found to be of more than passing interest to the industries in the chemical area. It is a 968-page volume titled "Crops in Peace and War" that tells the story of the processing of all major American farm products, their industrial and food uses, byproducts from them, the utilization of wastes and secondary materials, the procedures involved in finding new uses, and the requirements of consumers and markets.

The book is largely a report of the work of the department's four regional research laboratories whose establishment congress authorized in 1938 to study the possibilities of using surplus products in new ways. It is divided into nineteen sections, with chapters telling how and why research on utilizing farm products was started and hopes for the future. There

—Continued on page 38

Plant Food Council Discusses Fertilizer Contribution to Living

Probably because it was practical, rather than political, the outstanding contribution to the usefulness of the annual meeting of the American Plant Food Council was the panel on "Fertilizers' Contribution to Better Living." There were six participants, including the moderator. They represented farm publications, land-grant colleges, radio farm directors, county agricultural agents, and vocational agricultural teachers.

The picture was introduced by Louis H. Wilson, the council's director of information. Each participant made an enthusiastic, informative presentation of the activities of his group in the promotion of the social and commercial economic benefits derived from the proper application of fertilizers. Each also voiced earnest appreciation of the work at the American Plant Food Council. And all laid out the opportunities for and possibilities of their full cooperation with it.

Dr. Paul D. Sanders, of the *Southern Planter*, declared that "commercial plant food has become so important to American agriculture, so essential to the nation's nutrition, that its availability in constantly increasing quantities will determine the course of our mobilization effort.

"If we are to eat well, maintain full employment in factories and build our military forces at home and abroad, agriculture must be assured ample plant food. In any program of allocating critical materials for the war effort, the essentiality of fertilizer to high food production must be paramount."

Investment in Greater Profits

Ferdie J. Deering of Oklahoma City, editor of *The Farmer-Stockman* and president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, told the convention that farmers of the southwest report "results have been wonderful" with fertilizers which he termed "an investment in greater profits, not an expense.

"Whether used on row crops, sown crops or on pasture crops, we are finding way to make more money from fertilizers, and "the southwest is going in for fertilizers in a big way. Another amazing development in the southwest is the way in which farmers have taken to laboratory soil analysis as a means of telling them what they need in the way of plant foods.

"Just ten years ago, we were using only small quantities of fertilizers compared to the older use areas. We figured our soil was not so old, not so exhausted and we had only limited authentic information on what our soils needed or could use. Some of our data then is now proved wrong, and we now know that our soil fertility problems are more serious than our erosion problems were."

Dr. R. Frank Poole, president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and also president of The Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., declared the time has not yet come when the consumer public must fear inability of the farmers to produce ample food for the nation and much of the world.

Dr. Poole paid tribute to the land-grant colleges and universities in terms of contributions to agricultural education research.

Chemicals Needed for Farm

Phil Alampi, president of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors and farm program director of Station WJZ (New York), said that "without the use of chemical fertilizers even a rich country like the United States would soon find itself in a position of food shortage, and certainly not conducive to better living."

Mr. Alampi asserted there are "many pamphlets, books and articles on organic gardening" and "within these publications there is a hodge-podge of truths, half-truths, propaganda and to be charitable, complete disregard of known facts.

"We are indebted to the organic gardeners for helping emphasize to the public the importance of organic matter in the soil but, on the other hand, encouraging people to believe that their own diseases

— Continued on page 61

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Additional tax amortization certificates covering new plants or facilities in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period June 8 to 15 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced June 18.

The following listing shows the product, the applicant company and plant location, and the percentage of cost that is eligible for accelerated tax amortization:—

Coke—Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Hopewell, Va., 85 percent of $6,000,000; a second project at South Point, Ohio, 85 percent of $6,030,000.

Ethyleneglycol—Hancock Oil Company of California, Long Beach, Calif., 60 percent of $4,000,000, with the cost subject to revision after submission of details.

Fiber containers—Container Corporation of America (California Container Corporation Division), Los Angeles, Calif., 50 percent of $904,000.

Lead and zinc—St. Joseph Lead Co., Washington County, Mo., 60 percent of $4,963,600.

Magnesium and aluminum powders—Magna Manufacturing Company, Haskell, N. J., 90 percent of $8,695.

Steel shipping containers—Baltimore Steel Company, Baltimore, Md., 80 percent of $221,462.

Tungsten ore and concentrates—Nevada-Massachusetts Company, Tungsten, Nev., 60 percent of $125,000.

Yellow iron oxide—C. K. Williams & Co., East St. Louis, Ill., 70 percent of $1,900,200.

Naugatuck to Double Output Of Synthetic Rubber in La.

Naugatuck chemical division, United State Rubber Company, today announced a major expansion program aimed at doubling the production of its Baton Rouge, La., "Paracril" synthetic rubber plant. Plans call for the construction of a new administration building, laboratory, gate house as well as new reactors, drying units and other production equipment. New warehousing and latex storage facilities will also be added.

The expansion program will bring plant capacity for the production of "Paracril" nitrile rubber, "Nitrex" latex, high styrene latex and high styrene resins to approximately 30,000,000 pounds annually. Architects' contracts have already been awarded and work is expected to begin within the next month. The expansion will be completed by early 1952.

Monsanto, National Research To Develop Titanium Jointly

A joint research venture directed toward the development of improved processes for the production of titanium metal was announced June 19 by Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Richard S. Morse, president of National Research Corporation of Cambridge, Mass.

Work initiated by National Research will be greatly expanded under terms of the agreement, and additional work will be carried on at Monsanto's central research department at Dayton, Ohio. The project will be under the direction of Dr. Robert A. Stauffer, National Research vice-president and technical director, and Dr. N. N. T. Samaras, Monsanto's central research department director.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Antibiotics, Cairo, Egypt (HN-3, agency); penicillin and streptomycin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HN-6).

Chemicals, industrial, Brazil (HN-7, agency).

Chewing gum manufacture, raw materials and machinery, Tehran, Iran (HN-2).

Cosmetics, Brazil (HN-7, agency).

Medicinal specialties, Turin, Italy (HN-4, exclusive agency); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HN-9, agency).

Paint and varnish, Brazil (HN-7, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HN-9, agency).

Soda ash, and caustic, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HN-8, agency).

Sulphur, Belo Horizonte, Brazil (HN-5).

Veterinary products, including phenothiazine, and drugs to combat trypanosomes and distoma, Hessarek-Karedj, Iran (HN-1).

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

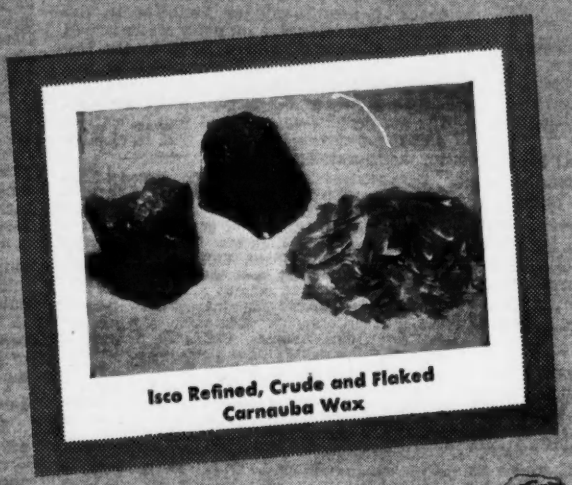
Fertilizer manufacturers, exporters—Norway.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Switzerland.

Mica producers, exporters—India.

Paint, varnish and pigment manufacturers—Uruguay.

Textile industry—Argentina.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo N. Y., August 26-31

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Castor Beans Research Funds For US Cultivation Sought

The senate has been asked by the President to raise the current year's appropriations for agricultural research from $700,000 to $900,000 so that more intensive study can be given to the problems connected with cultivations of castor beans in the United States and the development of substitutes. The request was contained in a letter to the senate appropriations committee June 18.

Due to the dependence of this country on foreign sources of supply for this strategically important material, the Munitions Board, earlier this year, requested the Department of Agriculture to make a special effort to develop a castor bean growing industry in America. Domestic production of the bean as a farm crop has been demonstrated to be feasible in certain areas but it is important that new strains be developed that can be handled mechanically and reduce the high labor requirement which is the principal obstruction to domestic cultivation.

The importance that the Munitions Board attaches to this work is indicated by the large amount of money being requested for research, greater by far than has been allotted to any other single commodity under the research and marketing act.

NBPA to Meet Sept. 22

The National Butane-Propane Association will hold its next district meeting September 22 at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago. It was revealed by the association that Elwin E. Hadlick, executive vice-president, has resigned. Mr. Hadlick had been associated with NBPA since its inception in 1945.

Tanners Council to Meet

Tanners' Council of America will hold its annual meeting August 21 and 22 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: April

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of April. The data are are follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,975,000	2,439,000	2,790,000
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	3,003,000	7,668,000
refined	2,132,000	1,875,000	1,120,000
Castor oil, No. 1	6,268,000	8,274,000	[2]18,831,000
No. 3, crude	1,710,000	2,586,000	[2]7,424,000
Chinawood or tung oil	[1]	6,293,000	35,606,000
Coconut oil, crude	42,026,000	48,214,000	[2]100,526,000
refined	28,277,000	27,626,000	10,239,000
Cod and codliver oil	35,000	1,249,000	6,369,000
Corn oil, crude	20,183,000	19,415,000	14,898,000
refined	17,868,000	16,239,000	7,810,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	55,036,000	71,394,000	48,528,000
refined	65,744,000	62,876,000	231,652,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[9]	[9]	1,660,000
Fish oil, refined	[9]	2,304,000	2,716,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	541,000	745,000	2,345,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	50,000	816,000	2,049,000
Grease, other than wool	47,001,000	47,750,000	86,168,000
Lard, rendered[3]	195,000,000	[4]13,321,000	100,741,000
refined[3]	136,000,000	[5]9,087,000	41,031,000
Linseed oil, raw	67,511,000	61,588,000	599,452,000
refined	27,205,000	25,983,000	42,502,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[N]	[N]	[9]
Menhaden oil	264,000	2,510,000	4,745,000
Neatsfoot oil	2,001,000	292,000	1,202,000
Officica oil	[1]	846,000	7,452,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	84,000	22,004,000
inedible	[1]	47,000	242,000
sulphur foots	[1]	373,000	5,744,000
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,151,000	[2]20,144,000
refined	[1]	[1]	542,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut oil, crude	18,137,000	12,858,000	19,822,000
refined	12,322,000	6,995,000	27,647,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	3,113,000
refined	[1]	188,000	1,352,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring oil	[1]	3,914,000	22,017,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	1,487,000
refined	[1]	197,000	448,000
Soybean oil, crude	211,915,000	192,766,000	119,259,000
refined	180,217,000	140,655,000	129,343,000
Sperm oil	[1]	2,309,000	[2]8,396,000
Tallow, edible	7,634,000	3,841,000	4,952,000
refined	1,733,000	1,182,000	603,000
inedible	104,573,000	99,952,000	150,036,000
refined	22,577,000	21,641,000	9,398,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	5,456,000	3,803,000	5,298,000
refined	2,155,000	2,710,000	2,078,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	19,180,000	12,654,000	46,431,000
Whale oil	[1]	[8]	[9]
Wool grease	1,085,000	[6]	[7]611,000

Primary Products, Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Apr. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	74,760	99,438	165,949
hulls	tons.	36,261	50,512	40,159
linters	running bales.	[10]52,280	60,874	[11]52,957
hull fiber	lbs.	[9]	[9]	182,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	1,026,000	1,359,000	4,768,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	512,003	480,944	172,174
Lecithin	lbs.	1,971,255	1,835,315	874,548
edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	213	332	65
other	tons.	5,421	5,007	1,605
industrial soy flour	tons.	2,293	2,277	448
Other cake and meal—				
Copra	tons.	11,517	11,389	10,027
Corn germ	tons.	14,308	14,558	1,412
Flaxseed	tons.	60,615	61,305	21,181
Olive	tons.	[12]	[12]	[12]
Peanuts	tons.	14,850	17,434	7,534
Tung nut	tons.	[12]	[12]	[12]
Other	tons.	3,775	4,456	2,538
Castor beans	tons.	4,625	5,161	516

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	15,599,000	17,355,000	14,451,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	2,963,000	2,757,000	9,252,000
Deodorized oil[13]	20,531,000	11,031,000	11,239,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	406,000	1,531,000	3,002,000
Fatty acids from fractioning or pressing—			
Oleic acid	7,589,000	4,858,000	[15]17,129,000
Stearic acid	6,620,000	5,038,000	[14]14,850,000
Other acids	[9]	[9]	3,449,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	532,000	476,000	2,162,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[17]	13,299,000	7,473,000	27,411,000
crude (100% basis)[17]	19,990,000	21,752,000	18,529,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,603,000	7,541,000	18,820,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,803,000	3,211,000	7,006,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	20,248,000	22,041,000	13,316,000
Soybean	45,079,000	44,980,000	20,154,000
other	10,591,000	7,750,000	5,523,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,768,000	1,904,000	3,713,000
Fish	[9]	1,672,000	7,562,000
Vegetable	[9]	498,000	2,874,000
Oleomargarine	71,394,000	[8]	20,066,000
Oleo oil	4,123,000	388,000	1,652,000
Shortening	98,340,000	789,000	152,844,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	4,007,000	1,364,000	[16]9,159,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,539,000	1,076,000	2,865,000
inedible	1,867,000	1,205,000	1,855,000
vegetable oil, winter	6,156,000	4,967,000	12,345,000
Tall oil, crude	37,260,000	27,905,000	35,067,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	16,538,000	8,446,000	20,654,000
Tallow oil	961,000	606,000	2,887,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	12,353,000	11,882,000	27,147,000
Winterized oil	38,229,000	19,213,000	47,296,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Apr. 30
Castor beans	7,948	8,920	11,920
Copra	37,195	33,340	34,241
Corn germs	25,996	26,254	1,413
Cottonseed	15,275	164,607	243,173
Flaxseed	79,688	94,532	156,200
Olives	[12]	[12]	[12]
Peanuts, shelled	19,616	19,421	15,498
unshelled	2,915	4,103	10,660
Soybeans	393,075	658,393	1,618,613
Tung nuts	[12]	[12]	[12]
Other	6,898	7,297	1,570

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 76,833,000 pounds for April 30, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.
[4] Excludes quantities used in refining. Includes 531,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks in April.
[5] Includes 1,248,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks in April.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Held by wool scourers.
[8] Included in "sperm oil".
[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[10] Includes 15,360 bales first cut, 33,352 bales second cut, and 3,568 bales mill run. Average gross bales weights:—Total, 586.9; first cut, 556.9; second cut, 605.2, and mill run, 544.7.
[11] Includes 29,844 bales first cut, 16,807 bales second cut and 6,306 bales mill run.
[12] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[14] April data include 4,278,000 pounds held by producers.
[15] April data include 8,084,000 pounds held by producers.
[16] April data include 4,960,000 pounds held by producers.
[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Chemical Inst. (Canada) Elects Thode President

One of Canada's most outstanding nuclear chemists, Dr. H. G. Thode, was elected president of The Chemical Institute of Canada for 1951-52 at the institute's annual conference in Winnipeg last week. Dr. Thode is principal of Hamilton College of McMaster University and is also head of the university's department of chemistry and director of research there. He began his tenure of office as institute president at the annual banquet held on Wednesday, June 20.

Dr. Robert Stephen Jane of Montreal was elected vice-president of the institute. He is vice-president in charge of research and development and also a director of Shawinigan Chemicals Limited, Montreal, and is a director of Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., and Canadian Resins & Chemicals Limited, Montreal.

Election of Councillors

Of twelve new councillors elected, eight of them were elected to represent various districts of the institute. They are: Dr. F. J. Toole, professor of chemistry, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Dr. Pierre R. Gendron, assistant professor of physical chemistry, University of Montreal, Montreal; Dr. A. C. Plewes, professor of chemical engineering, Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. James W. McKinney, research chemist, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; William H. Arison, assistant production manager, Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario; Dr. E. Harold Charlesworth, associate professor of chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Dr. Donald B. W. Robinson, head of the chemistry section, Defense Research Board, Suffield, Alberta, and Dr. Robert H. Wright, head of the division of chemistry, British Columbia Research Council, Vancouver.

The other four successful candidates were elected as Councillors-at-large. They are: Dr. George F. Wright, professor of chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto; Adolph Monsaroff, vice-president, Monsanto (Canada) Limited, Montreal; Alan Swabey of Alan Swabey & Co., Montreal, and W. H. Aird, branch manager, Chemicals Limited, Toronto.

Fellows Elected

Four prominent Canadian chemists were elected to fellowship in the institute. They are Dr. N. H. Grace, biochemist, division of applied biology, National Research Council, Ottawa; Dr. Richard H. Manske, director of research, Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, Guelph, Ontario; Dr. Norman W. F. Phillips, head of the electrometallurgical division, Aluminum Laboratories Limited, Arvida, Quebec, and Dr. Elwood V. White, professor of chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Dr. Thorbergur Thorvaldson of Saskatoon, dean emeritus of the faculty of graduate studies, University of Saskatchewan, was presented with the first award of The Chemical Institute of Canada Medal for 1951. The award was made to Dr. Thorvaldson in recognition of his outstanding contributions to chemistry in Canada; since 1920 he has been active in research on the chemistry of cement and methods of increasing its resistance to chemical attack and has won international recognition for his work in this field.

Inedible Molasses Again Under GCPR Provisions

Inedible molasses was removed from Ceiling Price Regulation 22 and put back under the General Ceiling Price Regulation by the Office of Price Stabilization by amendment 9 to CPR-22 effective June 20.

Blackstrap molasses had been exempt from CPR-22 but not other types of inedible molasses, although they all are more or less competitive.

Safflower Oil Decontrolled

The Office of Price Stabilization June 22 exempted safflower oil and seed from price control because of the small production and the trifling effect of the products on the cost of living. Only about 150 tankcars of safflower oil were produced from the 1950 crop. OPS explained the price of safflower oil is controlled by the prices of linseed oil and soybean oil; that both these oils are under price ceilings and both are in good supply. The action will be effective on June 26.

Flax Inst. Meeting Nov. 6-10

The Flax Institute will hold its annual meeting November 6 through 10 at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

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WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N. J.)

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

1200 Harrison Avenue, Kearny, New Jersey

SO YOU'LL KNOW HOW WOBURN PRODUCTS ARE USED IN INDUSTRY.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 41
Agricultural Chemicals 46
Aromatic Chemicals 67
Botanical Drugs 65
Coaltar Chemicals 50
Drugs 55
Essential Oils 67
Fats and Greases 77
Fertilizer Materials 46
Fine Chemicals 55
Gums 65
Heavy Chemicals 44
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 53
Oil Cake and Meal 77
Oils 77
Paint Materials 71
Pesticides 45
Petroleum Derivatives 48
Protective Coating Materials 71
Spices 65
Sulphur 45
Textile Chemicals 53
Varnish Materials 71
Waxes 77

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Acenaphthene, over 92.5 C, m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
Acetaldehyde, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
Acetaldehyde, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
Acetanilide, l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
Acetanilide, smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
Acetanilide, USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, USP smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
Acetic anhydride, l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
Acetic anhydride, tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .79¾- —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .73 - —
Acetoacetanilide, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
Acetone, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - .12½
Acetone, tanks, d'lvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetonitrile, l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.85
Acetophenone, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, cryst., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Acetic, 56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Acetic, 70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
Acetic, 80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic, glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
Acetic, glacial, synthetic, cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
Acetic, glacial, tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Acetic, glacial, tech., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Acetic, glacial, tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Acetic, glacial, USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Acetylsalicylic, USP standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls, same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub. bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
Antimony, tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
Ascorbic, 10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
Ascorbic, 5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
Ascorbic, bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
Ascorbic, 500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
Battery, l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
Benzoic, USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
Boric, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
Boric, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Butyric, l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
Butyric, tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 - 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Camphoric, synth. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
Chlorosulphonic, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
Chlorosulphonic, tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
Chromic, l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
Chromic, USP (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ —
Citric, anhyd., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 —
Citric, anhyd., smaller lots lb. .27½ —
Citric, anhyd., kgs. lb. .28½ —
Citric, anhydrous, powder ½c per lb. higher
Citric, USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ —
Citric, USP, 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
Citric, USP, smaller lots lb. .28½ —
Citric, USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ —
Citric, USP, 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
Citric, USP, smaller lots lb. .25½ —
Citric, USP, kgs. lb. .26½ —
Citric, USP, citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .22¼- .23½
Coconut oil, double dist., dms lb. .23¾- .25
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .16½- .17¾
Cottonseed oil, double dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non ret. dms., l.c.l., non ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non ret. dms., ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.36 - —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.39 - —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.33 - —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.38 - —
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms. tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms. works lb 29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb 14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Ethylhexoic, l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
Ethylhexoic, tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more, gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
Formic, 85%, cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
Formic, 90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Formic, 90%, cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
Gallic, NF VII, smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
Gallic, technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
Gallic, technical, smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Gamma, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
Gluconic, tech., 50%, dms. lb. .16 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
Hydriodic, 1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Hydrocyanic, dilute NF, 2% 5 lb lots lb .30 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
Hydrofluoric, tanks, works lb. .18 —
Hydrofluoric, 70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non return., Phila lb. .084 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tanks, Belle W. Va. 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
Hypophosphorous, USP, cbys lb. 78 —
Hypophosphorous, J. bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Hypophosphorous, Koch, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 —
Hypophosphorous, L. bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
Lactic, edible 50% smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
Lactic, 80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
Lactic, 80%, less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
Lactic, plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
Lactic, 1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
Lactic, 80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
Lactic, tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
Lactic, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Lactic, cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
Lactic, 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
Lactic, l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
Lactic, cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
Lactic, NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .32 - —
Lauric, 60%, dms lb. .29 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2080- .2120
Linseed oil, water white, dms lb. .2380- .2420
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
Mandelic, smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
Methacrylic, less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92% works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
Monochloroacetic, tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
Muriatic, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
Muriatic, tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
Muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Muriatic, 20°, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
Muriatic, tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
Muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
Muriatic, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
Muriatic, tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
Nitric, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Nitric, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
Nitric, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., 5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Nitric, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

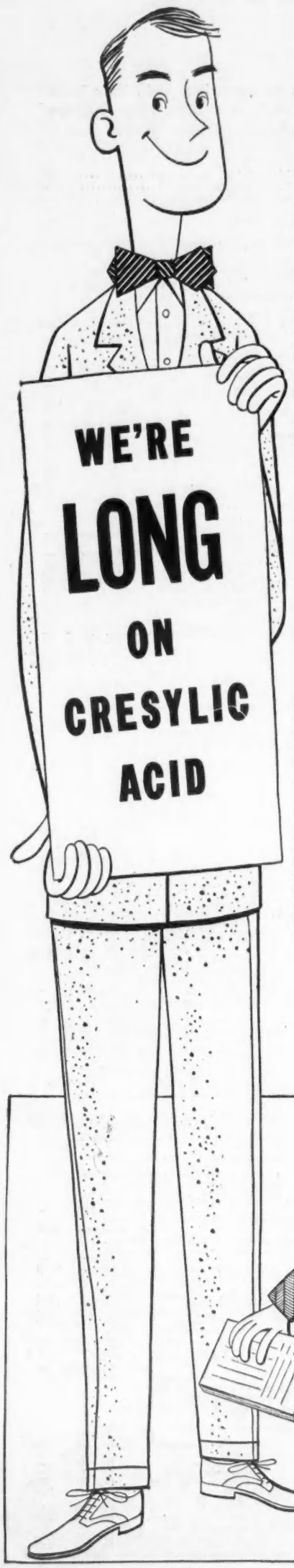
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Naphthenic, tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthenic, 230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
Naphthenic, tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
Naphthol(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Schaffer's)
Naphthol(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, Bronner's)
Naphthol(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
Naphthol(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
Naphthylamine(1)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
Naphthylamine(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
Naphthylamine(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Nitric, l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
Nitric, 38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Nitric, l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
Nitric, 40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
Nitric, l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
Nitric, 42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
Nitric, l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
Nitric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Nitric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
Nitric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., 5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Nitric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb .62 —
Orthocresotinic, smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Oxalic, 10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
Oxalic, smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
Para-aminosalicylic, smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD.	specially denatured
				s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	tanks	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.



Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Aldol

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works	lb.	.58	.62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenyicinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.50	8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picramic, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, dms	lb.	.81	.87
tech., bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.31	—
whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.50	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¼	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	.18¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.17	.18¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.19¾	.21
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.19¼	.20½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.22	.23¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.63	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms, c.p., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulpnuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.05	2.85
tanks, works ton.		16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.30	8.10
tanks, works ton.		20.00	—
98%, tanks, works ton.		21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.		22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.16	.17¼
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.18¾	.20
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	.92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	—
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.39½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	—
small dms	lb.	.43	.45
imported, bgs.	lb.	.53	.56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.07	2.09
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.11	2.13
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.08	—
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Alcohol, amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.22	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	—
fermentation refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade, dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.88
tech. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.45	.50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	.30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾	.31¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.75	.95
smaller lots	lb.	1.00	—
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½	1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.05½	1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.89½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.68	1.06
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.68	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	.91
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	.93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	.89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	.94	1.09
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.98	1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	.92	.95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	18.11	18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.01	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	.91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.3	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.42	—
95% dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	—
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.47	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y	lb.	.45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade, dms.	gal	1.33	1.48

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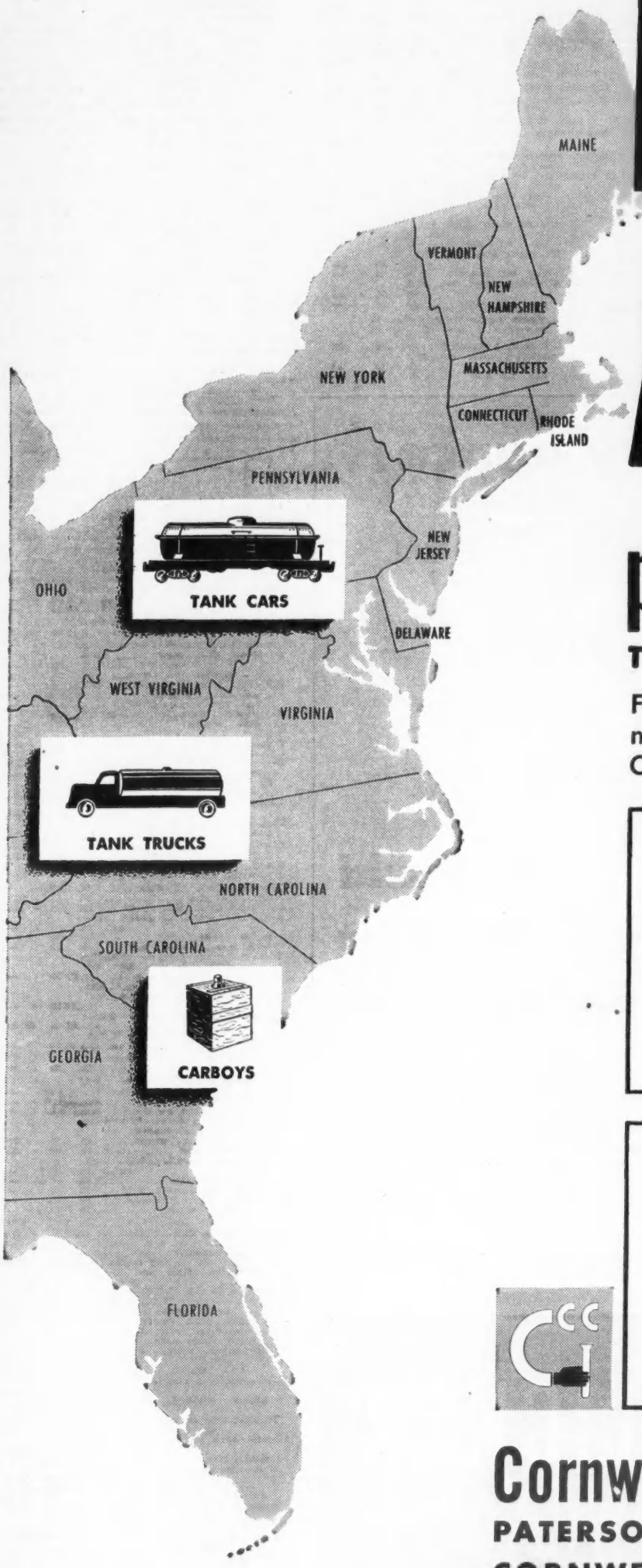

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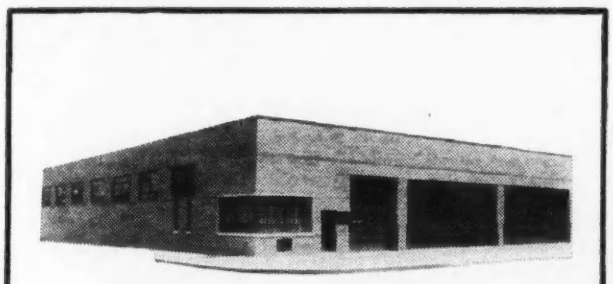
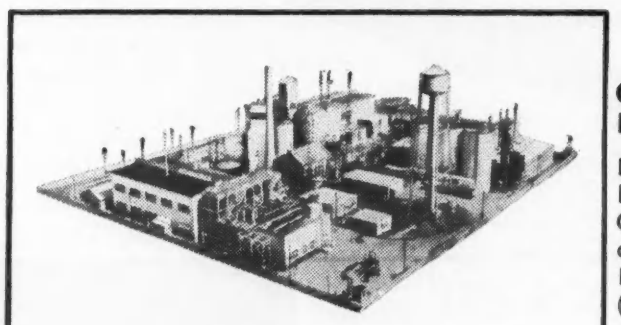


PATERSON

Warehouse and Sales Offices in Paterson, New Jersey



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

Cornwell Chemicals, Inc.

PATERSON, N. J. LAMBERT 5-2494

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. CORNWELLS 0700

Aldrin—Amyl Acetate

Aldrin 60% solut dms c.l. works frt alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l. works frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, bbls., fib dms lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Allethrin, 100%, dms. works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots. works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works gal. 37.75 - —
2% dms works gal 7.75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd lb .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt allid. lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib dms. works frt allid lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allid lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.

Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -65.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
gel., dried, USP XIV fib dms. works lb. .83 - —
contract works lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. allid lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt allid lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt allid lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt allid lb .13 - .15
280-400 mesh dms., frt. allid lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt allid lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allid lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt allid lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. allid. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. allid lb 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified qms. frt allid. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. allid lb .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 - —
Powder lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp. dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms lb .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allid. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, com'l bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
tron-free bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. 60 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls. extra zone 1 lb 17 .17½
2 lb. 19 .19½
3 lb .21 .21½
4 lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate USP dms. kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt allid lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt allid lb .81 - 1.09
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls. works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb .90 - —
tech grade bbls. kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l. works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms. lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms. kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls. dms works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allid. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. allid. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30

High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.

ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES

- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 1.83
Salicylate cns. dms lb .80 .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls lb .65 .70
imported, bls lb. .60 - .70
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works frt alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works frt alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Cyprus bgs lb .20 Nom
Czech, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17¼ - .17½
Turkish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
90%, bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 .52
solution, chys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls lb. .45 - .50
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump tns., prompt shipt lb .80 .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150 50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 36.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .58 - .60
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —

Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms, c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l. works, unit lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0333 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20

Benzoyl chloride chys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, 6lb. ctns., works lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech, chys., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6lb. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms. works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.25 —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, fars. lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst, dms lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF 6lb dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide 6lb. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bordeaux mixture, ngs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb 15 21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

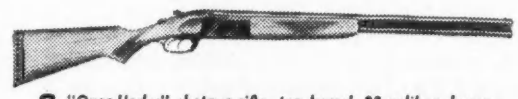
Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Channel

FOR SPORTSMEN ONLY···

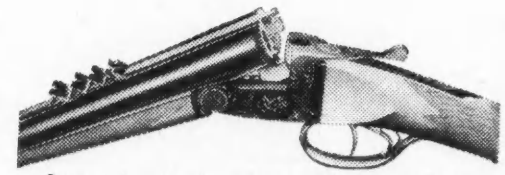
For what game would you use these hunting rifles?

1 .351 caliber rifle—6-shot self-loader . . . for quick shooting

2 .25—.20 caliber rifle—7-shot lever action repeating . . . for close-range shooting



3 "Over-Under" shotgun-rifle—top barrel .22 caliber; lower barrel .410 gauge



4 Double-barreled rifle—rugged and highly accurate even under the most adverse conditions

See next column for answers.

Just as these rifles are examples of the types frequently chosen by experienced hunters, the above products are typical of the "B&A Quality" Fine Chemicals now used by industry for a number of important applications. To meet today's chemical process needs, B&A offers an extremely wide range of these products. Many of them may be suitable for your requirements. For a complete listing, write today for booklet FC-6.

FOR CHEMICAL USERS ONLY···

Which of these B&A Fine Chemicals fit your production needs?

★ POTASSIUM FLUOBORATE

Baker & Adamson Potassium Fluoborate has widespread use in the light metal industry as an oxidation preventative in aluminum and magnesium casting. This B&A Fine Chemical provides a combination of fluorine and boron in the form of easily-handled salts. Its uniform quality helps the user obtain consistent performance in many foundry operations.

★ LEAD NITRATE

Baker & Adamson Lead Nitrate is produced as a white crystal of uniformly high assay, minimum 99% ($Pb(NO_3)_2$). Such consistently high purity makes the product adaptable to a wide range of uses including the manufacture of lead azides (an ammunition primer), matches, colors, paint pigments, and printing inks, as well as other lead salts. It is also used as a flotation reagent.

★ CHROME ALUM (Chromium Potassium Sulfate)

So extensive is the use of B&A Chrome Alum that it has assumed the status of a basic chemical in many fields. Of consistently high assay, its uniform free-flowing crystals are also particularly low in iron, making the product suitable for such applications as a hardening agent in photography, a mordant in textile dyeing and printing, and in fur dyeing. An important new use is in the paper industry for increasing recovery of filler losses from paper mill white water.

★ STANNOUS CHLORIDE (Tin Crystals)

Major applications for B&A Stannous Chloride are as a component in tin plating baths, and in silvering mirrors. For maximum utility in storage and handling this uniform, white crystal material is packed in special polyethylene bags in 100 and 250 pound fibre drums.

Experienced hunters will recognize these guns as a good choice for bagging: (1) deer, similar game, (2) turkeys, foxes, woodchucks, etc., (3) small game, vermin, small birds, (4) elephants, rhinos.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore* • Birmingham* • Boston • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* Charlotte* • Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston* Jacksonville • Kalamazoo • Los Angeles* • Minneapolis • New York* • Philadelphia* Pittsburgh* • Providence* • St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.)

In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks are carried here.

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns. c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic bgs. c.l., works lb. 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 .30
root, bls lb. 12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls lb. 65 .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 .35
Black indian hemp root bls lb. 50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —

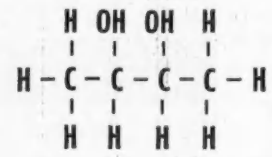
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo. bgs unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 15-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., & of Miss. St. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Blue, Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —

Borax, tech., crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., ens., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, ens., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, ens., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¼
Vandyke, bbls works lb. .11 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, tins works lb 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, reid, dms, l.c.l. works lb .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5 00 - 5 22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous dms. 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.80 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6 70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40
imported, bleached, bls lb 70 Nom.
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1 90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2 10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate (dealers), dms. c.l. whse. works, frt. allowed on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13

A New Chemical Intermediate



2,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

(2,3-BUTANEDIOL)

AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

2,3-Butylene Glycol is a new chemical in the glycol family. Its four carbon symmetrical structure and adjacent hydroxyl groups suggest many reactions such as oxidation, dehydration, pinacol rearrangement and etherification.

Among the products possible from 2,3-Butylene Glycol are diacetyl, 2-keto butanol-3, methyl vinyl ketone, 4,5-dimethyl dioxolane and polybutylene glycols and their ethers. Diacetyl is used as a flavoring agent for butter and other foods and can undergo aldol condensation. Methyl vinyl ketone is an intermediate in Vitamin A and polymeric adhesives. Acetals that are perfume intermediates and excellent solvents can be produced from 2,3-Butylene Glycol. Alkyd and polyester resins and elastomers produced from this glycol show superior resistance to hydrolysis.

In addition to its use as a chemical intermediate, its physical properties make 2,3-Butylene Glycol useful as a plasticizer, solvent and humectant for many applications.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular weight	90.12
Specific Gravity, 20/20°C	1.0093
Boiling Point, °C.	182
Refractive Index, $n\frac{20°C}{D}$	1.4377
Vapor Pressure, mm, Hg. @ 20°C	17
Specific Heat, Cal/gram @ 30°C	0.60
Flash Point, °F, Tag Open Cup	185
Surface Tension, dynes/cm. @ 25°C	36
Weight (lbs./gal.)	8.41
Hygroscopicity (% water pickup—400 hrs.)	
25°C & 50% Rel. Hum.	24
25°C & 75% Rel. Hum.	33
Solubility (% by weight)	
In water	Complete
In ethanol	Complete
In methyl ethyl ketone	Complete
In castor oil	78%

1,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

A high boiling solvent and coupling agent with uses as a humectant, plasticizer, solvent and intermediate. U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 281 states: "It has been suggested that it be substituted for glycerol in cosmetics, tobacco, paper and textile industries . . . there are no reports of toxic effects of butylene glycol on the human organisms and it appears to offer very little potential danger."

Write for New Products Bulletin N-27-I, to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 606-F, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

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ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

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729 West Division Street, Chicago 10, Illinois
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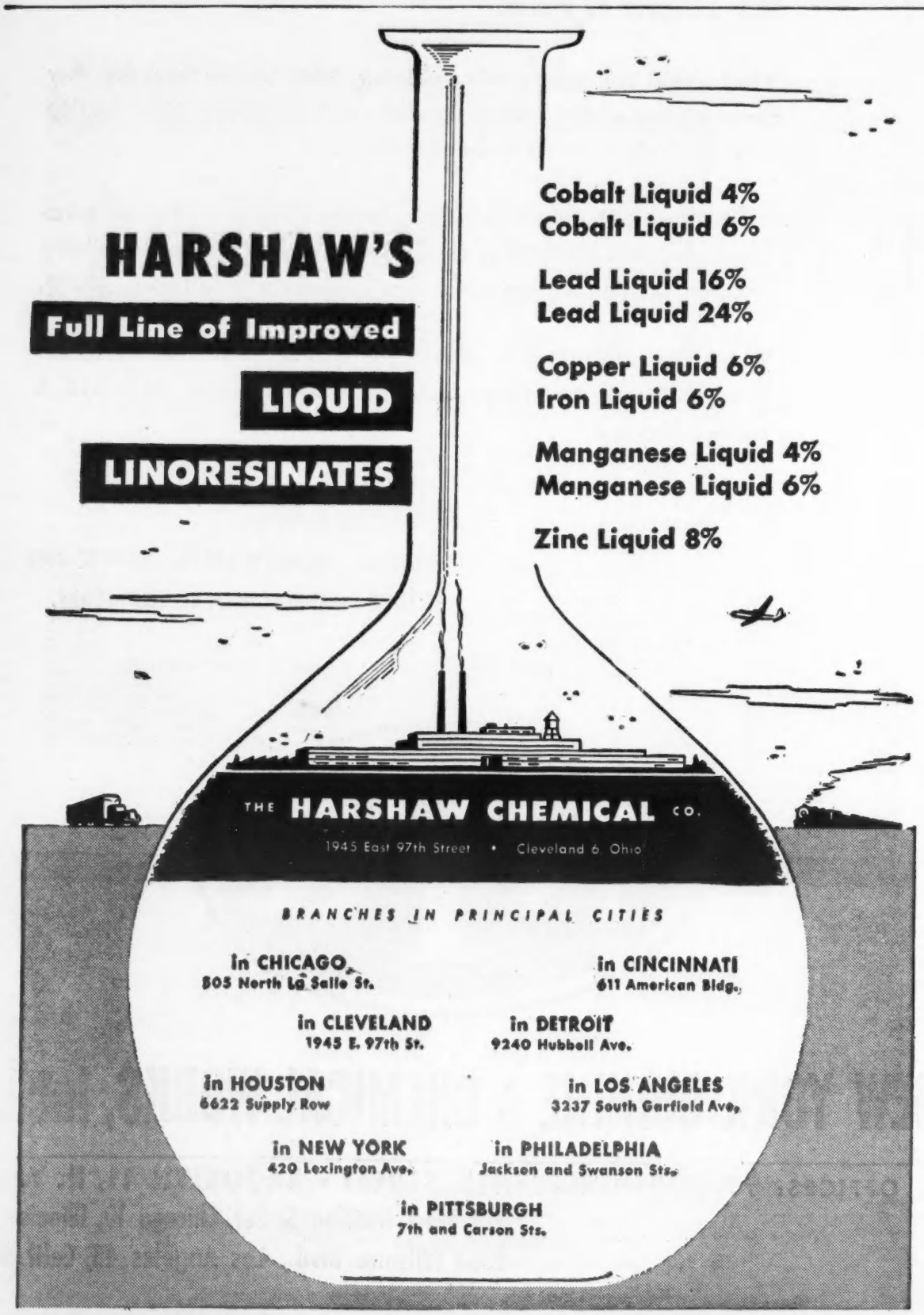
Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Pinewood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l. dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst, purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.25.00 - —
t.c.l. same basi ton 52.00 -52.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls .....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equaid....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .... lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb. .59 .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies ..cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite (on lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equaid.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works...lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12

Calcium pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equaid lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-68% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .73 - .95

Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs .....lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis .....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

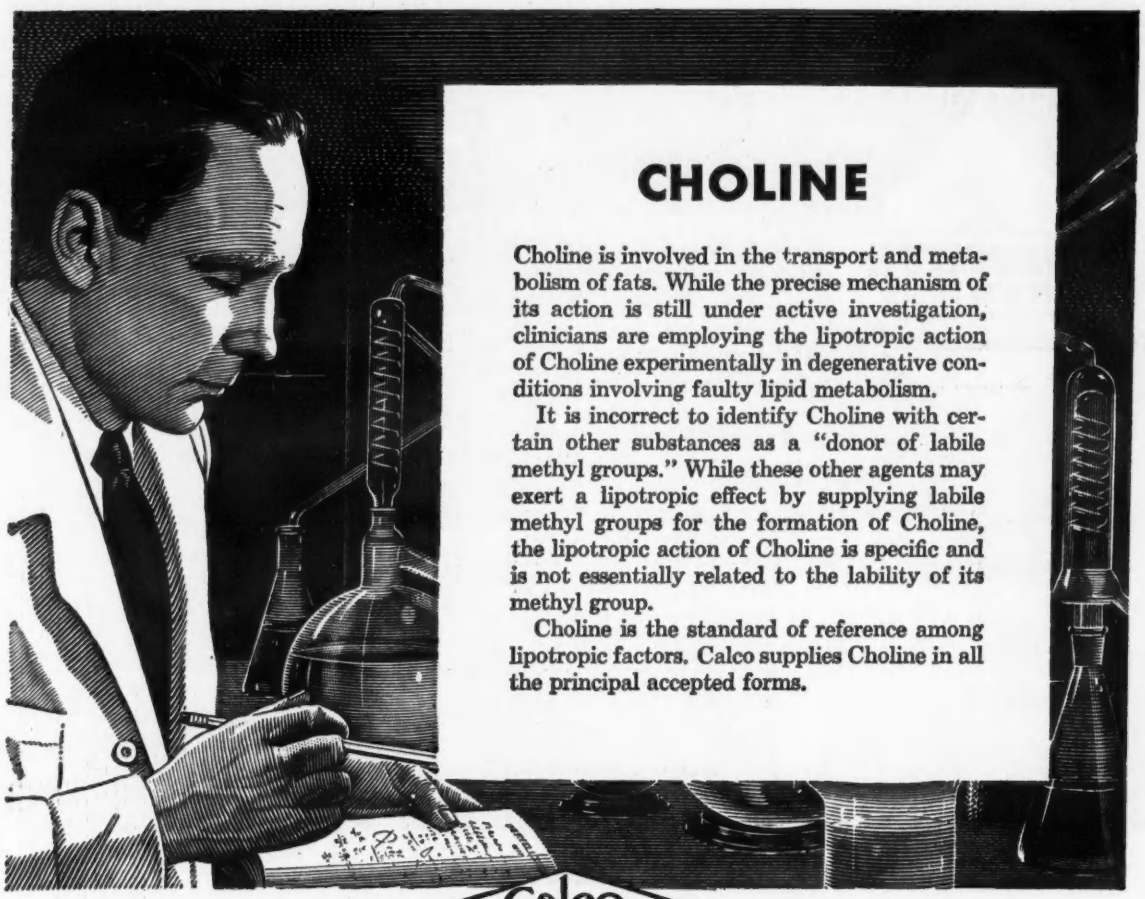
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .06 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs .....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs .....lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 168,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units . .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis... fb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
longstick .....lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls .....lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .21 - .21½
broken, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
unscraped, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
medium, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls.....lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, bskts..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .....lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis....lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works..lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works.....lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms. t.c.l., same basis..lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works..lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .55 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
t.c.l., works .....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
t.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South..ton.40.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 40.00 —
t.c.l. works South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton.30.00 - —



Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
t.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9.50 -10 00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
t.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½ %, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 -40 00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton.35.00 -45.00
t.c.l. ex whse net ton.45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb. 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, t.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb.24.00 -25.00
40%, tins, pails, works lb.48.00 -50.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb.13.00 -14.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb.50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½ % bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs., oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Citral, bots, cns. lb. 8.10 - 9.30
Citronella, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.10 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .44 - .47
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .44 - .47
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz oz.15.00 —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz.11 75 —
Cochineal, gray bgs lb 87 .88
silver Teneriffe bgs lb 69 .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .73 - —
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs oz.13.25 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 .23
Blue, root, bls lb 17 18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP cms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp bls lb. .30 .35
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot, leaves, bgs lb .30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Copper, chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l lb. .41 - .47
t.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms lb 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .44½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435- —
t.c.l., works lb. .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —

Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.190.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.185.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.77.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd. cans lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Craneshill root, bls lb .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd. bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .38
imported, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 —
Beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 2.90



CHOLINE

Choline is involved in the transport and metabolism of fats. While the precise mechanism of its action is still under active investigation, clinicians are employing the lipotropic action of Choline experimentally in degenerative conditions involving faulty lipid metabolism.

It is incorrect to identify Choline with certain other substances as a "donor of labile methyl groups." While these other agents may exert a lipotropic effect by supplying labile methyl groups for the formation of Choline, the lipotropic action of Choline is specific and is not essentially related to the lability of its methyl group.

Choline is the standard of reference among lipotropic factors. Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F.
(regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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*and sodium salt

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BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Cresol—Dimethylethanolamine

Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 • —
ret dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .155 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .168 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 • —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 • —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l. works lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .23 • —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 • —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 • .60
powd., cs lb. .65 • .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 • .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 • —
tank, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Iranian, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Cutch extract 50% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 • —
pulv. 21% N. bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 • —
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l. works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 • .31
tanks, works lb. .25 • .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls. works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 • —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 • —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —

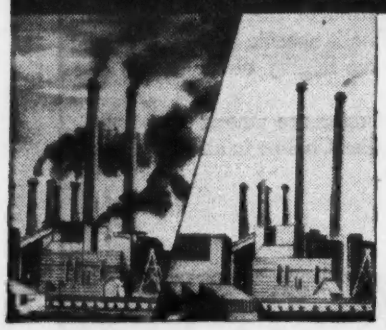
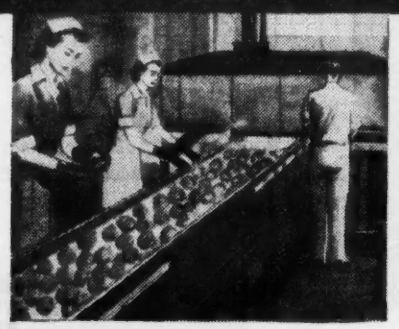
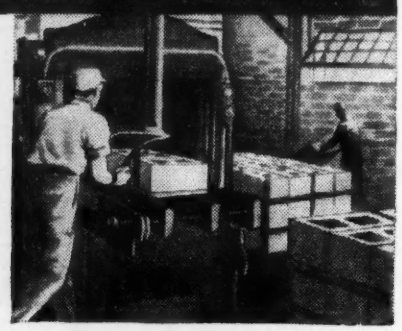
D

2, 4-D bbls. c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 • —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .32 • .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 • .60
DDD tech fine grd. fib dms. c.l., works lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
DDT, fiber dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 • .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 • .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 • —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 • .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 • —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 • —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 • .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 • .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 • .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 • —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 • —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 • —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0360- .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 • —
tech. bots, works lb 3.00 • —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 • —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 • —
Diatomaceous earth, dom. purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 • —
California ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 • —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 • —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 • —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 • .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 • —
tanks, works lb. .04 • —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 • —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylaniiin, dms. lb. .48 • —
Diethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .26 • —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .18½ • —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .22½ • —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 -12.50
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .40 • —
Oleate, dms. lb. .40½- —
Stearate, dms. lb. .39½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 • —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 • —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 • —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 • —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 • 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12¾- .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .51 • —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 • .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 • —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 • .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks works basis 100% lb. .38 • —
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 • —
Dimethylethanotamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb 1.45 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1.40 • —

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

D-40
is more than a detergent

The detergent base of many industrial and household cleaning compounds, Oronite D-40 has dozens of other uses. Its versatility and high quality are characteristic of the chemicals made by Oronite—a dependable source of basic ingredients for better products.

THREE TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL USES OF ORONITE D-40:

1 SMOG REDUCTION

Use of D-40 in smog control systems, removes hydrocarbons from stack gasses and prevents the formation of undesirable emulsions in the "scrubbing" solution. In actual practice this process has reduced exhaust smoke by as much as 90%, which offers a potential control of smog conditions in industrial areas.

2 AGRICULTURE

In addition to its value in washing many fruits and vegetables, Oronite D-40 is a tremendous aid in peeling these foods during canning and packing operations. Two distinct advantages are obtained; 1) immersion time and the concentration of alkali can be reduced and 2) the fruits and vegetables retain better color.

3 CEMENT

The use of Oronite D-40 in the production of cement products, such as building blocks, provides many distinct advantages. The texture of the finished product is improved, water requirements reduced, plasticity and workability are better and "stripping" from molds or forms is facilitated. In addition, the abrasive wear on mixing equipment is greatly reduced. All these contributions help cut production costs.

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

NOTICE Some of the following are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Polybutenes
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho Xylene
Para Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

If you want more detailed information about D-40 or other Oronite Surface Active Agents, just write us and we'll be glad to send it to you.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

38 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. 608 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS, TEXAS

Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls 4b. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
t.c.l. gal. .39 - —
t.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots fa. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb. 13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls. lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. 45 - 47
mass, cs. lb. 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 33.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc. lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc. 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —

Dinitroanilin—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains, Water-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.63 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Black blue No 550 lb .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

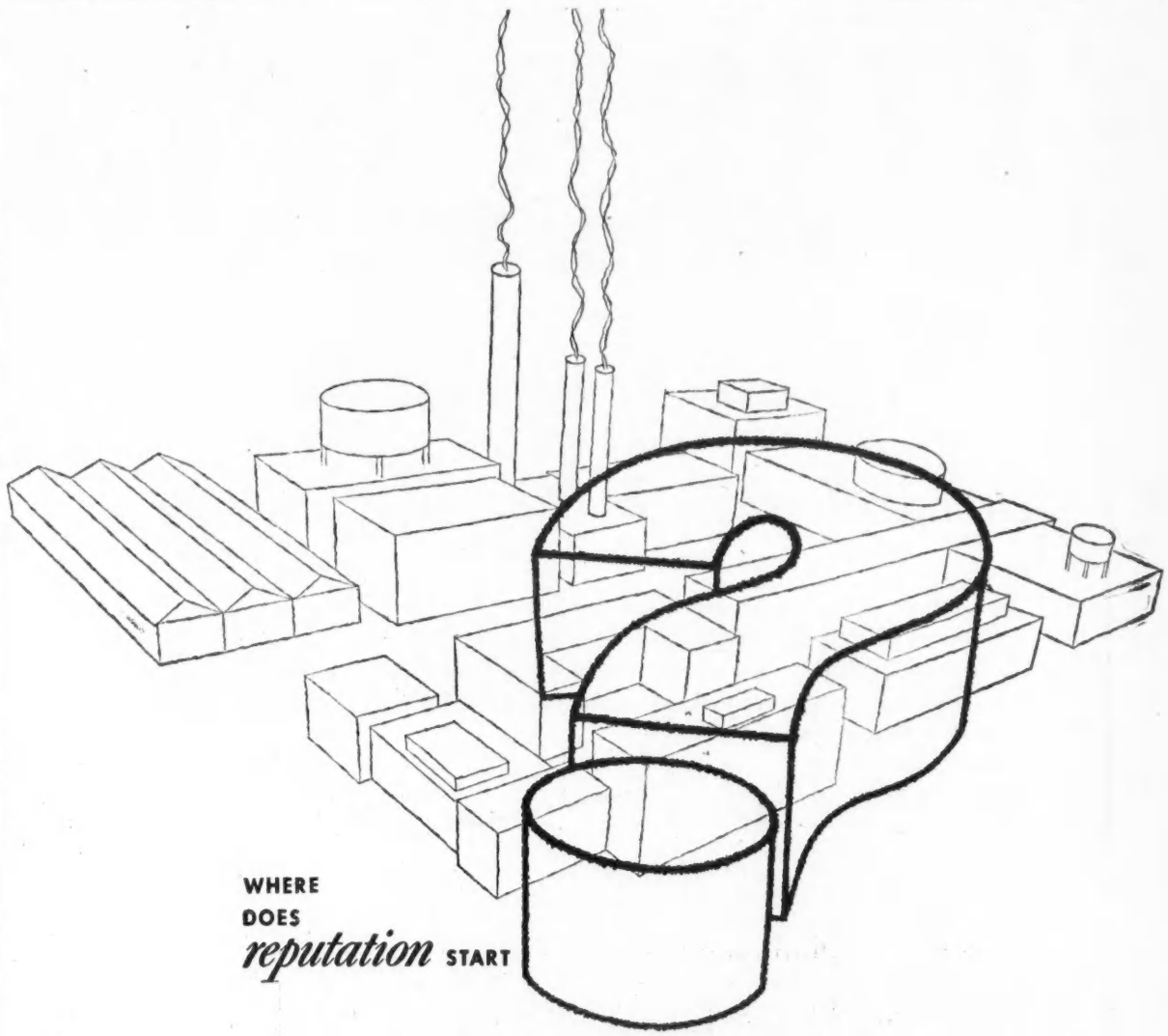
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb .86 - —
Chrysodine R extra lb .60 - —
Y extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb .47 - —
Scarlet, eroceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb .90 - —
Fast light 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.



WHERE DOES *reputation* START

Reputation, most cherished of all business assets, is difficult to achieve and must ever be earned over and again. In a business such as ours, the job of building and preserving reputation is the responsibility of everyone in the organization: management, the men and women in the plant, sales, service and office forces. With us, of course, the job *starts* in the Mallinckrodt laboratories, with the experienced chemists who control every process, supervise every operation, and develop and produce fine chemicals to meet the high specifications of the pharmaceutical industry. These facilities are conscientiously maintained so that our customers, as well as ourselves, can be sure that the Mallinckrodt reputation is earned again with every ampul, bottle, drum—or carload.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York • Montreal

Mallinckrodt®

PHENOBARBITAL U.S.P. • BISMUTH SALTS • IODIDES • MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE U.S.P. • CALCIUM GLUCONATE U.S.P. • VITAMINS • MERCURIALS • THEOPHYLLINE U. S. P.

• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Echinacea Root—Fustic Extract

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.31
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid .. lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .32 - .40
Champane root bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anhydrous bots. 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech ngs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP cryst. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms. tin-lined ..... lb. No prices.
Eserine bots ..... oz 45 00 50 00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, divd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - 20
95-98%, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- 20½
NF dms. frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, divd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb 50½- 60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin dms. frt alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks frt alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. divd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether dms. c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 17½- —
Monomethylether, dms. c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .42½- —
Ethylethanolammes, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20 00 -22 00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons works. ton. 11 75 -12 50
Pottery bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 18 00 -20 00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
French, bgs ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein bgs., Balto area ton. 120.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton. 115.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50 00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (uninhibited), dms, c.l. E. works lb. .0825- .0875
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, com., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ..... ton. 37.20 - —
spent bulk Bayonne ton 2 00 4 00
imported, bgs c.l ton. 30 00 -40 00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½ —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45 —

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... hallmark of high quality chemicals from hydrocarbon sources

National defense requirements have created emergency demands for Jefferson chemicals. Although our facilities are being expanded as rapidly as possible to cope with these requirements, many of our chemicals are currently in short supply. We nevertheless welcome your inquiries and will make every effort to serve you.

Jefferson Diethylene Glycol

This versatile chemical intermediate is widely used by the industry for many applications, from formulating brake fluids to manufacturing resins. For further details, write to Department A.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks ..... gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks ..... gal. .1265- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks ..... gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks ..... gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks ..... gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks ..... gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .19 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .20 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.70
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.15
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots ..... lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls ..... lb. .35 - .35½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .59 - .60
Rhattoon, bgs ..... lb. .57 - .58
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
Ginseng root cs ..... lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest ..... lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), dlvd ..... lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .44
493-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots ..... oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots ..... oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures ..... lb. 13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. ..... oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots ..... oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .40
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..... lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..... lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..... lb. .21 - —
93-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..... lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse ..... lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..... lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, works ..... lb. .07¾- —
house, works ..... lb. .08¼- —
white choice, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
yellow, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works ..... lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works ..... lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. ..... lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .37½ .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works ..... lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. ..... lb. 4.40 - —
resinated ..... lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac resin, NF, cs ..... lb. .55 - .60
ordinary cs ..... lb .49 .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins ..... lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots, cbys ..... lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs ..... lb. .40 - .50
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs or more, works, frt alld ..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .17½ .19¼
Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
C, bgs ..... lb. .32 33
CBB, bgs ..... lb. .27 28
CNE, bgs ..... lb No prices.
DBB, bgs ..... lb. .27 28
DK, bgs ..... lb. .22 24
dust, bgs ..... lb. .12½- 13½
soft, MA, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs ..... lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .32 .33
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 .21
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .24 .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs ..... lb. .26 .27
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .40 41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs ..... lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips bgs ..... lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped bgs ..... lb. .11 .12
nubs and chips bgs ..... lb. .10 .11
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. 14 .16
nubs, bgs ..... lb 23 .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs ..... lb 23 .25
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .09½ .11
dust, bgs ..... lb. 09½- .11
seeds, bgs ..... lb 12½ 13½
Elemi, cns ..... lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, fll., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms, c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc ..... lb. .20½- —
Gum, euphorbium, cs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ghatti, No 2, bgs ..... lb 35 37
No 3, bgs ..... lb 31 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls ..... lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bbls ..... lb. 49 - .50
No. 3, bbls ..... lb. 44 - .45
Kauri, bgs ..... lb .31½- .32¾
Locust bean powd., bgs ..... lb 44 50
Mastic, cs ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Mastic, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .16 .18
tears, cs ..... lb. .20 .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca)
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks ..... lb No stocks.
Scammony, cs ..... lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb 10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No 2, cs ..... lb. 3.50 4.00
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 2.75 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 1.35
Yacca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ..... ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ..... ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ..... ton. 16.00 - —

GLYCERINE

IMPORTANT FOR DRUGS...

...IMPERATIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

Drugstore . . . hospital . . . pharmaceutical laboratory . . . wherever prescriptions are filled or proprietary remedies are formulated, you'll find versatile U.S.P. Glycerine at work.

Glycerine or its derivatives assume the role of vehicle, lubricant, emollient, solvent and vasodilator, with equal facility. And a recent survey shows that U.S.P. Glycerine is an ingredient in one quarter of all prescriptions prepared by the nation's pharmacists!

So valuable is Glycerine to our defense planning that it was one of the first six chemicals to be placed under inventory controls!*

That's why, with military demands for pharmaceuticals and other critical necessities soaring, you may find Glycerine temporarily hard to get. Remember, Glycerine has a vitally important job to do!

*By Government authorities responsible for inventory control under the National Defense Act.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Gypsum, Stucco—Lavender Flowers

Gypsum stucco, paper bags, c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse .....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities .... lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .85 - .90
imp., black whole bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
ground bxs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs ..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Helenias root, bls..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Henna leaves bls ..... lb. .23 .25
powd, bbls., bgs..... lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks..... gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - —
USP dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .145 - .149
Hexanol normal dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld ..... lb.17.00 - —
works ..... lb 16.00 -17 00
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb 18.00 —
works ..... lb 18 00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate USP bots kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, lib dms. 50 kilo lots works kilo.100.00 120 00
1-5 kilos works kilo 110 00 130 00
Homatropine hydrobromide USP bots oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride bots oz.20 00 -22 00
Methylbromide, USP, bots .....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal 17-18% ammonia, bulk. c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb bls..... lb. .15 .18
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .22 .25
Hydrastine, bots .....lb.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 16-grain bots.... bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms, lib acns., works lb .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd, 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .22 - .26½
tanks ..... lb. .20¾ —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - —
tech. dms. frt. equald ..... lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 8.60 -10.50
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots..... oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..... lb. .40 .45
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .50 - .55

I

Iceland moss, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms..... lb .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests ..... lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls..... lb .28 - .28½
Indol CP bots ..... lb 17 50 -21.00
Inositol dms, dlvd ..... lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd ..... lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars ..... lb 2.55 2 78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans..... lb 8.60 -17.00
Beta, cans ..... lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns..... lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb .16 - —
djns ..... lb 17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots..... lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 8.25
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 —
Citrate gran. dms lb. 77 - .80
Gluconate NF dms lb. 83 - 95
Glycerophosphate N.F powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. 78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs..... lb. .90 - .95
Resinate (4% Fe dms. frt allo lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l..... lb. .44 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .45 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.31.00 - —
ferrous (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb. 25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½ 28½
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns..... lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms., works ... lb .60 - —
Propionate cns ..... lb No prices
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works..... lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..... lb .15 - .20
Jalap root NF bls ..... lb 43 - .45
powd. bbls. bxs..... lb .48 .50
Juniper berries, bgs..... lb. .14 - .18
Tar, NF, dms..... lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava-kava root, bls ..... lb 25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls ..... lb 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works ..... lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works..... lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago..... lb. .1600- —
Larkspur seed bgs ..... lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs ..... lb. .25 .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls..... lb. 10½- .12
Portuguese, bls ..... lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls. ..... lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb .55 .60
ordinary, bls. ..... lb. .16 .20
select, bls..... lb .60 .60

Most Gentlemen Prefer Blondes

But Gentlemen who buy chemicals

prefer GLYCO PRODUCTS

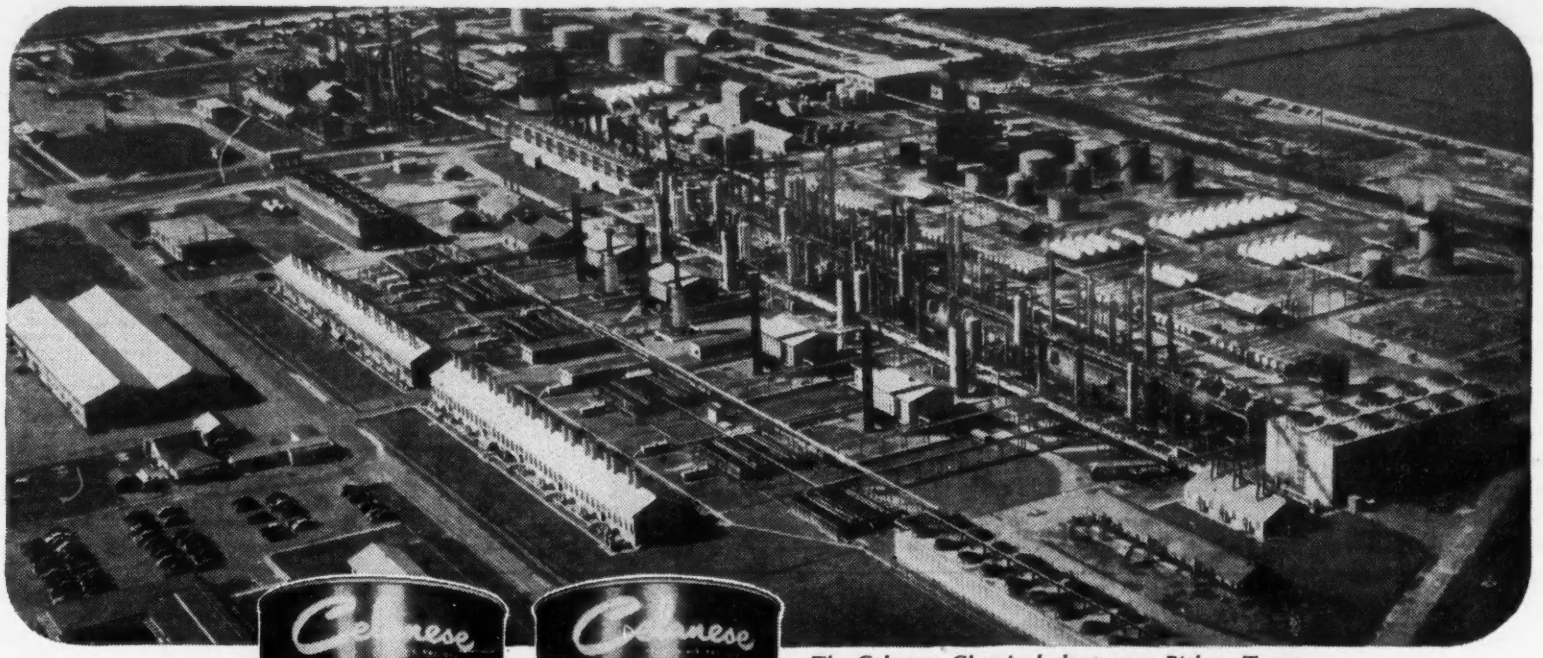
Your Source for:

GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATES
HIGH M. P. SYNTHETIC WAXES
EMULSIFYING AGENTS
DEFOAMING AGENTS
FLAMEPROOFING AGENTS
EDIBLE SURFACE—ACTIVE AGENTS

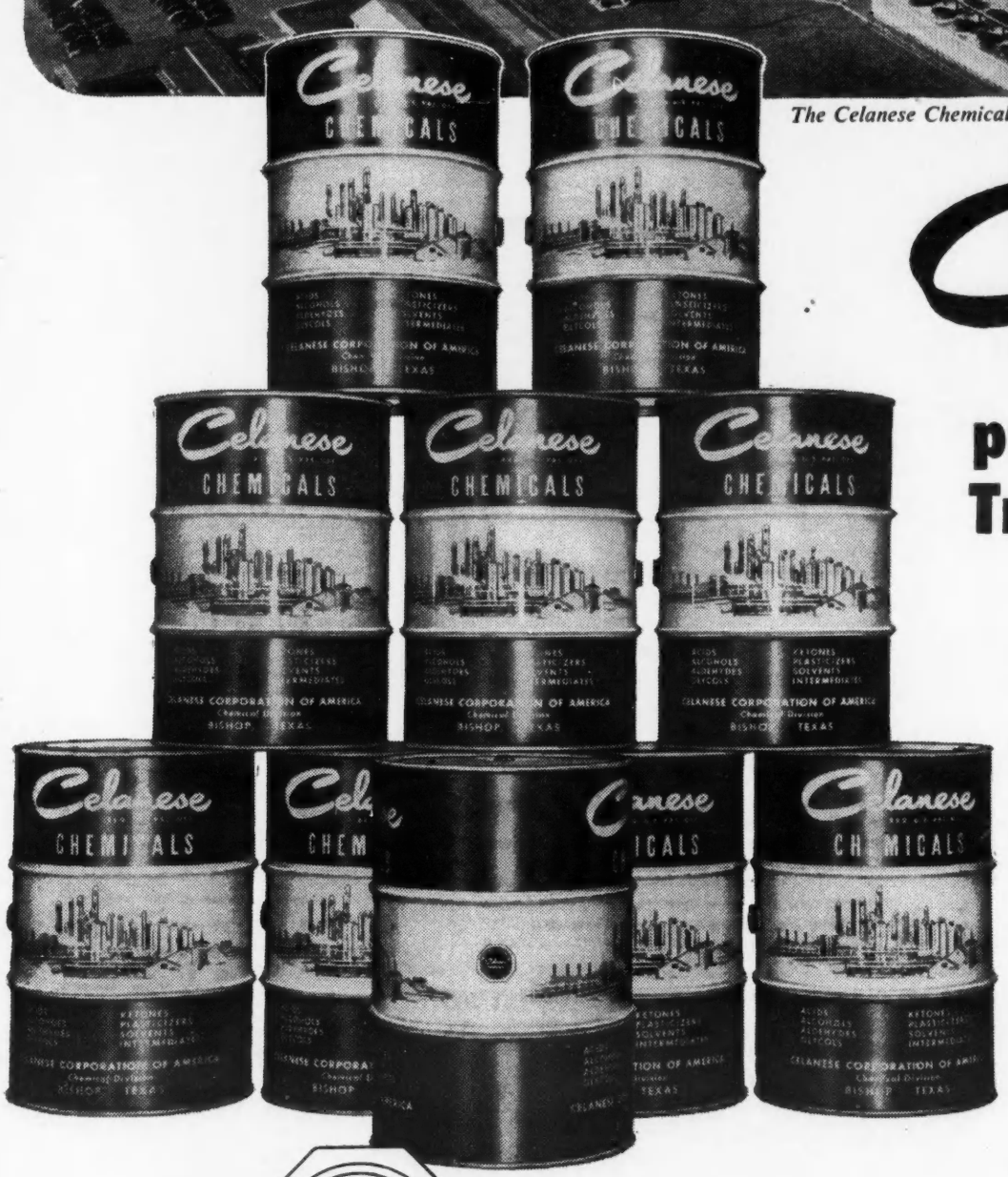
Write Dept. A-651 for our latest catalog

GLYCO PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Carol Channing as Lorelei Lee in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"



The Celanese Chemical plant, near Bishop, Texas



Celanese protects its petrochems with Tri-Sure Closures

In its multi-million-dollar plant near Bishop, Texas, Celanese Corporation of America produces formaldehyde, acetone, methanol and other chemicals by the oxidation of petroleum hydrocarbons. As one of the world's leading sources of petrochemicals, Celanese keeps its production at a peak to meet the demands of defense and industry.

As an essential part of packaging these fine chemicals, Celanese equips its thousands of drums with Tri-Sure Closures*—to guard every gallon from leakage, pilferage and substitution.

Where the standards of quality are the highest, and where packaging is as exacting as production, you find *Tri-Sure Closures*. The reason is that company after company, in the petroleum and chemical industries, has proved that *Tri-Sure protection pays.*

Give your products the security of the Tri-Sure *flange*, *plug* and *heavy-gauge seal*—an assembly that is your assurance of safe deliveries. When you order drums, just specify "Tri-Sure Closures".

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CLOSURES

**The Tri-Sure Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 28 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Lead Acetate—Magnesium Sulphate

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran. powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodine, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15% dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. 24 - —

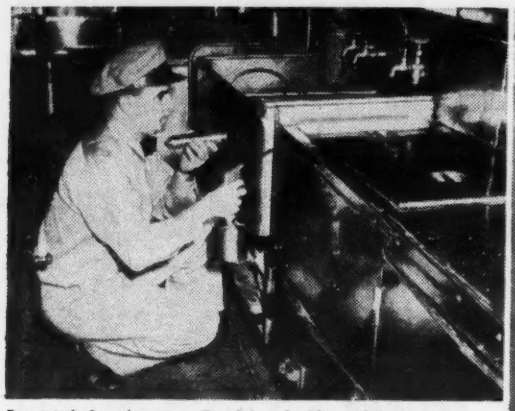
Lead orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l. ship't pts., frt alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —

Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms. works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 10.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 11.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Fort Island Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 11.50 - —
Scioto Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 16.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller 34% bulk Midwest mills ton. 50.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 51.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs., lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10⅝- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.23 - 1.25
West Indian, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.18
broken, cs. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Madder Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N Y C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, t.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .45 - .46
smaller lots lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).



For control of roaches, ants, silver fish, red spiders and similar insects—ISOTOX Insecticides are applied by compressed air-type of equipment which forces Lindane directly into warm breeding areas, cracks, crevices, corners and hiding places. This system is preferred by many operators.

(Right) For control of clothes moths, carpet beetles and similar insects. Treat infested areas or areas where larvae are found. Aerosol equipment such as HI-FOG is extensively used for direct application as a space spray in hotels, theaters, homes and similar structures.

Only
ISOTOX INSECTICIDES containing Lindane*
meet so many of your needs—so effectively

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR P.C.O.'S

1. High potency, rapid action—and 3-way kill of pests (contact, stomach poison and vapor action). Lindane's high potency is approximately 10 times that of DDT, which means that lower dosage can be used.
2. Kills a wide range of insects, including clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, bedbugs, silver fish, house spiders, gnats, termites, powder post beetles, crab lice, human lice, flies, ants, roaches, earwigs, mosquitoes, lice.
3. Pleasant to use and practically odorless. Operators like to work with these insecticides.
4. Conveniently formulated for pest control operations.

Available in wettable powder, emulsive liquid or dust formulations.

Specify ISOTOX Insecticides or use ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. Write for free informative booklet containing full information on many uses of Lindane. Address a card or letter to:

For general purpose insect control in kennels. Lindane's residual qualities make it especially suitable for flea and tick control—also for control of flies, mosquitoes, ants and ticks in kennels and farm buildings. Dr. R. A. Fulton and associates, working at Beltsville, Maryland, in the U. S. D. A., found that minute traces of Lindane vapors resulted in effective control (JOURN. ECON. ENT., April, 1950).

For control of fleas, bedbugs, lice, clothes moths and similar pests. Lindane gives best results when applied directly to cracks, crevices, bedsteads, sofas, mattresses, boxes or other typical hidden places — under furniture, margins of carpet, closets, shelves, trunks.

*Approved name for the 99%+ "Pure Gamma Isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride.

ORTHO SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp. Offices throughout U. S. A.
Elizabeth 2, N. J.; Orlando, Fla.; Oklahoma City; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Calif.
World Leader in Scientific Pest Control

T. M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, ISOTOX

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots..lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls..lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls..lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls..lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls..lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs ..lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls..lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works..lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, pattery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd, East..lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms, lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms..lb. .24½- —
Stearate, cns., c.l..lb. .43 - —
ton lots..lb. .46 - —
less tons..lb. .47 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., divd., S.E..ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., divd, S. E lb. 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E..ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms..lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark S. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock...ton.38.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs..lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs..lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .40 .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works..lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls..lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls..lb. .39 - .39½
Chilean, bls..lb. .32 - .32½
French, bls..lb. .39 - .39½
Peruvian, bls..lb. .30 - .30½
Matico leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots..gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP bots..lb.11.90 -12.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, cns..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms..lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms..lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd..lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works..lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works..lb. .90 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .63 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns..lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms..lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works..lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works..lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., divd. lb. .39 .45
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .40 —
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms..lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works..lb. .07 —
Iodide, bots., works..lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs..lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 —
tanks, works..lb. .09 —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .17¼- —
tanks, divd..lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 —
2,000 lbs. and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lbs. .85 .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more same basis lb. .68 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots kgs. frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd., E..lb. .14 —
tanks, divd., E..lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., divd..lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, divd..lb. .11 .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns..lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns..lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns..lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd..lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs. dms., divd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ —
paint or tacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 08 —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. R. ¼c higher, W. of Rockies 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .13½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l..lb. .36½- .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots..lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots..lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.

Why NACCONOL in your heavy-duty floor cleaning mixtures? Because NACCONOL is the one best value in synthetic detergents — the optimum combination of desirable properties at a low mass-production cost.

NACCONOL dissolves fast and completely — particularly at room temperatures or lower. NACCONOL works well in hard water . . . emulsifies greasy soil effectively . . . has high efficiency at low concentrations . . . keeps fats and soil in suspension . . . rinses freely . . . leaves a clean surface that reduces "skidding!"

Available in flake, granular, bead or liquid form. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotation on price and delivery.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y. • BOwling Green 9-2240

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Providence 3, R.I., 15 Westminster St. DExter 1-3008 | Columbus, Ga., Columbus Interstate Bldg. Columbus 3-1029
Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200 204 S. Front St. LOmbard 5-6382 | Greensboro, N.C., Jefferson Standard Bldg. GReensboro 2-7510
San Francisco 5, Cal., 517 Howard St. SUtter 1-7507 | Chattanooga 2, Tenn., James Building CHattanooga 5-6347
Portland 9, Ore., 730 West Burnside St. BEacon 1853 | Atlanta 2, Ga., 140 Peachtree St. CYpress 2021
Chicago 54, Ill., The Merchandise Mart SUperior 7-3387 | New Orleans 16, La., 714 Carondelet Building Raymond 7220
Charlotte, 1 N.C., 201 203 West First St. Charlotte 3-9221 | Toronto 2, Canada, 137 143 Wellington St. W. Elgin 6495

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Milk Sugar, USP—Oil, Castor

Milk sugar, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 —
technical kgs, works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms c.l. frt alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylanthranilic acid, works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼ - —
Monoethylortholuidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .13 - .13¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .38
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
30-35 cps, 5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .55 - .56
splits, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
West Indian, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .50 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.95 - 4.05
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .69
white, dms. lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3875- —
l.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l. lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .26 - .30

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Economical! Available! Authentic!

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- CINNAMON
- CITRONELLA
- CLOVES
- COGNAC
- CORIANDER
- GARLIC
- GERANIUM
- GINGER
- LAVENDER
- LEMON
- LEMONGRASS
- LIMES
- MACE
- NUTMEG
- ORIGANUM
- PATCHOULY
- PEPPER
- PIMENTA
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- ROSE BULGARIAN
- SAGE
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SALES OFFICES: Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Dallas • Philadelphia
St. Louis • Toledo • Toronto

Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms....lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots....lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra (see cns. dms lb. .55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Java, true, cns....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14¾- —
Pac. Coast....lb. .13¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
deodorized (as incl dms. l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots....lb.25.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .16 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .07½Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - .03½
refined, dms....lb. .21½- .22
tanks....lb. .19 - —
Costus, bots....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley..lb. .15¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas....lb. .15½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - .03½
salad, dms....lb. .22 Nom.
tanks....lb. .21 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude
Cubeb, cns lb 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.85
70-75%, dms....lb. 1.30 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fish-liver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fuse (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots....lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms....lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Grease, No. 1, dms....lb. .20 - .20½
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .22 - .22½
prime, burning, dms....lb. .24 - .24½
Guaiacwood, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.73 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech, cns....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns....lb. 4.50 - 7.45
38-42%, ester, cns....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns....lb. 6.75 -10.35
Spike, Spanish, cns....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns....lb. 4.50 - 8.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.30 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.00 - 7.50
West Indian, cns....lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless, bot lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1930- —
l.c.l....lb. .1990- .2030
tankcar....lb. .1830- —
tankwagon....lb. .1860- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .1200- —
refined, alkali, dms....lb. .1860- —
kettle-bodied, dms....lb. .1960- —
light-pressed, dms....lb. .1760- —
tanks....lb. .1600- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms....lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms....lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms....lb. .37½- .38
Neroli, NF, French bots....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms....lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms....lb. .32 - .34
tankcars....lb. .29 - .32
Oleo, extra, dms....lb. .23½- .23¾
Olibanum, bots....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 3.00 - 3.10
foots, dms....lb. .19½- .20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns....lb. 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms....lb. .27 - .27¼
Palmarosa, cns....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast re-finery....gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms....lb.16.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .17¼- —
refined, dms....lb. .23½- —
tanks....lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 3.55 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms....lb 4.95 6.00
leaf, cns....lb. 2.25 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l....gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C....gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars....lb. .26 Nom.
Red, double dist., dms....lb. .23¾- .25
tanks....lb. .22¼- —
saponified, dms....lb. .20½- .21¾
tanks....lb. .19 - —
single dist., dms....lb. .21¼- .22½
tanks....lb. .19¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots....lb.21.00 23.50
Dalmatian, cns....lb.15.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns....lb.12.00 -14.75

Oil, Cedarleaf—Oil, White Mineral, NF, 80-90 vis.

Oil, sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .12 - —
refined, alkali, dms....lb. .1860- —
kettle-bodied, dms....lb. .1960- —
light-pressed, dms....lb. .1760- —
tanks....lb. .1600- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 —
l.c.l. works....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works....gal. .20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .06 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .04 - .04½
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1868- —
l.c.l....lb. .1928- .1968
tanks....lb. .1768- —
clarified, dms., c.l....lb. .1773- —
l.c.l....lb. .1833- .1873
tanks....lb. .1673- —
salad, dms....lb. .21½- —
tanks....lb. .19 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms....lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter 45° dms..lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars....lb 1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns....lb. 2.00 - 3.75

Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms....lb. .20½- .21
Tansy, dms lb 8.60 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., inc., c.l., works, South lb .051 —
l.c.l., works, South lb .0534- —
whse., N Y C lb .0678- —
tanks, works South lb .041 —
rectified, NF (see Jms. extra works, South gal. .67 - —
whse., N Y C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns....lb. 2.23 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills....lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l....lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l....lb. .40¾- .41
tanks....lb. .38¼- .38½
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns....lb.29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns....lb.23.00 -26.00
Java, cns....lb.25.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms..gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech, 50-65 vis., dms c.l. N Y gal. .54½ .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis. dms. same basis. gal. .55½ .58¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63¼
NF, 80-90 vis dms c.l., same basis gal. .56½ .59¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .62½- .64¼

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, White Mineral, NF, 125-135 vis.—Pennyroyal Herb

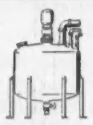
Oil, white mineral, NF, 125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½-.65½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .68½-.70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½-.71½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .75½-.76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½-.76
i.c.l., same basis gal. .78½-.81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½-.78
i.c.l., same basis gal. .81½-.83
345-355 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .80-.83
i.c.l., same basis gal. .86-.88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 8.75
Wormwood, ns lb 6 75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .23¾- .25
tankcars lb. .22¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .17 - .17¼
Olivine aggregate c.l. mines ton 7 00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10 00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12 00 —
Opium USP, cns lb 19 20 19 45
gran. USP, cns lb 21 65 -21 90
powd. USP cns lb 21 65 -21 90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls dlvd N of Tenn and N. C. & of Miss. R., includ Davenport Tenn. and N C & of Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .33 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga. La (Shreveport) 1¼c Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn Dallas and ft. Worth Tex. 1½c El Paso Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroaniline toner lb 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310-.2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers oil lb 40 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian bgs lb .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb .14 .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb 15 .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls, bxs lb 19 .24
Orthoaminohiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
i.c.l. same basis lb 33 —
tanks same basis lb 37 —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms 10,000 lbs or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, d m s., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol pure, 30° C non-ret., dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .198 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret dms. c.l. same basis lb .195 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms c.l., works frt alld E of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroaniline, cns lb 58 63
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms. c.l., works lb .14½- —
c.l. works lb .15 - —
tanks works lb .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol bbls. works lb .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l. frt alld. lb .10 - —
i.c.l., frt alld lb 11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb 5.28 5.38

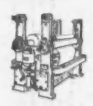
P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin USP., bots lb 2.50 3.00
Parthenol bots, works frt adjust kilo 90 00 —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 8.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Czech, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Para-anisidin dms. works lb. .88 —
Para-acetylaminonenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17 50 -21 00
Para-aminophenol, bbls frt alld lb .98 —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ .32½
Parachloroaniiin dms. frt alld E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121-123 ASTM, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125 127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniiin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
i.c.l. frt alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. 72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
i.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton. 71.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100.000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50

Eastman B.O.N. Beta Naphthoic Acid

Pigment and Lake Intermediate


Dye Intermediate


Dye Developer

SPECIFICATIONS

Color ..... Light yellow
Melting Point ..... 216°-220°C.
Assay (Titration) ..... 98.5% min.

SOLUBILITY, 25°C., in gm./100 gm. solvent

Water ..... Insoluble
Acetone 15.3
Ethanol 9.4
Ethyl Acetate 6.8
Benzene ..... Insoluble

We will be pleased to send you sample quantities of Eastman B. O. N. for your evaluation.

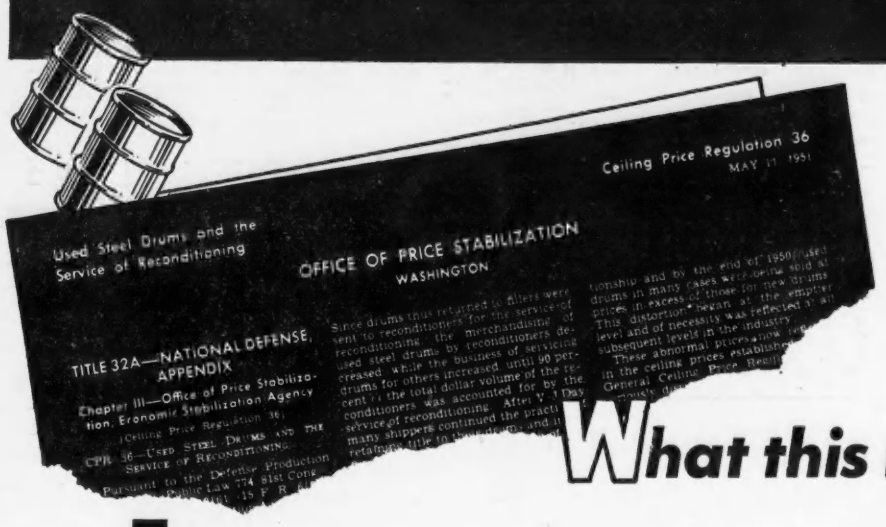
EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, Division of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Company, San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Attention of Manufacturers!

URGENT MESSAGE about .....STEEL DRUMS


Used Steel Drums and the Service of Reconditioning
OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
WASHINGTON
Ceiling Price Regulation 36
MAY 11 1951
TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency
(Ceiling Price Regulation 36)
CPR 36—Used Steel Drums and the Service of Reconditioning
Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 774 81st Congress

Newark Steel Drum Company, Linden, New Jersey
Acme Steel Drum Company, Newark, New Jersey

OUR PLEDGE and DUTY:
COMPLIANCE WITH CEILING PRICE REGULATION 36.
OUR BUSINESS:
RECONDITIONING STEEL DRUMS.

What this message means to You:

FROM PAGE 2, SEC. 3
OF REGULATIONS:

"**SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for raw steel drums—(a) Sales by persons other than persons who purchased for resale. The ceiling price, f.o.b. point of shipment, for raw steel drums when sold by a person other than a person who purchased for resale and shipped from any point other than a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington is the applicable price set forth in Table A of this regulation. When shipment is made from a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington, an amount not in excess of $0.25 per drum may be added to the applicable price in Table A.**

TABLE A

Capacities:	*Price per Drum*
30 to 39 gallons, inclusive	$1.50
40 to 58 gallons, inclusive	1.75

"

1. It will help to get you a fair price for your empty steel drums and cut down the cost of your raw materials because of lower packaging costs.

2. It will relieve the shortage of steel by eliminating the Speculators and Hoarders.

3. It will assure you of a continued supply of your raw materials because of the availability and turn-over of Steel Shipping drums.

4. It will enable you to work with RESPONSIBLE Steel Drum Reconditioners who can now pay the highest ceiling prices for second-hand drums.

5. Your reconditioner can now sell the fully reconditioned steel drum to your raw material suppliers at fair ceiling prices.

***6.** You may now call upon us to pick up all empty steel drums at your plant. We will return the deposit drums to your suppliers for immediate credit and we will pay you ceiling prices for your surplus drums.

***NOTE**...ceiling price for the sale of empty used 55-gal. 18-guage steel drums is* **$1.75**

We invite you to deal with the largest... and a completely responsible... steel drum organization.

**This applies only to Metropolitan area of New York State, New Jersey and New England.*

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY
LINDEN, N. J.
Phone Linden 2-4466

ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY
560 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 3-0900

Pentachlorophenol—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same oasis lb 23 - .28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min same basis lb 20¼ - —
Pentaerythritol tech. bgs. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. 12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.72 - —
July-Aug. ship't lb. 1.72 - —
Aug.-Sept. ship't lb. 1.72 - —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Haitian, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
birdeyes, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .22 - .23
birdseyes, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Mexican, sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports bgs., source lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Sierra Leone, bgs lb .45 - .46
Sudanese small bgs lb 42 43
Turkish, bgs lb. .17 - .21
White, bgs lb. 2.90 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom bls lb .60 .65
imported bls lb 80 .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.75

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05¾- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- -
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl 1.26 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl 3.82 —
Upper field bbl 4.25 —
Texas, East bbl 4.65 —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 2.875

Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., e.s. group 3 gal. .26 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 44 - —
35°-60° C. 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., e.s., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., e.s. Group 3 gal. .26 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal 44 - —
90° 160° C ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.34 - —
diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
furnace tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .09 .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refy., Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .105 - —
No 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles lb. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N Y refinery gal. .18 —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y. gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .23½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 n.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
t.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1865- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50% bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)

streamline your
textile processes
with "high-light" Kreelon

Want to make better goods . . . faster . . . cheaper? You can do it with Wyandotte "high-light" Kreelon*. That is, *if* you use Kreelon creatively. Here's what we mean. Kreelon is highly soluble in water . . . more *totally* soluble than any other detergent of this type we've tested. That means Kreelon is easier-rinsing. Creative suggestion: experiment with the time period allotted to rinsing, the amount of water you use, and its temperature. Chances are you'll save money on water and fuel.

Here are some facts on "high-light" Kreelon for your creative use: Kreelon is stable in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions. (Suggestion: you need not scour in an alkaline media.) Kreelon works more quickly than soap in most operations and at lower temperatures. (Suggestion: you can reduce processing time in scouring, dyeing and acetate saponification.)

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

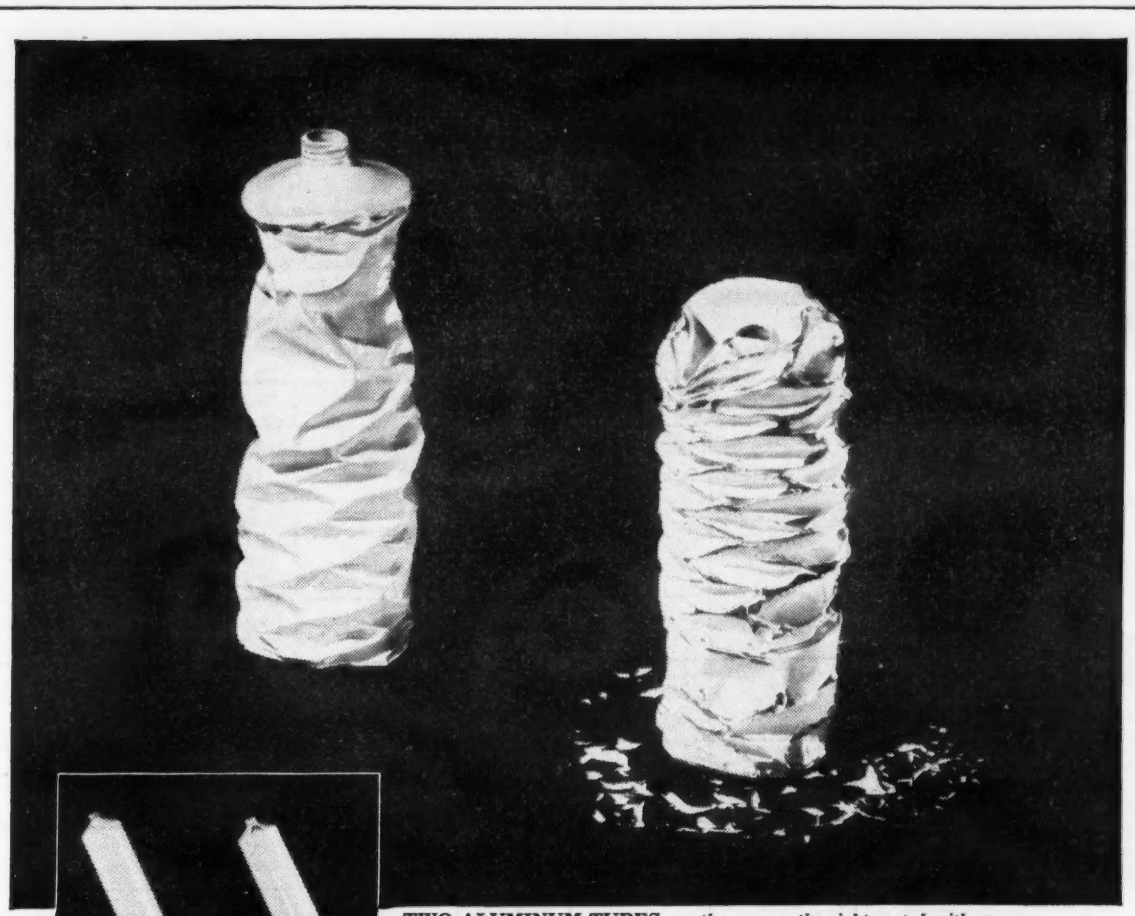
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 5uc. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb .42 - —
dms., works lb .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb .30 - .37
dms c.l lb .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb .12 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
t.c.l. works lb .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb .28 - .29
dms export lb .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .19 - .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - .20
Bbls ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb .20 - .21
Jamaica, bgs. lb .25 - .26
Mexican, bgs. lb .14 - .15
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb .0488- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C lb .0655- —
tanks, works, South lb .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo 9.00 - 10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. tnc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb .1054- —
5 to 19 dms lb .1029- —
20 or more dms lb .0909- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb .1148- —
5 to 19 dms lb .1123- —
20 or more dms lb .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 37.00
t.c.l. works ton 37.00 - 41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb .06 .06½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 14.70 - 15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb .15 - .15½
Czech, bgs lb .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs lb .16½ - .17
Polish, bgs lb .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs lb .15 - .15½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 83% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .22 - —
powd., dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14½- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb .50 - .53
25-200-lb. lots lb .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb .21 - .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb .26 - .27
gran., dms lb .20 - .22
powd., dms lb .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms, works lb .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb .21 - —
powd., bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb .30 - .32
purified, dms lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb .14½- .15½

Phosphate Rock—Propyl Parahydroxybenzoate, USP

Potassium permanganate, tech., dms., works lb .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrasasic, bbls., wks. lb .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb .22½- —
smaller quantities lb .23 - —
kegs lb .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb .678 - .734
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb .31 - .33
gran, dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. lb .19 - —

Potassium sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb .12½- —
5 tons, works lb .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb .83 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40



TWO ALUMINUM TUBES . . . *the one on the right coated with a standard white enamel . . . the left-hand tube coated with an Epon enamel.*

Why the crumple test *won't crack EPON® RESIN finishes*

These enameled toothpaste tubes looked alike originally. But after a brutal "accordion" test the Epon resin finish on one remained smooth and unharmed . . . even on the sharp corners! The second tube, coated with a standard widely-used enamel, cracked and flaked off.

The secret of this adhesion lies in the polar nature of the Epon molecule. So outstanding is this property that even an unprimed zinc die casting takes a hard durable finish with a single coat of an Epon resin enamel.

This property plus excellent chemical resistance and flexibility make Epon resins unusually attractive.

* * *

Although the demand for Epon resins is ahead of present production, increased capacity is on the way. Now is the time to develop your formulations based on these new resins. Experimental quantities may be obtained for evaluation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Propylene Dichloride—Rotenone

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs lb. .65 .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -15.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.10.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, pgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.210.00 -212.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 1.50

Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP. cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64¼
l.c.l. same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls. lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls. same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley O.; Easton Pa.; & St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs. l.c.l. works lb .04 —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tecn., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cans. lb. 3.82 - —
Watchung, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.15 - —
Red EB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., bbls. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans lb.48.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .80 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .11 - .11¾
Portuguese, bls. lb. .06½- .07
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls. works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —

INVESTIGATE THE PROPERTIES OF

Hydrazine and its derivatives

FOR YOUR POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL USE

Mathieson produces Hydrazine, Hydrazine Hydrate, and Dihydrazine Sulphate in commercial quantities. Nine other Hydrazine derivatives are now available in limited supply. Listed below are the properties of these compounds and some known applications.

PRODUCT	FORMULA	COLOR STRUCTURE	M.P.	SOLUBILITY in H_2O	SUGGESTED USES
Hydrazine Anhydrous	N_2H_4	Colorless liquid	2°C	Completely miscible in all proportions.	Rocket fuel; reducing agent; chemical intermediate in preparation of insecticides, plastics, textile leveling, softening, and washing agents, textile resins, rubber softeners, explosives, antioxidants, stabilizers, photographic chemicals, dyes, and as a solvent.
Hydrazine Hydrate	$N_2H_4H_2O$	Colorless liquid	−50°C	Completely miscible in all proportions.	
Dihydrazine Sulphate	$(N_2H_5)_2SO_4$	White crystalline flakes	107–112°C	Very soluble	Reducing agent; convenient source of hydrazine for synthesis purposes.
Hydrazine Monohydrobromide	N_2H_5Br	White crystalline flakes	80°C Decomposes 180–200°C	Very soluble	Reducing agent; convenient source of hydrazine for synthesis purposes.
Hydrazine Monohydrochloride	N_2H_5Cl	White crystalline flakes	88–92°C Decomposes 240°C	Very soluble	Reducing agent; convenient source of hydrazine for synthesis purposes.
Dihydrazine Oxalate	$(N_2H_5)_2C_2O_4$	White free-flowing powder	Decomposes 80–130°C	Very soluble	Rubber accelerator; blowing agent; synthesis of hydrazine derivatives.
Copper Dihydrazine Sulphate	$CuSO_4(N_2H_5)_2SO_4$	Blue free-flowing powder	Does not melt up to 300°C Slight decomposition below 200°C	Very slightly soluble in hot H_2O	Initial results indicate it to be an extremely effective fungicide.
Adipyl Dihydrazide	$NH_2NHCO(CH_2)_4CONHNH_2$	White powder	177–182°C	Soluble	Miticide; reaction intermediate for polymer formation.
Adipyl Dihydrazide-Formaldehyde Polymer		White resin	155–160°C	20g./100 g. solution at 25°C.	Textile finishing, leather finishing coating and other synthetic resin applications.
Sebacyl Dihydrazide	$NH_2NHCO(CH_2)_8CONHNH_2$	White leaf-like crystals	184–185°C	Soluble	Reaction intermediate for formation of polymers useful in the production of filaments, fibers or films or as agents for increasing the dye receptivity of synthetic fibers toward acid dyestuffs.
Hydrazodicarbonamide	$NH_2CONHNHCONH_2$	White microcrystalline	245–250°C with decomposition	100 cc. boiling H_2O dissolves 0.70 g.	Reaction intermediate for polymer formation.
2,4 Dinitrophenylhydrazine	$H_2NHNC_6H_3(NO_2)_2$	Violet prisms	194–198°C	Insoluble	Analytical agent for determination of aldehydes and ketones.

Complete information and samples of the listed Hydrazine compounds are available on request. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Product Development Department, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls..... lb 65 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.26.00 -28.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Greek, fancy bls .....lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
European, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls .....lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns .....lb 14.00 -22.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.09 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na₂SO₄ basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.
100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms..... lb 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,
lb. .65 .66
powd., dms. ..... lb 75 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras bls ..... lb 40 45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls..... lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns ... lb 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. ..... lb 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.34.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., divd .. lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. 18 - .20
sifting, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., oxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. .....lb. .20 - .33
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs...lb. .23 - .23½
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .25½- .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld... lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lit., works. ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .29½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .87¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅛- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots .oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.... lb. .54 - —
NF white powd., dms. works, ton lots. lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd, E . lb. .40½- —
t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works .. lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works .... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls, dms, 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., same basis .. .. lb. .10¾- .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms ..... lb. 21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works...lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼

Rottenstone—Sodium Hydrosulphite

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .16 - .17½
works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - .11¾
95%, bbls c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works .....lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 16.50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 21.00
tribasic ton lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., divd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 6.15 —
Gluconate dms. lb .83 .85
Glutamate monobasic, dms., c.l. divd lb 1.60 —
smaller lots, divd..... lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphite (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25¼
t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - .26

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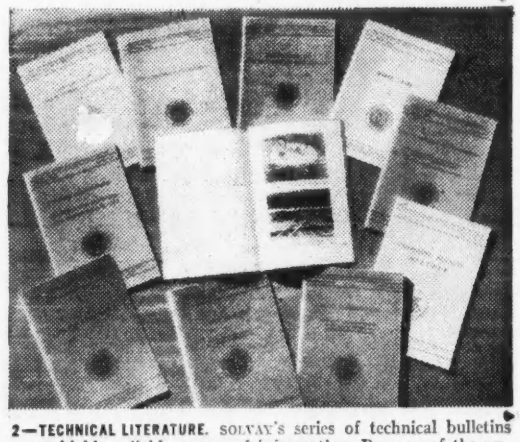
TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

offers

3 Dependable Technical Services

1—FIELD SERVICE. SOLVAY "Industry-Wise" TECHNICAL SERVICE is a specialized service, exclusive with SOLVAY. It consists of men who are authorities on the uses and applications of alkalies to individual industries. The work of these technicians is not confined to trouble shooting alone. Even if your operations are functioning smoothly, SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE may help you by suggesting new procedures . . . reducing costs.



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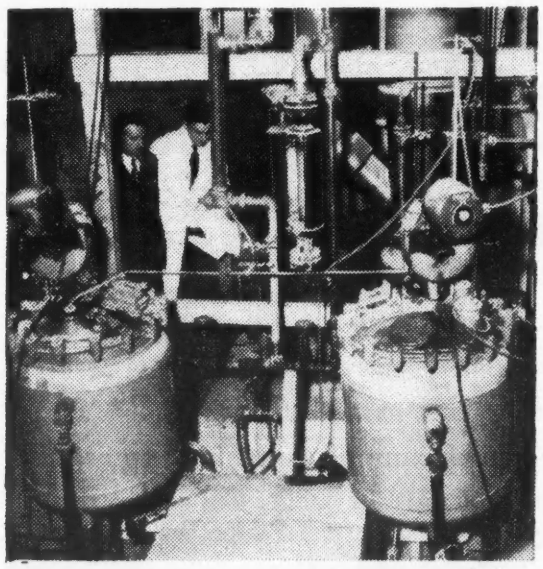
No. 7—Liquid Chlorine
No. 8—Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water
No. 11—Water Analysis
No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions



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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Hydroxide—Spearmint Leaves

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms. lb. .21¼- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms. lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs. dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - .26
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs. works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .591 - .645
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .46 - .47
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Subgallate, bbls. works oz. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst. bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran. bbls lb. .17 - .17¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs. c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - .55
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., divd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., divd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.65.00 -68.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65

Mutual's new facilities at Baltimore are contributing in a major way toward meeting the increased demands for chromium chemicals. At this plant, new production records are being attained in the manufacture of chromium chemicals which meet the highest standards for quality and uniformity.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

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PLANTS: BALTIMORE — JERSEY CITY

SODIUM BICHROMATE
•
SODIUM CHROMATE
•
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
•
POTASSIUM CHROMATE
•
AMMONIUM BICROMATE
•
CHROMIC ACID

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .34 - .38
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Squill red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 —
White, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd. bbls. bxs.....lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 —
paste dms. works lb. 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs.....lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½ .08
Storax USP ex.....lb. 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls. works.....lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works.....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.32.50 -35.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms...lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms...lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.60 -11.10
powder.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms...lb.12.25 -12.75
powder.....lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, ...lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms...lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 3.83 - 4.13
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.03 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract..long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada.....long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines.., 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.23 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .21 - .24
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works...lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0533- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., divd...lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock....short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis.....ton.110.00 - —

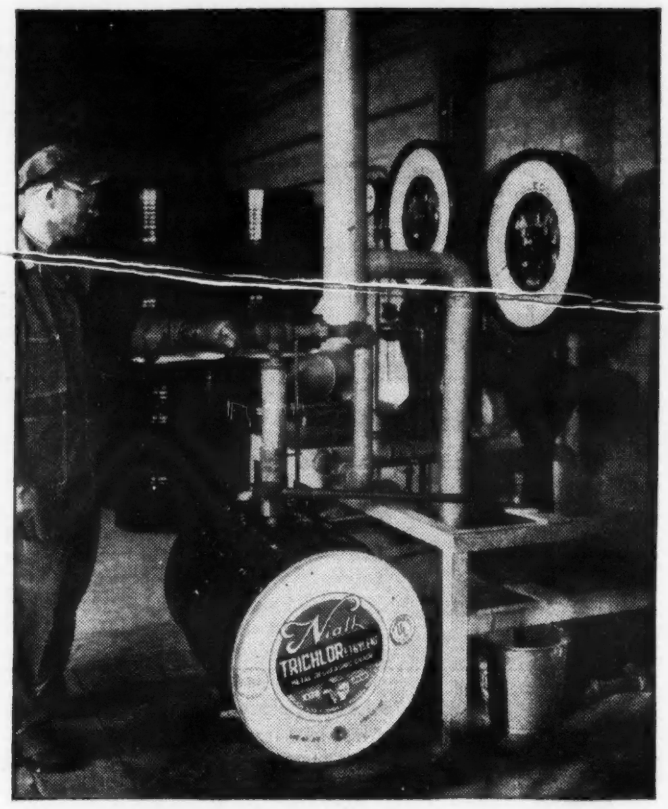
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla.unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs. c.l. works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l.....lb.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works.....lb. .15 Nom.
inedible, extra, works.....lb. .12¾- —
fancy, works.....lb. .13 - —
special, works.....lb. .11½- —
No. 1, works.....lb. .09 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10 - —
50%, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Java, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb 45 - 50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb 25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb 75 - —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms.....lb. .43 - .55

Spikenard Root—Thiamine Mononitrate

Terpinglycol ether dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms.....lb. 55 - .65
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. 23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .57 - —
tanks.....lb. .53 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, divd.....lb 12.50 -15.00
sulphate 99% bots, divd...lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib dms.....lb 5.75 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms.....lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms...lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —



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Thiocarbanilide—Viosterol

Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots. 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .73 - —
Metal lb. 1.06 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .968 - 1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .625 - .635
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
i.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 8.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - .06½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .09

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l. dlvd., i.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Tolidin base, distilled kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb 80 - 85
Tonka beans, Angostura cs. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms. dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. works. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., bbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½- —
Phosphate dms. works c.l. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
i.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l. works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
i.c.l., frt alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic.
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works. kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms. works, lb. 2.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, [illegible] lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, [illegible] lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
i.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
i.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .92 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.85 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .38
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 92.00 - 93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 - 70.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. works lb 1.28 - —
tech. dms. works lb 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works. lb .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

RIBOFLAVIN

Quality ➧ United States Pharmacopoeia

Source ➧ HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION

Supply ➧ Manufactured by the tons

Special qualities ➧ Three U.S.P. types are available:
REGULAR—for tablets, capsules, powders, premixes.
SOLUTIONS TYPE—recommended for preparation of parenteral and other solutions. Less likely to crystallize from super-saturated solutions.
HI-SOL—Unusually high initial solubility increases degree of super-saturation. This may be transient with resulting precipitation.

Packaging ➧ Packed in polyethylene bags in fibre drums in range of sizes as follows:
REGULAR—available in 1 to 20 Kg.
SOLUTIONS TYPE—available in 1 to 10 Kg.
HI-SOL—available in 1 to 5 Kg.
Smaller quantities in amber screw cap bottles.

ROCHE VITAMINS

Ascorbic Acid Riboflavin Thiamine hydrochloride
Sodium Ascorbate Biotin Thiamine mononitrate
dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate
Panthenol Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Vitamin A acetate and palmitate synthetic

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more..
1,000,000 units. .17 • —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 • —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more.
1,000,000 units. .18 • —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 • —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E = 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm.
1,000,000 units. .20 • —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm.
1,000,000 units. .18 • —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm.
1,000,000 units. .18 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm.
1,000,000 units. 18 • —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)

B2 (see Riboflavin)

B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).

B6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).

B12, gm. or 5 gm. vials.....gram.450.00 - —

C (see Acid, ascorbic).

D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol)

D2 (see Calciferol).

Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ)

G (see Riboflavin)

P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).

H (see Biotin).

Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).

V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90

Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 • —
25-49 lbs., same basis ... lb 2.05 • —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis . lb 2.15 • —

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra, lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10¾- —

Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs.....lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c per lb. extra; 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.17 - 1.18
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs. ton lots ... lb. 1.25 - 1.27
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots . lb. 1.32 - 1.33
No. 2.....lb. 1.30 - 1.31

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 • —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 • —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20.000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. 28 • —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis..lb. .20½- —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .19 • —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 • —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20.000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25¼
refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs.....lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 • —
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .18 • .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works, ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works .... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ... whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ... ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 .18
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .23 • .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 • —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.32.00 • —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... ton.45.00 • —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .193 • —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .196 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .156 • —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 • —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l. same basis ... gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.20 • —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis.... gal. 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa.... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 • —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh district... gal. .30 • .33
Sparrows Point, Md.. gal. .33 • —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.... gal. .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich.... gal. .33 • —
Youngtown, Ohio.... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y..... gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 • —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I.... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill.... gal. .33 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —

Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.... lb 2.05 2.06
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15

Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —

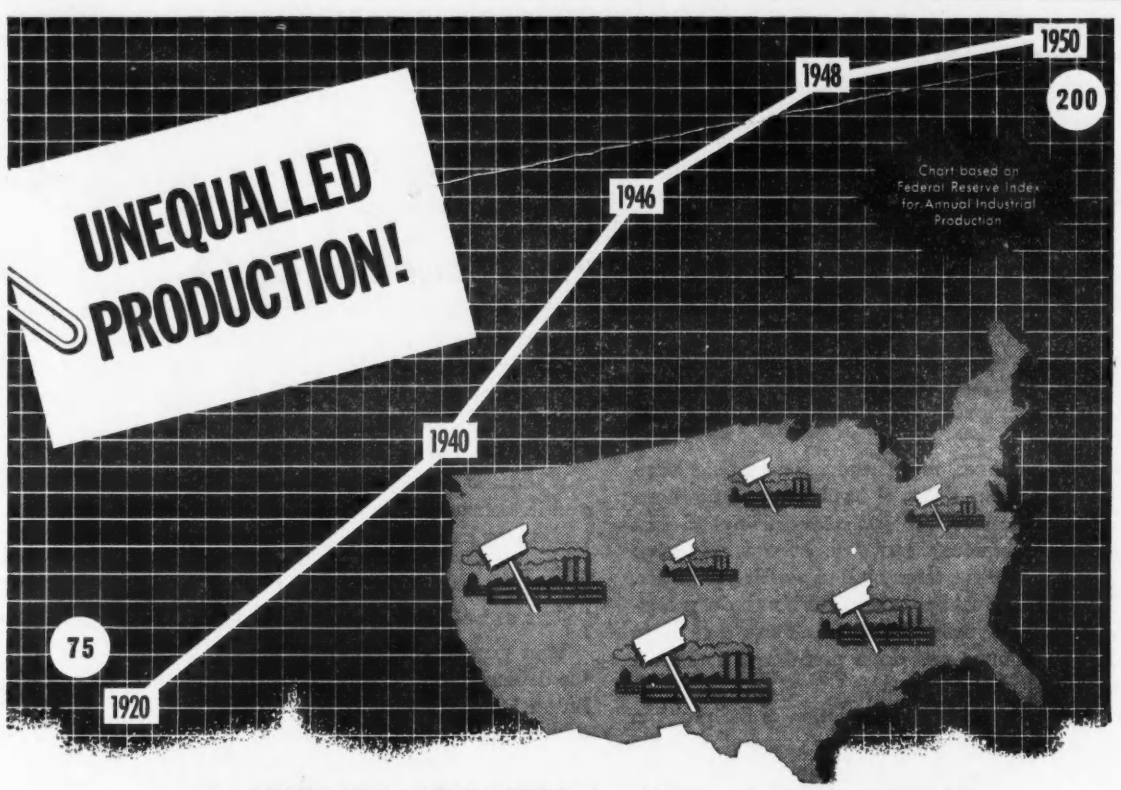
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island....lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c higher; Ft. Worth Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

—Continued on page 59

Vitamin A, Natural, Acetate—Yellow, Chrome



...with METASAP STEARATES lending a hand everywhere

Throughout the length and breadth of the nation, there are no more significant signposts than the factories which stud the land—beside highways and byways—in urban areas and rural retreats. They point to the phenomenal capacity of American industry to do a production job that has never been equalled by any country on earth.

We, at Metasap, find singular satisfaction in looking upon this impressive picture, for Metasap Stearates are employed by industry from coast to coast, from Canadian border to Mexican—and beyond.

Yes, Metasap Stearates are aiding:

PAINT MANUFACTURERS—to solve pigment suspension problems; produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling properties.

LACQUER AND VARNISH MAKERS—to assure efficient flatting, produce tougher and more marproof finishes.

PLASTICS MOLDERS—to obtain better preforms and quality finished products—at less cost.

RUBBER PROCESSORS—to lubricate molds, and prevent uncured stock from sticking.

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Whatever *your* stearate requirements, we stand ready to fulfill them. And should materials shortages develop, be assured it will remain our fixed policy to serve you to the best of our ability *come what may*.

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Feeding the World

It is provokingly significant that much attention was given in addresses to this year's national gatherings of the manufacturers of chemical agents for the feeding of plants through the fertilization of the soil to the need for increased production of food. The same subject is being discussed seriously in numerous published articles for special and general reading. The concern in the matter arises from the statistical evidence that the population of the world is increasing at a rate which threatens a relatively early realization of the fears of Malthus that the peoples of the earth would be unable to feed themselves.

Naturally, the discussion of the problem in the conferences of the suppliers of nutrients for food crops bore largely upon the increasing of the per-acre productivity of the farmlands of the earth, particularly those of the United States, through heavier and better fertilization. That, of course, brought up the question of whether the materials needed for such a program could be adequately supplied. The suppliers were somewhat more optimistic in that respect than Malthus was in his conclusions.

It was clear, however, that improvement would have to be sought in the making of fertilizing compositions and in their application. It was at least implied that the agricultural chemicals industry, as a whole, was faced with a big and necessary job of working together. Weeds eat plantfoods. So, at second hand, do predatory insects and destructive fungi. Getting rid of those undesirable consumers can do a great deal to stretch the supply of fertilizing agents.

There are other angles to the solution of the problem of adequately feeding the increasing population of the world. Some of them are of particular interest to several divisions of the chemical and related industries. One of those is the development of synthetic textile fibers in a way which will permit the conversion to food crops of acreage now utilized for the growing of fibers. Others include the eking out of natural supplies of foodstuffs with synthesized proteins, vitamins, and other nutrients.

It is generally declared that more productive acreage is necessary because more expansive acreage is not available. Insofar as readily arable land is concerned, that is largely true. But, there are still swamps and wooded areas in the United States that could be made arable, or at least grazable. The reported low cost of a new process for making seawater applicable for irrigation offers opportunities for the utilization of arid regions for the growing of plants, hydroponically, if not agronomically. There are opportunities also in the introduction of better agricultural practices in many countries. But, the proposal that that include mechanization on anything like the scale developed in this country is not defensible: those countries do not have, and could not use, the manufacturing capacity necessary to take care of the manpower which such mechanization would drive from agriculture.

More diversification in growing foods and in eating them would help.

Price Outlook Is Vague

So many indefinite factors and unknown quantities currently play upon the governmental scheme of price-control that it is impossible for any producer or seller to say what he will be quoting on any commodity after July 2 or even whether he will be able to stay in business.

What congress will do with the defense production act this week cannot confidently be predicted. The action implied by, or to be inferred from, the voting of the committees of the two houses on extension of the law would upset all the planning and preparing which have been applied for weeks to the requirements that were to be met when the price-ceiling rule became fully effective. Nobody in business has been able to know just what those requirements would be in his case. If the action of congress is in accord with the recommendations of its committees, even the Office of Price Stabilization will have to start figuring all over again.

One thing seems to be certain: the briefly extended defense production act is not going to put any brakes on anything that contributes to inflation. It may set a pattern, based on early 1951, for the stating of price ceilings; but it is not likely to make the enforcement of such ceilings any more effective than has been that applicable under the act thus far.

It will be most wise for business to apply a stabilizing check in its pricing policy. Legislators who dare not provide adequate, effective controls which would hamper powerful voting groups, can be quite brave in their attacking of "big business" or "soulless corporations"—and nationalization of a sort is not beyond the realm of politicomic probability.

There Must Be a Choice

Whatever may be the phrasing of the defense production act after June 30, it must be realized that the economic impact of that production will begin to be quite noticeable shortly after that date—and it will increase, no matter what may be the popular views on what contributes to the necessity therefor.

When the defense production program gets rolling, and its consumption of materials and men becomes actual, many changes in popular thinking and acting will be compulsory. The idea of individual sacrifice has not yet been developed beyond the embryonic stage. "Guns or butter" is but a cliche of ancient vintage.

That popular statement of the choice presented by the defense program is not an apt one. In the first place, butter is not a necessity of life. Secondly, the production of munitions draws relatively very little in men, materials, or plant from the supplying of butter. From the other angle of procurement, the phrase must be viewed from the fact that butter can be priced out of reach in ways other than the assessment of the costs of defense.

It is things other than butter which are to be regarded as alternatives for guns. There are gadgets, gimmicks, and glamours innumerable to be sacrificed first in the supplying of adequate armament. In many instances, those goods are in the production area of guns—a fact daily being impressed by the curtailing of operations in the automotive industry and readily to be inferred from the allocatings of steel and many other industrial materials of wide consumption.

Buying as usual will be increasingly less desirable—and substantially less possible—as the defense production progresses. The optimists are saying much about the inventories of this and that in which they see assurance that the public long can get whatever it wants—and can pay for. They take hope from the belief that the current buying lull will long defer any necessity for allocations. In large part, their pronouncements stem from opposition to the application of any controls on commercial practices. The impartial observers, who look beyond appearances, are by no means ready to go along with the conclusions of commodity sufficiencies and adequacies of plants, materials, and men. They will admit that no substantial measure of austerity is imminent. But, they, with due reason, insist that civilian demands must be restrained from unnecessary aggravation of the inflationary influence of the defense production.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

are chapters on enzymes, allergens and fermentation acids; the chemistry of starch and the use of mold agents in its conversion; new treatments and tests for cotton fibers and fabrics, and a chapter on oilseeds, oils, and fats.

Included in the yearbook are 145 articles by 195 contributors, an eight-page section of drawings, and many short items giving sidelights of the utilization research. There is something in it for nearly everyone interested in agricultural research.

Verbosity Still With Us

Back during the closing days of World War II when Maury Maverick, a defeated congressman from Texas, was given an administrative job in the government, he built up quite a reputation for his attacks on the high-sounding words and phrases used in government orders and memoranda. Gobbligook was what he called it and, as a result of his criticisms, a trend towards use of every-day-language became evident in official pronouncements. Notable examples are the statements of consideration and orders of OPS and NPA. They can usually be understood at the first reading.

There is an opportunity now for some other brave administrative officer to make a name for himself in the same general area by calling for an economy of words. While there is much to be said for writing an order in the language that the "man on the street" can understand, there is also much to be said against writing so much in explanation that the "man" flounders in words. A classic example of verbosity in government was exhibited a few days ago by the Department of Agriculture. It took up seventy-four columns of the Federal Register to discuss and decide on some changes in the marketing agreement for handling dried prunes produced in California.

There have been many weightier subjects than dried prunes in California that have been disposed of in less space than that.

Defense Needs to Be Told

The armed services have agreed to modify their procurement policies, at the behest of the Munitions Board, to give advance notice in the future on proposed negotiated procurements of $10,000 or more. The new policy is scheduled to go into effect immediately.

The aim of the policy is to spread the defense work and give little business a better chance to participate in the defense program. The information to be publicized will contain a condensed general description of the item to be purchased, based as much as possible upon commonly used names, and will state the basic fabrication materials and general size. Quantities or other information which might be of help to potential enemies will not be given.

It is estimated that 95 percent of all the procurement actions of the armed services are unclassified and unrestricted by security officers. It is felt, therefore, that elimination of the unnecessary secrecy that has surrounded the procurements since Korea will be helpful in providing opportunities for little business to engage in defense production.

Drug Supplies in Europe

Western Europe is beginning to produce its own penicillin, streptomycin, and other antibiotics in fairly large quantities, but it is still far from self-sufficient in this field, and, says the Economic Cooperation Administration, much more will have to be done before Europe has adequate medical supplies to face a possible military emergency.

Thus far, ECA has financed about $50,000,000 worth of medicine for Marshall Plan countries. It has also issued a number of industrial guaranties to American firms that have built pharmaceutical plants in Great Britain and France. As a result, Great Britain has increased its weekly production of penicillin from 187,000 mega units in 1948 to over 1,000,000 mega units this year. France built two streptomycin plants with Marshall Plan aid and now has sufficient quantities of the drug to meet its minimum needs.

Germany is back in the drug export market to some extent, and Italy is on the way to becoming self-sufficient in all forms of penicillin, but it will be another year before this point is reached. The Netherlands is having to combat tuberculosis on a big scale, which is unusual because the country normally has an excellent health record. Benelux and Denmark also are making considerable progress in production of medicine, but Greece is still dependent on imports for antibiotics, although it is now producing some sulfa drugs.

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Heavy Chemicals

New low tin price was named by RFC last week establishing the market at the lowest level since October, 1950. Potassium stannate, sodium stannate and all the tin salts were revised downward. Government restrictions on end-use for tin chemicals restricted sales but there were adequate stocks available in all varieties. No improvement could be noted in the supply of nickel salts and allocation has not improved the market position to date. It was stated that copper sulphate has been advanced by a producer on the West coast, while the local market continued decidedly firm and tight.

Supply conditions in liquid caustic soda are steadily improving but the dry forms are still short. Soda ash is in much better supply at the close than at the beginning of the month. Shipments of chlorine have remained under consuming pressure and the market offers no indication of nearby easement. Meanwhile, carbon tetrachloride and other chemicals and solvents processed with chlorine continue in exceedingly tight supply. The prolonged scarcity of sulphuric acid is seriously effecting production of chromic, formic and oxalic acids. Potassium carbonate and caustic potash stocks are leaning toward improvement under a moderate relaxation in consuming demand. Anhydrous ammonia remained tight regardless of seasonal reduction in pressure for agricultural use.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.9 percent for the week ending June 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 104.1R in preceding week of 97.3 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Stocks continued short of requirements and demand has shown no signs of easement to date. In producing quarters it was stated that a sizable amount of new business could be placed if material was available.

Ammoniac, Sal—Shipments of white granular have increased and the supply situation has shown steady improvement. One of the producers is making deliveries on time and the other is only a few days behind schedule. Production has attained capacity level.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Cracker bakeries as well as other consumers are not finding supplies a problem at present. Stocks are meeting current requirements readily.

Chlorine—According to producers, the supply position of this market offers little encouragement for easement for some months ahead. Production while under pressure is insufficient to level off requirements. A long range view presents a different picture as plans for increased output mature. This condition is not expected to develop this year but should in 1952.

Copper Sulphate — Market position strong under a heavy consuming demand and high producing costs. Suppliers do not expect the movement for agriculture to reach its peak until August. At present Maine, the Midwest and West coast are pressing for shipments. Industrial demand is holding at a relatively high level and there has been no relaxation in the export inquiry. Producers are now booking September shipment as the major part of August is under contract. Well defined reports state that a western producer has advanced the carlot price for crystals to 11¼c. for pound works.

Nickel Sulphate—Supply situation still tight with demand for electroplating active enough to take production readily. It is expected that allocation now in progress will eventually bring about a better state of balance but so far the market position has shown no appreciable improvement.

Potash, Caustic — Slight relaxation in demand from soapmakers has improved the supply position of liquid although producers are not eager to consider new business at the present time. Stocks of solid are available but flaked and other dry forms have continued definitely short.

Potassium Carbonate — Conversion at glass plants from radio tubes to electronic tubes has taken the edge off demand temporarily but the market still maintains a tight condition. The slant, however, is toward improvement and backlog orders have been appreciably reduced.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower under the influence of a reduction in metallic tin. Stocks are adequate to meet current requirements but the price outlook is uncertain and will be guided by the fluctuations of basic material. The closing quotation was 67.8c. to 73.4c. per pound, depending upon quantity, freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Maintenance of heavy production has restored considerable balance to this market. Shipments of bulk ash are moving on time in most instances with demand somewhat relaxed, compared with a month ago. Bagged material is being shipped slightly later than bulk, the delay resulting from time consumed in packing.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid is steadily working toward a balanced supply position, the improvement being emphasized more in some producing quarters than in others. The removal of consuming pressure has allowed the movement from works to assume a more normal condition. There is a good export demand for solid and flaked with stocks definitely short at the present time.

Sodium Chlorate—No improvement in the availability of stocks could be noted as the month approaches its close. Pressure for shipments for weed control may subside as the season has passed its peak although the heavily sold production for other uses may hold the market position tight indefinitely.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks continued definitely short with demand active. Production over the first half of the year has not been able to level off requirements and shipments are still running behind schedule.

Sodium Phosphate—Slight improvement in the market position could be noted with supplies still tight. Census Bureau gives production of tetra at 8,217 in March, against 6,638 in February and 7,143 tons in March, 1950. Acid pyro output in March was 1,011 tons, compared with 870 in the preceding month and 584 tons in March last year. Production of tripoly in March was 24,711 tons, against 20,806 in February and 19,693 tons in March, 1950.

Sodium Stannate — Lower prices were established last week under the influence of a reduction in the tin metal market. Producers named 59.1c. to 64.5c. per pound, depending upon quantity, freight allowed East.

Tin Salts—Priced lower in line with the reduction of the metal. Demand, while fair, has not been of a character to pinch supplies and all are available for immediate shipment. The breakdown shows tin chloride at 89.06c. to 90.06c. per pound; crystals 73c., oxide $1.08 to $1.09, sulphate 99.82c. to $1.0182 and tetrachloride at 62.5c. to 63.5c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on tin at $1.06 per pound.

Acids

Chromic—While consumers appear to be getting most of their requirements, producers are experiencing considerable difficulty in maintaining output on account of the shortage of sulphuric acid.

Formic — Supply situation spotty with some producers in a better position than others regarding stocks. The overall market is not as tight as it was earlier in the year but the outlook is uncertain and production will be largely regulated by the availability of sulphuric acid.

Hydrofluosilicic—Production is keeping the market in a satisfactory state of balance. Stocks are not excessive but are meeting the current extent of consuming demand without difficulty.

Muriatic — Stocks continued readily

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium stannate, 4.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 10.9c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 7.2c. per lb.
crystals, 6c. per lb.
metal, 5c. per lb.
oxide, 28c. per lb.
sulphate, 6.2c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 6c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	219.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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available for immediate shipment. Demand good with production maintained at a level slightly above current requirements.

Oxalic — Producers are shipping from output and the movement has remained behind schedule. The shortage of sulphuric acid has held production down and prevented the accumulation of first hand inventories.

Sulphuric—Supply conditions are not getting any better and producers cannot see any improvement in sight at present. Output depends upon sulphur and the situation in basic material is anything but easy. Demand for acid continued strong and well above current production.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Stocks of refined copper in the United States showed an increase in May regardless of the fact that deliveries by producers and smelters to fabricators were at the highest level since December, Copper Institute figures disclosed. Stocks of refined copper in the hands of producers and refiners totaled 60,896 tons on May 31, an increase of 8,096 from the April 30 figure. The post-war low of 49,040 tons was set on Dec. 31 last. Deliveries of refined copper to fabricators totaled 118,113 tons in May, a daily average of 3,810, compared with 114,744 tons, or 3,825 daily in the shorter month of April. For the first five months of 1951, deliveries averaged 3,690 a day and totaled 557,265 tons. For the 1950 average daily deliveries were 3,757 tons.

Primary copper production for May amounted to 90,054 tons, a daily average of 2,905, compared with 83,817 tons and a daily rate of 2,781 in April. For the five months ended May 31, production totaled 418,699 or 2,773 daily. The daily production average for all of 1950 was 2,576. Copper supply from scrap amounted to 6,771 tons in May and for the five months ended May 31, to 28,722 tons. Refined copper production for May was at a high for the year at 113,513 tons, bringing output for the five months to 541,138. Production for all of 1950 was 1,270,786 tons.

Lead — Stocks are being allocated by some sellers for shipment next month. It was stated that the amount of DO's for July was in excess of the supply set aside for such orders under NPA regulation M-38 and it was necessary to cutback these requests. Export sales were reported at slightly higher prices with the market firm. The domestic price remained unchanged at 17c. per pound, New York basis and 16.80c. St. Louis.

Nickel — Consumption and imports of nickel in April, 1951 declined 12 and 9 percent, respectively, from March, according to the Bureau of Mines. The drop in imports was due to the withholding of a "reserve" of nickel in Canada pending allocation and to shipments of nickel from Canada for the account of the United States Government to "Occupied Areas," both at the request of the National Production Authority. Consumption of nickel

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in the United States by 110 companies which accounted for about 92 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1949 was 11,144,434 pounds in April, 1951, which indicates that total consumption was 12,114,000 pounds, compared with 13,807,000 pounds in March.

Imports of nickel into the United States in April comprised 11,957,569 pounds of metal, 1,400,341 pounds of matte, 1,887,323 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter, and 3,246 pounds of scrap from Canada; 422,283 pounds of metal from Norway; 110,231 pounds of metal and 437,459 pounds of scrap from France; 121,684 pounds of scrap from United Kingdom, and 25,991 pounds of scrap from Austria. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 13,711,000 pounds in April compared with 15,014,000 pounds in March.

Quicksilver—No appreciable improvement in consuming inquiry could be noted. The market appeared firm at $210 to $212 per flask. Suppliers do not look for much activity during the next two months as July and August are usually known as the quiet period.

Imports of quicksilver in January-March at 12,805 flasks were almost identical with those in the last quarter of 1950 and at an annual rate exceeded only about three times, (in 1949, 1945 and 1950) in history. Receipts from Spain, chief source in 1950, were at about the 1950 rate in the first quarter of 1951, whereas imports from Italy fell to about one-third of the 1950 rate. Entries from Yugoslavia and Mexico in January-March, on the other hand, exceeded average quarterly receipts in 1950.

San Francisco.—The market tone has been quiet the past week with inquiry slow. Metal, in only fair supply, quoted $208-$212 per flask.

Tin—RFC reduced the price of grade A tin to $1.06 per pound and held it there regardless of a sharp advance in the Singapore market. Meanwhile, the Republic of Indonesia delivered a statement to the U. S. Department of State in which it declared that the downward spiral of tin prices might seriously imperil the world's tin supply. The statement pointed out that production cannot be continued at reduced prices, not only because it would be impossible to maintain operations at such a rate of return but also because labor unrest would set in. A spokesman for that government said that for the first time in 300 years the proceeds of tin sales were directly benefiting the Indonesian people and that tin is closely related to Indonesia' drive to raise the nation's standard of living.

Zinc—Consumption of slab zinc in the United States during March increased 17 percent over February to be the highest monthly rate in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. All industry groups contributed to this increase but the largest gains were reported by die casters (18 percent), galvanizers (17 percent) and brass and bronze manufacturers (16 percent). Stocks of slab zinc at consumers' plants continued to decline to a new low of 51,125 tons on March 31, whereas smelter stocks of slab zinc were 11,105 tons, virtually unchanged from the February total of 11,117 tons. Inventories of zinc dust at producers' plants increased 17 percent to the highest level since July, 1950.

Smelter production of slab zinc increased 14 percent to 80,450 tons. Output of zinc dust rose 30 percent to 2,970 tons, virtually equal to the record production of 2,987 tons established in March, 1948. Receipts of slab zinc at consumers' plants were 74,021 tons or 24 percent above the February total. Die casters reported a 50-percent increase in their receipts, galvanizers 20 percent and brass mills 12 percent.

Chemical & Process Machinery Liquidating Nev. Magnesium Plant

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, recently purchased all of the units in a 200x500 foot building of the basic magnesium plant of the Colorado River Commission at Henderson, Nev., 14 miles from Las Vegas. Over $1,000,000 worth of chemical and refrigeratory plant equipment is included, all of which will now be sold at liquidation prices by Chemical & Process Machinery.

The plant equipment consists of agitators, condensers, filters and filter presses, kettles, pumps, stills, columns, reactors, receivers, tanks and many other miscellaneous items. Detailed information will be promptly sent upon request by Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, 146-148 Grand street, New York 13.

Dr. M. P. Etheredge on July 1 will succeed Dr. Clay Lyle as dean of the School of Science at Mississippi State College.

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- Textile Stripper
- Titanium Tetrachloride
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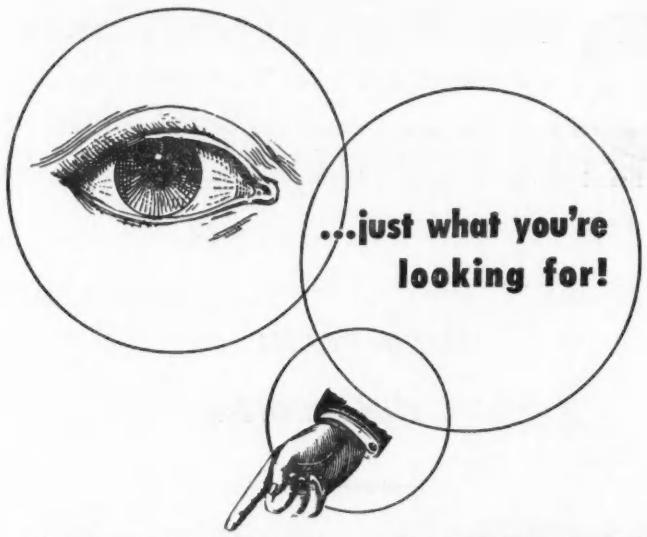

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Mercury 1950 Consumption Reported Highest Since '45

Mercury consumption in 1950 was the highest since the peak established in 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports during the year hit near-record levels. Domestic production was at its lowest by a wide margin in the hundred years covered by statistical record. The long-time downtrend in prices was reversed sharply after mid-year.

Salient statistics of the mercury industry in the United States during 1950, as compared with 1949 and the 1941-45 average, in flasks of 76 pounds, follows:—

	1950	1949	1941-45 (average)
Production	4,535	9,930	43,229
Number of producing mines	16	23	139
Average price per flask, New York	$81.26	$79.46	$165.97
Imports:			
General	60,564	96,918	37,118
For consumption	56,080	103,141	36,531
Exports	447	577	1,022
Consumption	49,215	39,857	50,866

Dexter Develops New Chemical for Nylon Work

"Dextrol Lektrostat B," a new synthetic organic compound developed by the Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, is said to answer the electrostatic problem usually encountered in the spinning and processing of nylon. It has high affinity for nylon and can therefore be added either to the dye bath or to a separate bath after dyeing. Application by the usual padding operation is also permissible. Actual plant runs with "Dextrol Lektrostat B" have shown that from 1 percent to 3 percent of the agent on the weight of the goods will provide satisfactory results, according to the company.

Britain Bans Nickel Use

The British Ministry of Supply has banned use of nickel in a wide range of manufactured products because of the increasing use of the metal for defense. The ban follows cuts in nickel supplies for stainless steel production and nickel plating announced in April. An extension on the nickel plating ban to more articles will come into force August 22.

'Versenes' Data Published

Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass., has issued a new technical bulletin (No. 2) entitled "The Versenes for Exacting Chemical Control of Cations in Solution." Spiral bound, the publication is divided in four main sections. Section I gives general information on the "Versenes," while section II contains application data. Section III covers analytical methods, and section IV deals with toxicity. Also included in the bulletin is a price list as of January 1.

US to Get New Caledonia Chrome with ECA Help

Chrome concentrates mined in New Caledonia will be added to the US stockpile with assistance from the Economic Cooperation Administration. ECA has announced that it has agreed to advance up to $737,000 and the equivalent of $417,000 in Marshall Plan counterpart francs to Lehman Brothers, New York, and the New Caledonia Company of Calmet (Compagnie Caledieene des Metaux) to boost output of the ore.

Under terms of the contract, the firms will repay the advance plus 4 percent interest, with chrome concentrates, shipments of which will begin not later than December 31, 1952, and will be completed by December 31, 1953. In addition, ECA will make direct purchases of the ore with its five percent share of French counterpart francs. The dollar funds will be used to purchase American equipment for a milling plant, storage and loading facilities, power plant, shops, warehouses and various construction and mining machinery. The franc advance will pay local currency costs.

Tuteur & Co. Moves

Tuteur & Co. and Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Inc., have moved to larger quarters at 52 Wall street, New York 4. Telephone number of the firms (DIgby 4-6660) remains unchanged.

Trade Briefs

National Container Corporation has acquired 97 percent control of the Jacite Company, manufacturers of multi-wall paper bags.

Joseph C. Feagley, a vice-president of Armstrong Cork Company, has been elected president of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 15 to 21 were the following:—

To Austria—$310,000 for nonmetallic minerals and $15,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To France—$1,710,000 for chemicals and $4,500,000 for copper products from the United States; $443,000 for copper products from Canada, and $1,300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Germany—$4,100,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Greece—$400,000 for medicinal preparations and $300,000 for chemicals from the United States and Canada, and $50,000 for chemicals from Latin America.

To Indonesia—$317,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Sweden—$130,000 for chemicals and $500,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

To Thailand—$65,000 for medicinal preparations and $64,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

H.V. Churchill, With Alcoa 32 Years, to Retire July 1

H. V. Churchill, chief of the analytical division of Aluminum Company of America's research laboratories in New Kensington, Pa., will retire from active service with the company on July 1. He will be succeeded by his son, J. R. Churchill, who has been his assistant since December, 1944.

An analytical chemist since 1914, H. V. Churchill has been affiliated with Alcoa since 1919 at which time he was made chief chemist in the technical direction bureau. In 1928 this department was absorbed by the research bureau and at that time he became head of the analytical chemistry division.

J. R. Churchill began his career with Alcoa in the analytical division of the New Kensington research laboratories in 1929. In 1941 he became chief spectrographer for Alcoa and in 1944 he was advanced to assistant chief of the analytical chemistry division, the position he held at the time of his present advancement.

US Seeks Physicists, Engineers and Chemists

An examination has been announced for physicists, chemical engineers, mathematicians, and chemists for positions in the Central Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pa. The salaries range from $4,600 to $7,600 a year. To qualify, applicants must have had appropriate education and experience. For positions paying $4,600 and $5,400, applicants may qualify on education alone provided they have a Doctor's degree in an appropriate field.

Full information and application forms may be secured at most first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or direct from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be filed with the executive secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. They will be accepted until further notice.

National Lead Names Five For AEC Cincinnati Plant

National Lead Company, New York, has announced five executive appointments for the Atomic Energy Commission's Feed Materials Center to be constructed near Cincinnati, Ohio. Appointed were Dr. Charles H. Moore as technical director, Malte Ericson to head accounting and administrative activities, Samuel F. Audia in a supervisory capacity in the production department, Peter De Fazio as plant engineer, and Stephen A. Stoney as personnel director.

National Lead will be contract-operator of the plant, which will include a uranium ore refinery and other facilities for the production of uranium in forms suitable for use at the commission's fissionable materials production plants.

Monsanto Grants Leaves to Two

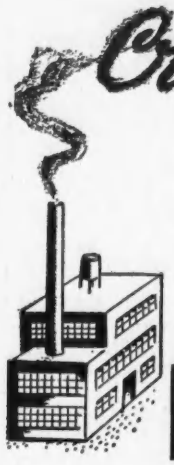
Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has granted leaves of absence to Prescott Sandidge and Dr. William Scott to attend the advanced management program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Mr. Sandidge has been director of Monsanto's personnel relations department in St. Louis since June, 1950. Dr. Scott is deputy managing director of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, English subsidiary of Monsanto.

DuPont Making Fiber E

Fiber E, the newest form of rayon, is in limited commercial production at the Old Hickory, Tenn., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., the company has announced. The material, regenerated cellulose, is said to have the property of curling into a wool-like fiber when treated with a dilute solution of caustic soda. When combined with yarns of other fibers, it gives a carved effect to cut, brushed, and loop-pile fabrics and will produce a two-tone color effect from a single dye bath.

Textile Institute Incorporated

Textile Research Institute has incorporated in New Jersey as an "institution of learning," it has been announced by Andre Blumenthal, president. The new corporation succeeds Textile Research Institute, Inc., of New York. Dr. John H. Dillon has been named director of the new organization.



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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood and tankage were advanced in Chicago last week by an increased demand from feed interests inspired chiefly by the possibility of a cutback in packinghouse operations. Hoof meal was also higher and a stronger tone developed in bone meal. Menhaden meal was firm at the late decline with the market more active. Trading in castor pomace was noted early in the period at the former price level but sales were checked at the close by the absence of offerings.

No easement in the supply of ammonium sulphate could be noted. Reports were current that sulphate operations would be discontinued by some of the utility companies as a result of the shortage of sulphuric acid. Superphosphate remained scarce in this area with the outlook clouded by the acid situation. Most of the potash producers have sold their output for the new year. Mixers have shown a constant desire to increase their potash commitments. Sodium nitrate was in steady demand for side and top dressings. Nitrogenous process tankage continued exceedingly scarce with producers experiencing difficulty in securing leather scrap and other basic materials. Granular cyanamide will be advanced July 1.

Heavy rains in many sections of the cotton area stimulated demand for BHC and DDT and added pressure to the tight position of both. Other synthetics also felt the impact of a more active demand. Production of methoxychlor has been kept at a level to meet requirements. 2,4-D and other weed-killers ranged from adequate to tight with the active season working toward its close.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	82.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Stocks tight with coke-oven material moving at $40 to $42 per ton loose at the works. It is stated that producers will likely sell on a spot basis from month to month during the early part of the new season. Reports were current that some producers will not operate during the coming year on account of the scarcity of sulphuric acid.

Cyanamide—Price will be advanced to $65.45 per ton in bags for granular, works, Niagara Falls, Ontario, on July 1 and sales will be made on a spot basis hereafter. Demand for this material is far in excess of supply. Production of the pulverized grade will be discontinued.

Dried Blood — Chicago advanced 25c. per unit of ammonia to $7.50, New York remained unchanged at $7.25. More demand in the Midwest from feed houses.

Fish Meal—Imports for March totaled 15,246 tons. This is an increase of 10,776 tons compared with the same month in 1950. More activity in the Baltimore market but no change in prices.

Hoof Meal—Priced higher at Chicago with sales at $7.50 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm and tight with demand well sustained for top and side dressings.

Tankage—Priced higher at $7.50 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. New York firm at $7.25.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Recent heavy foreign purchases have kept stocks down, with high grade Florida rock in shorter supply than low grade. Domestic shipments have continued well up to seasonal expectations regardless of cutback production in superphosphate resulting from the stringency in sulphuric acid.

Production of phosphate rock in Tunisia in March, 1951, totaled 128,816 metric tons, according to statistics of the Service des Mines. Exports during the month amounted to 173,333 tons, and went principally to France, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

Superphosphate — No easement in the supply position in this area could be noted. There has been a seasonal slowing down in pressure for shipments but future inquiries are increasing with mixers showing a disposition to enlarge commitments. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

A recent shipment to Greece of granulated concentrated superphosphate represents part of the initial production of a new plant at Barreiro, Portugal, which was completed in the latter part of 1950 and has a maximum capacity of 2,000 metric tons monthly. The company plans to introduce the product, which has not been made in the country previously, on the domestic market as soon as stocks have been accumulated. It also will continue to seek export markets.

Potashes

Most of the domestic producers are now heavily sold for the 1951-1952 season and shipments of steady volume are going forward. The market continued firm with mixers endeavoring to secure deliveries in excess of those of a year ago. The movement from works has been regular and not interrupted by lack of transportation facilities to date.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Market activity appeared in the doldrums again the past week with buying interest at a standstill. The local organic materials market holds a unique position relative to other markets due to the unsettled conditions in the meat packing industry. Fish meals are on the tight side with prices at ceiling for sardine meal and $2.25 per unit of protein for tuna meal. The supply of Canadian herring meal is exhausted with no offerings at present. Blood meal is firm at the $6.50-$7 per unit of ammonia level with trading only moderate.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.30 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.50-$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over; $86 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Foreign meal quoted $78 per ton, 1/65, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $157.50 nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona.

Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor, $50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride—Supply situation continues tight with production still under contract and backlog orders increasing for export. Production for March totaled 8,689,617 pounds, against 7,647,143 for February. The gamma isomer content in March was 1,106,981 pounds, compared with 1,080,235 in the preceding month.

2,4-D—Season is approaching its close for weed control. The supply position ranged from adequate to tight. March production amounted to 1,914,464 pounds, compared with 1,849,583 in February.

DDT—No easement in supply situation which remained definitely tight. March production was 8,840,964 pounds, compared with 6,761,173 in February.

Methoxychlor—Production has been maintained at a level to meet requirements and stocks of 50 percent solution are available for immediate shipment.

Pyrethrum—Average pre-shipment pyrethrin content of Kenya pyrethrum in 1950 was 1.59 percent, compared with 1.45 in 1949. As the development of selected varieties progresses, the 1951 average is expected to exceed 1.65 percent.

Sulphur

Supply condition remained definitely tight with no nearby easement in sight. Consuming demand is sustained at a high level and considerably above current production. Unless ways and means are found to increase output, the supply of sulphuric acid will continue substantially short of requirements.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Colombia Plans to Build Nitrogen-Fertilizer Unit

The Industrial Development Institute of Colombia has announced plans for construction of a nitrogen-fertilizer plant. A unit with a capacity of 20 metric tons daily could be erected for $4,490,000, or a ten-ton plant for $2,478,000, according to estimates made in February by a United States company. However, several engineers have expressed doubt as to whether the plants could be constructed for these amounts. The site proposed is on the Magdalena River near the Barranca Berneja oil fields, where a large amount of natural gas suitable for the production of ammonium sulphate is available. The institute plans to request financial assistance from the Export-Import Bank or the World Bank.

Plans for the twenty-ton plant call for a daily output of 20 tons of ammonia, 25 tons of nitric acid, 25 tons of ammonium nitrate (35 percent N), 25 tons of calcium nitrate (16 percent N), and 20 tons of ammonium sulphate (21 percent N). The ten-ton plant would have a daily output of 10 tons of ammonia, 29 tons of sulphuric acid, and 38 tons of ammonium sulphate. These figures represent capacity production and it is not considered likely that the larger plant could operate at that rate at first.

DuPont Issues Operations Manual On Brush, Weed Control Technics

Data on methods and results in chemical brush and weed control, as practiced by a wide range of industrial and agricultural organizations, are outlined in a new "operations manual" for maintenance personnel, compiled by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Included in the manual are records of the brush-control experience of telephone companies, power companies, railroads, gas pipe-line companies, highway departments, drainage and irrigation districts, a tree expert company and a soil conservation experiment station. In each case, methods of chemical control of undesirable growth which have been most satisfactory are presented, along with cost data and evaluations of short-term versus long-range control programs. A copy may be obtained by writing Grasselli chemicals department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

Methoxychlor Data Offered

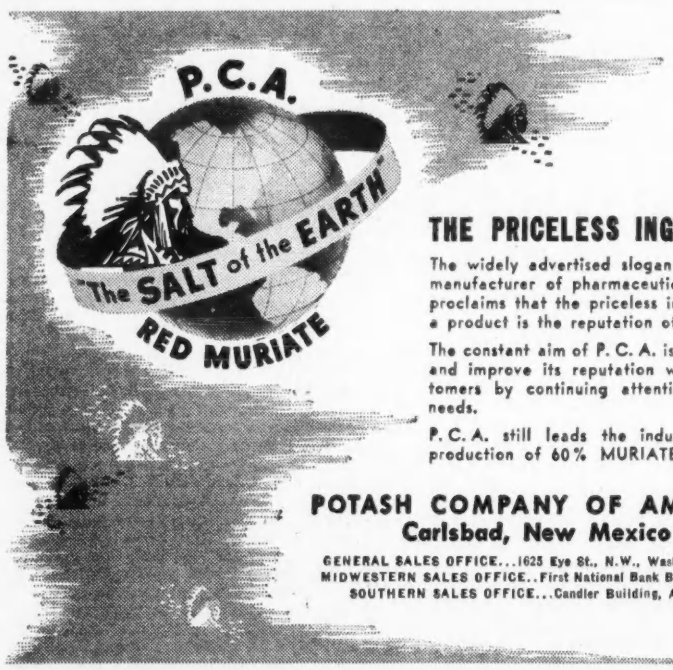
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has published a booklet describing the best methods for use of methoxychlor. The manual is concerned solely with farm crop application of the chemical. The booklet is punched for use in standard three-hole notebooks and may be obtained by writing duPont's Grasselli Chemicals Department in Wilmington.

Trade Briefs

Arkell & Smiths has installed a new five-color press at its Canajoharie, N. Y., plant, marking completion of its $500,000 expansion program.

J. E. Totman, president of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Maine.

Leroy D. Christenson, a twenty-five year veteran in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will head Agriculture department investigations on control of the oriental fruit fly in the Hawaiian Islands July 1.



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Petroleum Derivatives

The demand was a little softer for some items, as compared to the peaks that were reached a month or more ago, but no material had eased so much that it was backing up and upsetting the market. Toluol and xylol were slightly freer, but producers still had to watch their supply position to be sure they had enough for their customers.

Anticipated government ordering of toluol was thought likely to add to the weight of demand before very long. Higher boilers were still going along at the usual high demand, while the supply could not be called entirely free. Intermediate aromatic solvents, although reported to be a little easier, were still in a satisfactory demand. Tightness was evident in the supply.

Little, if any, real change was to be observed in the market for the aliphatics. The demand held at what could be called good, although not especially high, levels. It had lessened somewhat in recent weeks, but not appreciably. Supply was high enough to take care of the consumers. LPG's held pretty much to their ordinary summer levels. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes, although in a little less demand than at their peak, were still in a good position. Petrolatum and white mineral oils held up well, showing no particular change from the previous week.

Solvents and Diluents

Toluol and xylol continued in an all around good position during the past week despite the fact that there had been some reports of an easing in the demand. There was some lessening but it was not very great and was not having any considerable effect on the market. One producer stated that despite a slight lessening in demand, it was still difficult to be sure that it had enough supply to take care of the requirements of its customers. It was expected that an increase in the demand for toluol would be observed in the future as a result of anticipated government ordering. The situation in higher boilers was still pretty much what it had been and the signs were that it would continue that way. The demand was at strong levels and there were still not sufficient supplies to make the product entirely free. There were reports of a little easing in the demand for intermediate aromatic solvents, but these materials, by and large, were in a good demand while there was still tightness in the supply.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The demand for this item continued to go along at the same good levels during the past week and the supply held at a point that made it no problem to take care of the wants of the market. The demand was a little less than it had been at the peak a few months ago but it was not off greatly.

Lacquer Diluent—The demand continued at what could be called good levels, although it was slightly under that of the high point established a short time back. There was enough of the item available to accommodate the requirements of the market without any difficulty.

Mineral Spirits—Conditions held pretty much to their previously established levels during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any considerable changes in the immediate future. The demand, although a little less than it had been, was still at a satisfactory point and there was enough of the product available to go around.

Rubber Solvent—The supply of this item was at a point last week that made the filling of orders no particular problem. There was a slight easing in the demand but it was of minor proportions and had no considerable effect on the market.

Stoddard Solvent—The situation that had prevailed in the market for this item for the past several weeks was still pretty much in effect during the past week. The supply was high enough to accommodate any normal ordering without any difficulty. The demand was at good levels, although it was a little bit less than it was during the peak of the strong demand a few months ago.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The supply of this item was at a good point and there was no difficulty in accommodating consumers. The demand was still what could be termed good although it was somewhat less than it was a short time back. This easing in the demand was not causing any particular concern, however.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There was little, if any, change apparent in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that there were any in prospect at this time. The demand was good, but it was at the levels that were expected at this time of year, which meant that it was not as strong as it had been during the cold months. The supply was sufficiently strong to accommodate the market without any difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Demand for this item was still holding at good levels, although there had recently been some reports that it was easing a little. The amount of easing had not been sufficient to cause any serious disturbance in the market. The supply was not abundant, although it was better than it had been as a result of the lessening in the demand.

Paraffin—The situation affecting supply and demand showed no great change from the previous week. There was a little less pressure for material, but the degree by which it had eased was not great and therefore had no considerable effect on the market. The condition of supply was a little improved as a result of the lessened pressure but the supply was still not entirely free. It was generally thought of as pretty well in balance.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia during May amounted to 22,933,193 barrels, or an average of 739,780 barrels per calendar day. Crude oil processed at a refinery at Ras Tanura amounted to 4,461,528 barrels, or an average of 143,920 barrels per calendar day. Crude oil production for the first five months of 1951 amounted to 98,735,257 barrels, an average of 653,876 barrels per calendar day. Crude run in the refinery for the same period was 22,821,771 barrels, or an average of 151,138 barrels per calendar day.

Petrolatum—Conditions were about what they had been in the market for this material last week. Although there had been a recent slight falling off in the demand, it was at a good point. The supply continued sufficiently high to take care of requirements without any difficulty, and there was no material that was backing up.

White Mineral Oils—The market was in a pretty much unchanged position during the past week. There was not as much demand as there had been at the peak a month or so ago, but it had not fallen off greatly and did not have any appreciable effect. The supply was at a good level but was not backing up on the market.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 9 totaled 246,660,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,167,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,507,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,884,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 337,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand is holding at a good level for solvents and diluents, following the normal seasonal trend. Supplies continue adequate to meet present requirements. Prices are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c.-20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The LPG market is unchanged from previous weeks with butane in limited supply due to industry requirements, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane, readily available, quoted 3.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Market conditions for high melting point paraffin wax remain status quo with limited stocks meeting the present steady demand. Price listings are unchanged, as in many weeks past, with the trade expecting no changes in the near future. 122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petrochemicals Production Gained 40 Percent in 1950

Total output of crude chemical products from petroleum and natural gas in 1950 was 7,000,000,000 pounds, compared with 5,000,000,000 pounds in 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. The production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1950 amounted to 1,400,000,000 pounds compared with 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1949.

The increase in 1950 is accounted for by increased production of benzene and xylene from petroleum. The output of benzene (except motor grade) from petroleum was 72,900,000 pounds in 1950. Comparable data for 1949 are not available. Production of xylene from petroleum in 1950 was 450,000,000 pounds, compared with 356,000,000 pounds in 1949. Production of toluene from petroleum in 1950 amounted to 328,000,000 pounds, slightly less than in 1949. Sales of all aromatic and naphthenic products from petroleum and natural gas totaled 1,176,000,000 pounds, valued at $46,500,000, compared with 762,000,000 pounds, valued at $28,300,000 in 1949.

The output of all aliphatic hydrocarbons in 1950 totaled 5,500,000,000 pounds compared with 4,000,000,000 pounds in 1949. Sales of aliphatic hydrocarbons in 1950 were 2,900,000,000 pounds, valued at $98,600,000 compared with 2,500,000,000 pounds, valued at $83,000,000 in the previous year. The output of propane, propylene and mixtures in 1950 was 1,700,000,000 pounds compared with 1,100,000,000 pounds in 1949. Sales in 1950 were 951,000,000 pounds, valued at $9,700,000. The production in 1950 of butadiene, one of the principal constituents of GR-S or Buna S type synthetic rubber, increased to 610,000,000 pounds, from the 494,000,000 pounds reported for 1949.

Petrolite Has Wax Ester

The wax division of Petrolite Corporation, Ltd., has developed a new synthetic wax ester petroleum derivative. Called "Wax Ester No. 60," the product is believed to have application in the manufacture of lubricants and greases, plasticizers, tin dipping formulations, wire drawing lubricants, thread sealing compounds, soaps and wetting agents, synthetic resin modifiers, emulsifying agents, blending agents, common solvents for resins and waxes and chemical intermediates. "Wax Ester No. 60" is available currently for shipment, and samples and further information are available on request to Petrolite's wax division, 30 Broad street, New York 4.

Texas Standard Awards Contract to M.W. Kellogg

Contract for the design and construction of a sulphuric acid alkylation plant in El Paso, Tex., has been awarded by the Standard Oil Company of Texas to the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York. The plant, which will cost upwards of a $1,000,000, will produce high octane aviation gasoline from a mixture of vapors comprising butylene, propylene and isobutane. Construction is scheduled to start this fall.

Stanvac Oil Elects Parker

Standard-Vacuum Oil Company has elected P. W. Parker president, Mr. Parker, who held the chairmanship of the board, continues as chief executive officer. He had served as chairman and executive chief of Stanvac since 1946. From 1934 to 1946 he served as president. L. V. Collings, general counsel, has resigned as vice-president to become chairman, filling the office vacated by Mr. Parker. H. W. McCobb, also a director, has been elected a vice-president.

Trade Briefs

Allied Oil Company, an affiliate of Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., has opened an office in Hamilton, Ontario, with D. G. Clark in charge.

American Natural Gas Company has named the National City Bank of New York subscription agent in connection with its offering of 334,935 additional shares of common stock for subscription at $27.50 per share on or before June 29.

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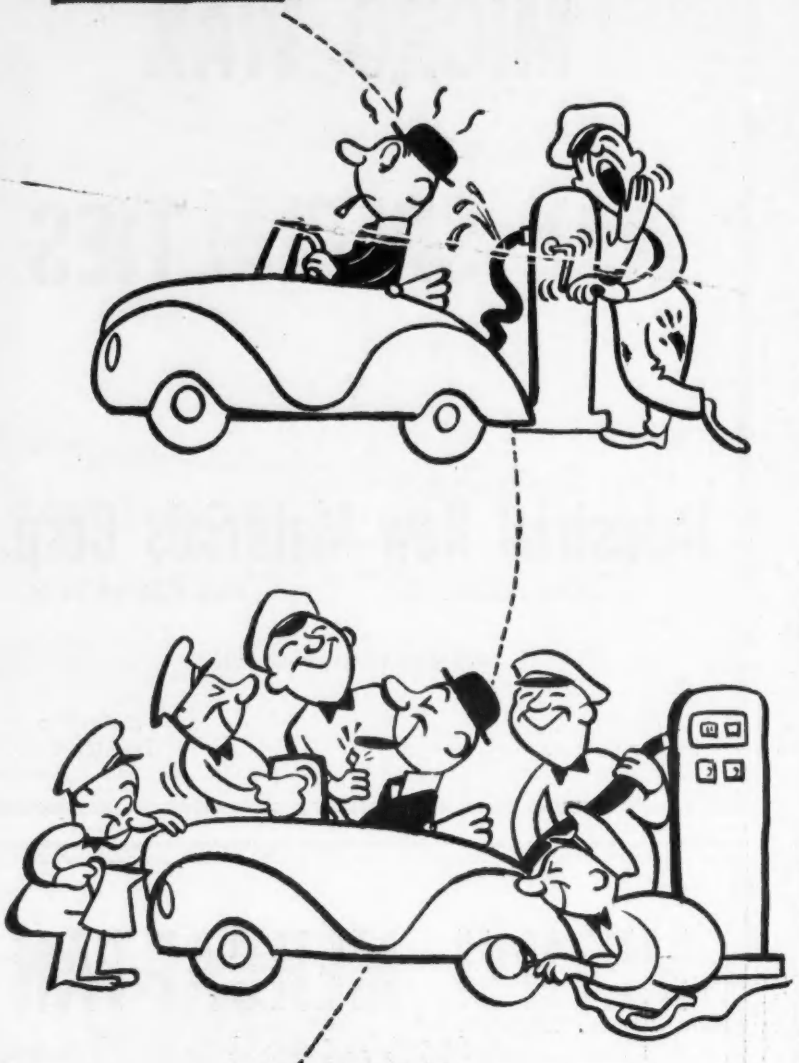

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Coaltar Chemicals

There were both tightening and easing trends in the coal chemicals market in evidence last week. Several items, notably light solvents and dyestuff raw materials, eased slightly. Against this effect which was considered temporary, was the growing scarcity of naphthalene from import sources pointing in the direction of greater future difficulty in obtaining naphthalene derivatives in general and phthalic anhydride in particular.

Just what the price control supplement 7 to CPR-22 would do to chemical price patterns as of July 2, could not be estimated at this time. It allows long term maritime and equipment repairs to be included in material cost calculations.

Supplemental regulation 10 to CPR-22 made the differentiation between chemicals and drugs more specific. It made the list of Major Group 65, Standard Commodity Classification of the Bureau of the Budget, the official added list of exempted drugs, but specified that if the greater physical volume of any such listed item, such as phenol, had a general end-use that was primarily chemical and industrial rather than medicinal, the item would not be exempted regardless of the end-use to which any given consumer might apply the item. Thus phenol is a chemical coming under the provisions of CPR-22, even when it is sold for use as a drug.

The Defense Solid Fuels Administration on June 18 issued a warning that less than two weeks remain before the June 30 deadline for producers operating a coal mine, coke plant, or coal and coke preparation or processing plant to file DSFA-1 reports. Coke producers who file monthly reports with the Bureau of Mines need only indicate on the form the type of operation conducted.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operations of the steel industry at 103.2 percent of theoretical capacity for the third consecutive week ending June 23. This was equivalent to the production of 2,063,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,929,100 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—A shipment of 300,000 gallons of benzol received at Los Angeles harbor represented the first shipment against a contract held by a major producer of benzol derived insecticides, and marks the first shipment of this commodity from Hawaii. The output of the Hawaiian production has been contracted for, will be shipped to Los Angeles, and then transported inland to the consuming plants. The benzol shipped under this contract represents material made by the cracking of oil to gas by the Honolulu gas company. Its availability takes some of the pressure off at least one chemical producer, and will be of assistance in relieving the critical supply of such insecticides as DDT and BHC.

Meanwhile the market from an overall point of view remained one of acute scarcity, with certain localized spots wherein there was some easing noted.

Benzol output by cokeoven operators in April amounted to a total of 15,076,750 gallons of all grades, compared with 15,619,422 gallons in March and 14,166,148 gallons in April of last year. This brought the total production during the first four months of 1951 by cokeoven operators to 59,747,156 gallons, as against 49,624,168 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950.

Of the 1951 April production, industrial pure 2 degree material accounted for 10,619,232 gallons and the 1 degree nitration grade output was 3,653,292 gallons. Other grades made up the balance and there was a 15.6 percent drop in motor grade production, compared to March.

Imports of benzol during March totaled 3,469,786 gallons valued at $1,206,219.

Coaltar—Stability in fuel oil prices over a long period was naturally accompanied by a corresponding stability in coaltar crude bulk prices which are tied to fuel oil on a heating unit basis in any given locality. Crude tar output by cokeoven operators in April amounted to 65,826,389 gallons as against 66,088,728 gallons in March and 63,797,867 gallons in April of last year. This brought the total production by cokeoven operators for the first four months of this year to 259,016,241 gallons, compared with 221,037,129 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950.

Creosote—March imports totalled 4,337,234 gallons valued at $613,009. Domestic production by all producers during the same month amounted to 12,996,860 gallons, bringing the available supplies for March to well over 17,000,000 gallons.

The April output of cokeoven operators only, amounted to 2,616,300 gallons as against the 2,681,321 gallons produced in March. In April of last year cokeoven producers turned out 2,381,977 gallons. This brought the total cokeoven creosote production for the first four months of 1951 to 10,121,734 gallons as against 9,220,059 gallons turned out during the corresponding period of 1950.

Supplies on the current market appeared to be quite adequate, and no change from this comfortable supply position was expected to develop during the balance of the year.

Cresols—The domestic output of cresols had largely been contracted for to the full extent of their production. Shipments against such contracts were going forward normally without too much delay in the amounts usually supplied under contract. The serious part of the matter lay in the fact that the amount which could be produced was very considerably under the potential demand, and consumers were having to fill out their total requirements by less desirable replacement materials. Hints of a synthetic product to be made from petroleum source chemicals by means of a boron catalytic compound on a commercial basis, have been made from time to time over the last two years. As yet, commercial production has not been effected, but plant construction plans were said to be under way, and the commercial product was expected to be priced in the range of natural material, rather than the price range of the 98 percent pure isomers produced synthetically.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for domestically produced acid remained far in excess of supply, leaving the market about as tight as ever, but call for high boil acids of the imported type was said to be definitely off because of price considerations and the currently high inventory of consumers. The lower boiling petroleum cresylics were tight, whereas some of the higher boiling materials were said to be relatively free. Imports of cresylic acid in March totaled 475,374 gallons, valued at $361,215.

Naphthalene—During March total imports of crude naphthalene totaled 7,014,270 pounds, a month in which domestic production of crude from all sources amounted to 21,302,821 pounds, giving a monthly total availability for March of well over 28,000,000 pounds.

Production of crude naphthalene by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 10,639,817 pounds in April as compared with 11,634,275 pounds in March and 8,603,508 pounds in April of last year. This brought the total cokeoven crude naphthalene production for the first four months of this year to 40,939,373 pounds, as against the 30,520,041 pounds produced during the corresponding period of 1951.

The ratio of imports to domestic production was expected over the coming months to drop rather rapidly, leaving the overall monthly availability significantly under the March level reported above. This trend indicated a tightening of supplies of phthalic anhydride particularly,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 23 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,005,819
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,721,442
Benzol	gals.	3,389,474
Coaltar	gals.	13,431,752
Creosote oil	gals.	620,025
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,108,087
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,801
Toluol	gals.	640,693
Xylol	gals.	165,340

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and naphthalene derivatives in general. Demand for some naphthalene derivatives had eased in recent weeks, but there was no such indication with respect to phthalic anhydride.

Phenol—This market remained as tight as ever, and there was no indication of any relief likely to soon develop.

A supplemental regulation No. 10 to CPR-22 was issued effective June 19. It, among other things, set up the Major Group 65 of the Standard Commodity Classification issued by the Bureau of the Budget, as a list of those items which would be exempted from CPR-22 and remain under GCPR.

However, the amendment specifically specified that such materials as phenol listed in Major Group 65 as a drug would not be exempted because its primary use is not medicinal but industrial. The test applied to determine what items in this list would be exempted from CPR-22 was the use pattern of the item in general. If the largest portion of end-uses was chemical and industrial rather than medicinal, the item was considered an industrial chemical and subject to the provisions of CPR-22, regardless of the end use to which any particular consumer might put the item.

Pyridin—The critical scarcity of this item was not likely to show any improvement in the months ahead, either via increased domestic production or heavier imports. During March when the production of domestic crude amounted to 38,340 gallons and imports amounted to 1,428 gallons, there was some 99,424 pounds of refined 2 degree material produced.

In April cokeoven producers turned out 48,612 gallons of crude, but their refined material output dropped to 95,057 pounds. Total cokeoven output for the first four months of this year amounted to 151,033 gallons of crude and 431,021 pounds of refined material, as against 112,010 gallons of crude and 363,381 pounds of refined 2 degree pyridin during the same period of 1951.

Solvent Naphtha—There was no change in the price and distribution pattern of this item last week, and none was expected unless forced by CPR-22 regulations. The market was tight, and expected to remain so, call for high flash being in excess of the available supply. Shipments against contract were proceeding normally without undue delay, but spot material was to be had only after long delay, if at all.

Production of crude heavy solvent by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines for April at 441,625 gallons of crude heavy solvent, and 16,428 gallons of refined light solvent. The corresponding figures for March stood at 411,115 gallons and 4,479 gallons respectively. So far as refined light solvent was concerned, production for the first four months of this year was far behind that of last year, being 55,431 gallons as against 98,615 gallons.

Toluol—While current demand was off from that of a month or two ago, it was not enough easier to have any significantly depressing effect on the market as a whole. The Bureau of Mines reported the production of all grades of toluol by cokeoven operators as amounting in April to 3,873,176 gallons, as against 2,858,833 gallons in March and 2,556,118 gallons in April of last year. This brought the total output of cokeoven operators for the first four months of this year to 11,140,159 gallons compared with the 8,975,548 gallons turned out during the corresponding period of 1950. Some 2,063,560 gallons of the April production was of the 1 degree nitration grade.

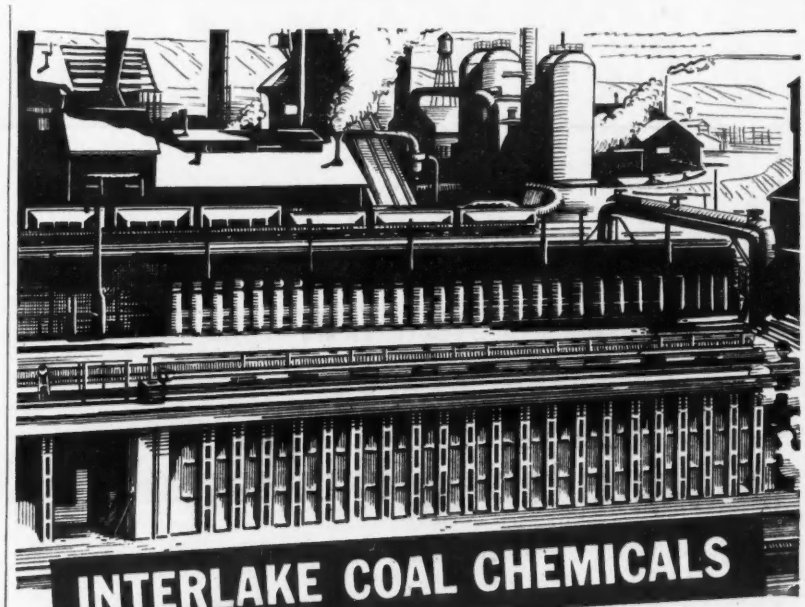
Xylol—The market for xylol continued to take essentially all of the heavy volume currently being produced, but the supply position was somewhat less tight in the market as a whole, than it had been some weeks back. This was mainly due to a slow-up in certain industrial finishing operations such as that of the furniture industry.

Production of material by cokeoven operators in April amounted to 794,296 gallons, up 6.8 percent over the March output of 743,603 gallons. This brought the cokeoven output for January through April to 2,966,219 gallons, as against the 2,372,433 gallons turned out during the first four months of 1950.

Intermediates

Anthraquinone—Demand was reported as strong against a still short supply position. Prices were firm at the 85c. figure established at the year end.

Monochlorobenzene—According to Tariff Commission reports, the March output of monochlorobenzene was 37,581,908 pounds, a figure substantially higher than the February production of 33,352,542



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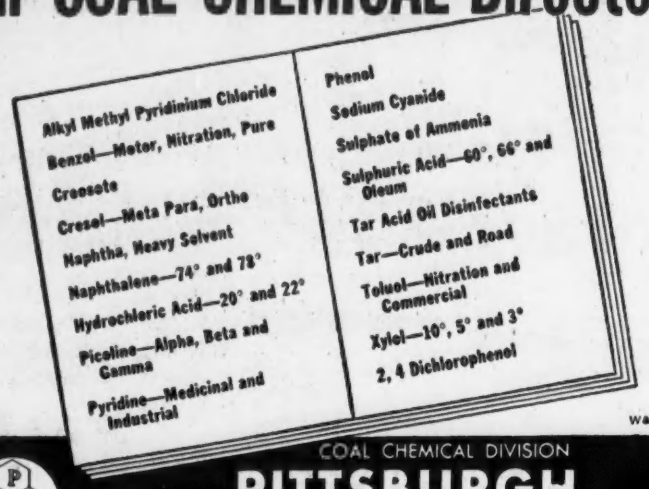

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pounds. Demand was still far in excess of supply, and a still higher output was made impossible by the continued scarcity of both benzol and chlorine. Insecticide manufacturers and weed killer producers were said to be severely handicapped during their peak consuming season by not being able to get enough monochlorobenzene to more than partially meet their requirements.

There was no change in the price pattern which has characterized this market since the new year, and what would develop out of current CPR-22 calculations could not as yet be determined. This intermediate gets into such a wide range of chemical products, as a step in their synthesis, that no let up in the shortage was expected to develop during the balance of this year.

Paradichlorobenzene — Demand for mothprevention from the producer's point of view had about passed its peak for the spring season, and during that time the scarcity of monochlorobenzene had seriously handicapped them. The outlook for fall demand for both moth prevention and for peach tree treatment was a questionable one in that while the demand would be there, the prospects of chemical raw material availability still looked bleak. Producers were inclined in the meantime to build up as much finished product inventory as feasible to meet the fall demand.

Hilton-Davis Adds Two

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has added Mrs. Marjoire T. Hoel and Elmer A. Schaefer to its research staff as junior research chemists. Mrs. Hoel was associate editor of three sections of Chemical Abstracts, a journal published by the American Chemical Society.

Goodrich Elects Director

Deane W. Malott, newly-appointed president of Cornell University, has been elected a director of the B. F. Goodrich Company. Formerly with Harvard Business School, Mr. Malott became chancellor of the University of Kansas in 1939 and will serve in that position until June 30, when he will assume his duties at Cornell.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, dehydrated, 4,200 one-pint bottles, ethyl, 11,480 gallons, isopropyl, 4,860 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-1, July 2.

Barium sulphate, 3,600 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-2, July 3.

Cascara sagrada, fluid extract, 96 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-2, July 3.

Citric acid, 696 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25 invitation A-2 July 3.

Compressed gases: oxygen, as required from July 1, 1951, through November 30, 1952, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3 invitation 8988, June 28; oxygen and acetylene, during fiscal year 1952, Quartermaster, West Point, N.Y., invitation 134, July 3; bottled gas, same invitation 136 July 3; acetylene and oxygen, Quartermaster General Depot, Memphis, Tenn., invitation 65, June 28; acetylene, oxygen, and commercial gases, Veterans Administration Hospital, Dearborn, Mich., invitation 24, June 28.

Detergent, painted surfaces, 90,000 pounds, Post Office Department, Washington 25, invitation 107, June 29.

Drugs & chemicals: digitonin, 96 five-gram bottles, procaine hydrochloride, 1,296 one-ounce bottles, trichloroacetic acid, 576 one-ounce bottles, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-2, July 3.

Fire extinguisher charges 3 000, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9125, July 3.

Gelatin, 6,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-274, June 28.

Inhibitors, non-foaming, 9,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9124 July 3.

Insecticides including DDT, Federal Supply Service, P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland 1, Ohio, invitation CL-3523, July 3.

Magnesia magma, 5,700 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-2, July 3.

Nickel sulphate, 14,220 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9130 July 2.

Paint & allied products: enamel, 1,192 gallons, paint, 5,513 gallons, Army Engineers Corps, P.O.B. 59, Louisville 1, Ky., invitation CIVENG-148, July 10; paint, interior oil 500 gallons, Federal Supply Service Washington 25, invitation 5G-690, June 25; enamel, 500 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29489, June 29; enamel, various, 2,868 gallons, paint, various, 3 841 gallons, varnishes, various, 1,553 gallons same, Boston 9, July 5.

Pigments, various, 13 items, Federal Supply Service, Boston 9, July 5.

Pumice, ground 9,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9132, July 3.

Quebracho, powder technical, 25,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9127, July 3.

Spices: bay leaves, pepper, paprika, chili powder celery seeds, celery salt, total of 16,092 tins, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 1386, July 12; black pepper ground, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-275, June 28; ground spices; allspice, 240 pounds, cinnamon, 1,500 pounds, cloves, 240 pounds, ginger, 360 pounds, mustard, 2,200 pounds, nutmeg, 420 pounds, black pepper, 11,700 pounds, cayenne, 336 pounds, chili, 720 pounds, paprika, 600 pounds, and whole bay leaves, 96 pounds and whole cloves, 120 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-272, June 27.

Trichloroethylene, vapor degreasing, 96,270 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9054, July 10.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While business in textile and leather chemicals last week was spotty and confined to actual needs, the market remained on a steady basis. Consumers continued to purchase in hand to mouth manner, and showed little interest in later requirements. Quotations were unchanged with the exception of sago flour which was fractionally lower.

Supplies of bichromates and other chemicals were in limited supply and firmly held.

Activity in sizing materials was confined to withdrawals against former contracts, while new business was light and spotty. Paper manufacturers absorbed sizable quantities, while textile and other users needs have fallen off. Corn dextrin and starch remained steady at unchanged prices. Interest in replacements of potato starch was quiet. Offers from mills, were liberal, but demand was restricted to less carlots on the spot. Weaker prices for sago flour resulted from the lower cost of shipments from primary sources, and supplies on the spot were off fractionally. Tapioca flour was quiet, both for shipment and on the spot. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

Business in tanning materials was inactive. Interest in available materials was lacking, while scarce varieties—quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract continu d in good demand.

Cattle hide leather production was lower in April than in March totaling 1,900,000 hides against 2,220,000 hides in March, according to Tanners Council. Other leathers also were smaller. Calf and whole kip, 863,000 skins compared with 904,000; goat and kid skins, 3,084,000 against 3,435,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,968,000 against 2,492,000.

World wool production is estimated at 4,100,000,000 pounds, grease basis, an increase of 120,000,000 pounds over the revised 1950 total, according to the semiannual report of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. World production fell to 3.700,000,000 pounds in 1947, but since has increased about 12 percent. The estimate for the current year is about 210,000,000 pounds or about 6 percent above the 1936-40 average and on'y 60,000,000 pounds below the 1941 output of 4,200,000,000 which was an all-time high. This estimate includes both apparel and carpet wool, and is on a grease basis.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Market remained steady under good consuming demand, chiefly against current contracts. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—Scarcity of supplies continued to affect new business. Production was absorbed on former orders by consumers for current needs and inventories. Market was firm at prevailing quotations. Resale material was light and held at high premiums. Export business was quiet due to scarcity of available supplies.

Sodium Acetate—Scarcity of acetic acid continued to affect production and kept prices firm. Demand was active and kept pace with the output. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—This market was steady, reflecting the tight supply condition. Production was taken against standing contracts. Prices were firm at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—While tallow was lower, sulphonated grades were unchanged as makers were using high price materials. Demand was moderate, chiefly for less carlot quantities. Carlots could have shaded quotations. Scarcity of castor oil continued to keep sulphonated at current high levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Dried soluble blood continued in active request for prompt delivery, keeping available stocks at low ebb. Prices were unchanged and firm. Albumin also was in good request, though supplies were adequate to meet demand.

Corn Dextrin—Steady consuming demand for prompt requirements continued to feature this market. While new business was spotty, consumers absorbed sizable quantities against current orders. Prices of all grades were maintained at former levels.

Corn Starch—Business was reported moderate, though a good volume was moved on former orders. Quotations were unchanged and well held. Visible corn supply declined 787,000 bushels to 44,393,000 bushels for the week ended June 15, compared with 40,701,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading was reported as fair for prompt needs. Market remained firm at unchanged prices. Edible flake was maintained at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, and powdered at $2.11 to $2.13 per pound, depending upon quantity. Stocks of technical were still limited on spot, with light sales noted at $1.08 per pound.

Egg Yolk—Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner, taking fair-sized lots for actual requirements. Prices were without change and steady, ranging from $1.28 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Withdrawals against former orders continued in good volume, while new business was restricted to prompt delivery. Interest in forward requirements was reported slow. Maine grinders quoted carlots at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, while Idaho starch held at 5½c., same basis. Demand for spot delivery was fair, with prices unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound ex warehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—There was little doing in this market, both for replacements from abroad and on the spot. Shipments were easier and nominal at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, with buyers showing little interest. Refined on spot was lower at 8¾c. to 9¼c., and unrefined at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, ex warehouse.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported moderate and spotty for spot delivery, while inquiry for forward requirements continued slow. Prices were steady here and at primary sources. High grade was unchanged at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7c.

Tanning Materials

There was no improveme t in the quiet demand for leather. Large shoe inventories continued to restrict business to immediate needs. Prices were without change and ruled steady. Offers of distressed lots were light. Leather buyers ignored the possibility of smaller hide allotments in July owing to reduced slaughtering of cattle during that month. The favorable hide import situation, it was pointed out, may offset the smaller cattle kill. Hide imports were 25 percent larger during the first four months of the year than for the same period in 1950. Trading in foreign hides was spotty. Quartermaster Corps estimated Army and Air Force footwear requirements for 1952 fiscal year at about 1.000,000 pairs, which will be augmented by Navy and Marine requirements.

Chestnut Extract—Supplies were limited and maintained at current quotations. Demand was confined to prompt requirements.

Cutch—Buying interest continued active. Offers for shipments were moderate and readily absorbed. Market was steady at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Quebracho Extract — Tanners were in the market for prompt and forward delivery, but trading was limited, owing to the difficulty of getting offers for shipment. Market was unchanged and strong. Solid ordinary was held at 10 5/16c. per pound and clarified, 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Valonia — Quietness prevailed in this market. Interest in replacements was slow. Shipments, however, were well held. Cups were quoted at $68 to $69 per ton, and beards, $92 to $93 per ton, exdock. Extract was firm at 10½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—Trading was practically at a standstill due to the scarcity of stocks for shipment at African sources. Offers of all grades were scarce and quotations were more or less nominal. Fair average bark was maintained at $98 to $101.50 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $94 to $96.50 per ton, as to sellers ceilings. Extract also was scarce and maintained at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Sago flour, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
324.3	324.7	328.1	225.1	223.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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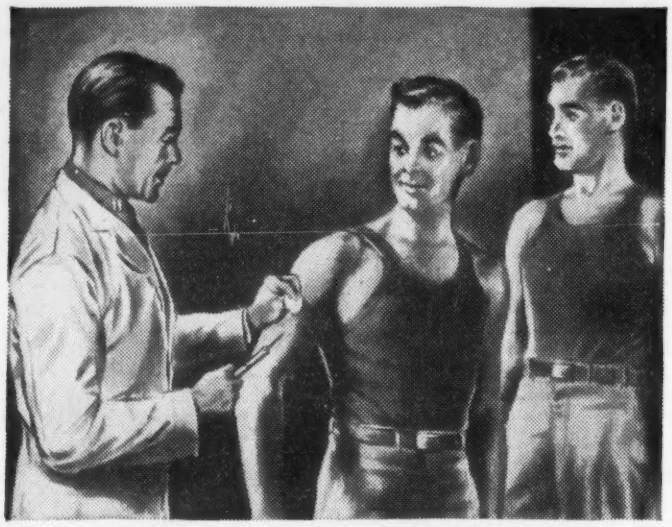

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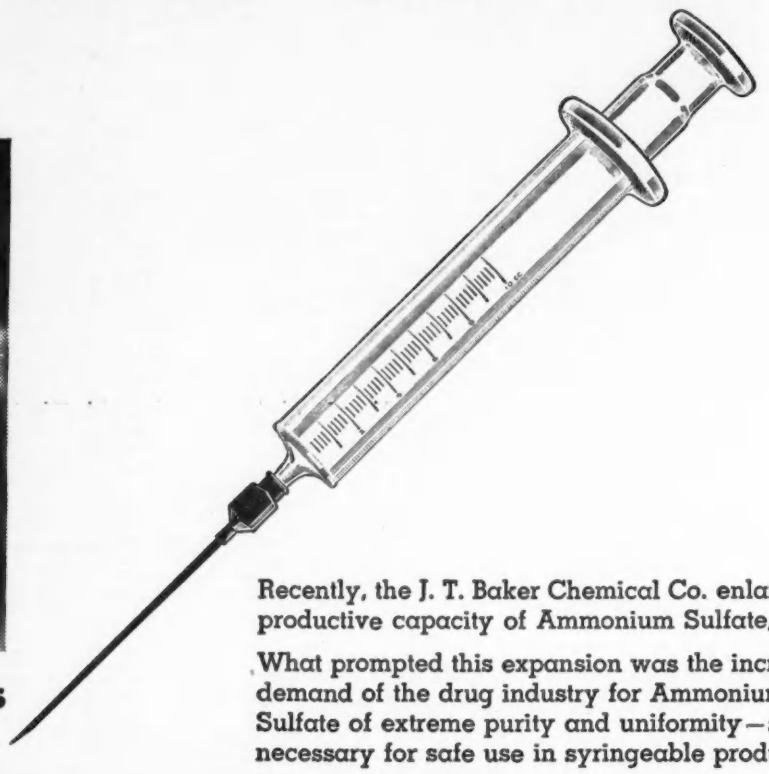

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Reflecting the second drop in the price of stearic acid this month, the stearates, zinc and sodium, both were reduced 2 cents per pound. The USP grade of sodium stearate, as yet, however ,was not affected in price. Cocoa butter showed a further decline of ½-cent per pound, in carlots. Aside from these items, the market was relatively quiet. Trading in both menthol and castor beans was virtually nil.

The antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin, along with the sulpha drugs, continued in strong demand. Niacin and thymol both continued in extremely short supply due to scarcity of raw materials. Demand for imported tartaric acid and cream of tartar had slackened somewhat which was partially seasonal and partially due to consumer resistance against the high prices asked.

The glycols, propylene and ethylene, continued in very tight supply with little expectation of any improvement in the immediate future.

What effect supplement 7 to CPR 22 (see page 3) would ultimately have on the price patterns adopted for the July 2 deadline could not be evaluated at this time.

Effective June 19, amendment 10 to CPR 22 made the list of drugs and medicines in major group 65 of the "Standard Commodity Classification," issued by the Bureau of the Budget, an acceptable list for classifying drugs exempt from the provisions of CPR 22; they remain under GCPR. However, any item listed as a drug in major group 65, but for which the greater general end-use is chemical and industrial rather than medicinal, is not exempted but remains under CPR 22. Phenol USP is such an item, and there are several others.

Acetanilide—The demand for the USP grade material was only fair, continuing a trend which has persisted for some time. Technical material was in strong demand. Supplies were tight, although some producers were in a better position than others.

Production of both USP and technical grades reached 792,328 pounds in March, 1951, a substantial increase over February's production of 516,495 pounds. Due to this increased production, the overall picture for the future was felt to be an improvement over past supply deficiencies.

Acetone—Major producers reported a definite improvement in supply in recent months. However, it was still said to be somewhat short in certain localities. Demand has eased for this organic ketone, and it was this development rather than any great increase in production which was generally held accountable for the better supply.

The Tariff Commission reported that production for the month of March, 1951, totaled 46,036,440 pounds, as compared to February's production total of 41,644,519 pounds.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for amyl acetates continued at strong levels this week, although some slackening has been noted recently by certain producers. Supplies were in a somewhat better position than they had been in the past, but it was felt that this was a temporary condition.

The Tariff Commission reported the production total of 328,467 pounds of mixed normal and iso-amyl acetate in March, 1951. Production for the preceding month totaled 328,169 pounds.

Castor Oil—The market remained substantially unchanged this week, the demand being quiet. There were no reliable quotations available on the price of castor beans, the last quotations being in the vicinity of $240 per long ton.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia amounted to 4,205,100 pounds, compared with the 286,050 pounds in the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these same ports totaled 307 tons and 1,804 drums, weight unspecified. No oil was brought in during the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans at these ports from January 1 to June 22, 1951, amounted to 102,344,100 pounds, compared with 103,519,650 pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

United States imports of castor beans during March, 1951, amounted to 17,093,577 pounds; imports of castor oil, 7,197,873 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census.

Imports of beans in the corresponding period in 1950 totaled 17,917,147 pounds. In addition, in the same period, 4,303,012 pounds of castor oil was imported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stearate, tech., 2c. per lb.
Zinc stearate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
263.8	265.9	265.7	255.8	257.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cocoa Butter—After several weeks of inactivity, the price of cocoa butter was dropped ½c. per pound in carlots by a major producer, who was apparently satisfied that replacement costs would not exceed the current price of butter. This move, it was said, could stimulate an interest in purchasing which has not been evident among large consumers for some time. Of course, interest in buying cocoa butter at this time of the year has always been extremely slow but early August generally sees demand at a much stronger tempo than in the late spring and early summer. The current carlot price was 73½c. per pound.

Ethyl Acetate—As was the case with many of the lacquer solvents, this ester was in an easier position. Demand was good and supplies generally more available. Actually, with ethyl alcohol, at present in such good supply, the limiting factor here was acetic acid.

Production for March, 1951, of ethyl acetate was 9,306,587 pounds, based on 85 percent purity. Tariff Commission figures for February indicated a total production of 7,861,400 pounds.

Menthol—In a market distinguished by virtually no activity in the past few weeks, menthol was unchanged in price, with the exception of the Chinese material which was dropped 5c. per pound. Reflecting the large inventories in the hands of consumers and the usual summer slack in the drug industry, demand was, for all purposes, non-existent. Supplies were more than adequate and buying activity was confined generally to trading among the dealers themselves.

Reported imports during March as indicated by the Bureau of Census totaled 38,081 pounds, comprising menthol of Japanese, Chinese and Brazilian origin.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol continued virtually unabated last week. As the starting product in the production of formaldehyde which in turn is in strong demand for resins and plastics, and for conversion into hexamethylenetetramine and the pentaerythritols, methanol was expected to remain in tight supply for the immediate future. The demands for methanol to use in antifreeze compounds alone were quite sizable.

The reactivation of plants to produce synthetic methanol and expansion of existing facilities have resulted in a sizable increase in production. According to the Tariff Commission, production for March, 1951, amounted to 101,915,730 pounds as compared to the preceding month's total of 87,645,428 pounds.

Molasses — Demand for feed molasses continued slow, except on the west coast where it was good. In the Texas area, demand was also at good levels. Supplies of cane blackstrap molasses, at present, were adequate at all terminals. Prices on both east and west coasts continued steady, while the price at New Orleans was 33c. per gallon.

In New York demand was moderate with supplies adequate. The current price ranged from 36c. to 37c. per gallon. At Albany, blackstrap was listed ½c. per gallon higher.

The usage of molasses in the production of industrial ethyl alcohol totaled 13,500,000 gallons in April, 1951, as compared to 15,100,000 gallons used in the corresponding month of 1950.

Production of Cuban cane blackstrap molasses amounted to 285,100,000 gallons as of May 31, 1951. Production in the corresponding period of 1950 amounted to 261,000,000 gallons, according to the Cuban Sugar Crop Progress report.

Niacin—Niacin and its amide both continued in tight supply this week. Demand remained at strong levels and no significant change in this situation was foretold.

Combined production of niacin and niacinamide in the month of March totaled 122,536 pounds. This was almost identical with the production in February, which amounted to 122,579 pounds.

Propyleneglycol—Demand continued in excess of supply as it had for some time. Based on the present demand, supplies of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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this polyhydric alcohol will continue to be tight in the foreseeable future.

The Tariff Commission reported production in March, 1951, to total 7,500,952 pounds as compared to a production in February amounting to 6,166,402 pounds.

Streptomycin — Unlike many pharmaceutical compounds, this antibiotic and its dihydro product continued in good demand last week. While there was a seasonal slackening in demand for many medicinal products, the antibiotics remained sought after, while supplies continued to lag behind. Producers were working at peak production and the combined domestic and export demand was expected to keep supplies short in the immediate future. Deliveries in some quarters ran three months behind orders.

The Tariff Commission reported March's production to total 1,805,601 grams of streptomycin and 9,484,179 grams of dihydrostreptomycin. Production in February, 1951, amounted to 1,383,598 grams of the former and 9,128,781 grams of the latter.

Sulpha Drugs—The demand for the various sulpha drugs remained quite good while supplies tended to be on the short side, although this condition varied in degree depending upon the compound under discussion. Sulphathiazole and sulphanilimide in particular were said to be tight. Civilian, export, and especially military demand, was quite strong and expectations were that these compounds would continue in short supply for the time being.

The Tariff Commission reports March, 1951, production of sulpha drugs to aggregate 661,445 pounds as compared to the preceding month's total of 430,523 pounds.

Tartaric Acid—While the demand for the domestically produced material continued strong, that for the imported acid has slackened off perceptibly in the past several weeks. Reluctance on the part of the consumer to pay the prices currently quoted was said to have contributed, to some extent, to the decline in inquiry. The slackening in demand was also said to be somewhat seasonal. Supplies were in a good position and were expected to become even more available in August.

An overall analysis of the present position of the imported material could be said to be one of balance. Prices currently quoted ranged from 53c. to 56c. per pound, duty paid, for tartaric acid. Imported cream of tartar was listed at approximately 35c. per pound, same basis.

Thymol—An exception to the general slackening in the demand for organic compounds over recent weeks, thymol continued in extremely strong demand last week, with at least one producer several months behind in fulfilling commitments. Supplies were very tight due to the short supply position of the raw materials used in its manufacture. Predictions were for a continued shortage of this material in the immediate future. Prices remained unchanged from their ceiling schedules.

Urethane—The demand for ethyl carbamate, or urethane, USP grade, remained quiet this week. Supplies were adequate for existing demand and were expected to remain so for the time being. The price currently in effect was $1.50 per pound in drum quantities.

Zinc Stearate—Reflecting a second drop in the price of stearic acid in the past month, zinc stearate was lowered 2 cents per pound, for both the USP and technical grades. The new price schedule ran as follows:—carlot quantities, 44c. per pound; ton lots, 45c. per pound, and less than ton lots, 46c. per pound.

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US Surface-Active Agent Output in 1950 Up 54 P.C.

Total output of surface-active agents in the United States during 1950 was 664,000,000 pounds, an increase of 54 percent from the 430,000,000 pounds reported for 1949 according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 543,000,000 pounds, valued at $124,000,000, compared with 339,000,000 pounds, valued at $84,000,000, in 1949, an increase of 60 percent in quantity and 48 percent in value.

Production in 1950 of cyclic surface-active agents amounted to 373,000,000 pounds, an increase of 67 percent over the 224,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Sales of cyclic surface-active agents in 1950 were 298,000,000 pounds, valued at $52,000,000, compared with 175,000,000 pounds, valued at $34,000,000, in 1949. Production in 1950 of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 291,000,000 pounds, an increase of 41 percent over the 206,000,000 pounds reported for the previous year. Sales of acyclic products in 1950 were 244,000,000 pounds, valued at $72,000,000, compared with 165,000,000 pounds, valued at $50,000,000, in 1949.

Combined production of cyclic and acyclic sulphated and sulphonated (anion-active) surface-active agents in 1950 was 580,000,000 pounds or almost 90 percent of the total output of surface-active agents as a group. Other important groups of products produced in 1949 were the cyclic and acyclic polyhydric alcohol esters and ethers (non-ionic), the combined production of which totaled 51,000,000 pounds, and the cyclic and acyclic group of non-sulphonated nitrogen-containing compounds (chiefly cation-active materials), production of which totaled 31,000,000 pounds in 1950.

Antibiotics Rules Amended

The Food and Drug Administration announced June 15 an amendment to its regulations relating to the certification of antibiotics which changes the expiration dates of penicillin vaginal suppositories and crystalline bougies containing polyethyleneglycol; deletes the requirements that the immediate container for streptomycin syrup shall be of glass that is colorless and transparent; and provides for tests and methods of assay and certification of a new antibiotic preparation, streptomycin-bacitracin - polymyxin gauze pads. The amendment became effective with publication in the *Federal Register* June 15.

Meyer Co. Formed to Handle Eastman Chemicals in West

Wilson Meyer Company has been formed at 333 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Calif., to handle technical services, sales and distribution of Eastman industrial chemicals in the western states. The Eastman line of industrial chemicals is produced by the Tennessee Eastman Company, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, at Kingsport, Tenn. The newly-formed concern is under the management of Wilson Meyer, who is also president of the century-old Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. Wilson Meyer Company will also maintain division offices in Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

Methyl Chloride Industry Advisory Group Named

The National Production Authority has announced the membership list of the methyl chloride industry advisory committee as follows:—W. R. Rinelli, assistant to vice-president in charge of sales, Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette Wis.; W. A. Borror, vice-president, Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va.; L. P. Butenschoen, manager for solvent sales, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and G. B. Shepherd, manager of chlorine products division, electrochemical department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Croda Has Lanolin Alcohol

Croda, Inc., New York, announces that it is currently in a position to offer lanolin alcohol (wool wax alcohol) in bulk quantities for prompt delivery. The product has been available previously only in relatively small quantities from Europe. The company is also able to make prompt delivery of a full range of lanolin and lanolin derivatives from domestic production.

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Tracerlab, Inc., Organizes Research Advisory Board

William E. Barbour, jr., president of Tracerlab, Inc., Boston, has announced the creation of a research advisory board consisting of Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman; Lewis L. Strauss, until 1950 a member of the Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. Charles D. Coryell, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Dr. Wendell C. Peacock. Dr. Compton and Mr. Strauss are company directors.

"Principal purpose of the new board," Mr. Barbour said, "is to examine, appraise, consider and then to recommend policies with respect to research and development programs of Tracerlab. The board will also advise on personnel engaged in such programs, and generally provide counsel to Tracerlab's management."

Robins Opens Warehouse In Dallas, Appoints Gordon

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has announced the opening of a warehouse in Dallas, Tex., to handle orders from Texas, Oklahoma, western Louisiana and the area around Wichita, Kan. The company has also announced the appointment of John C. Gordon, former Department of Labor staff member, as sales office manager at Richmond. The Dallas warehouse, the third to be established by the company, is located at 419 South St. Paul street. Accounts in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states are served from the Los Angeles, Calif., warehouse at 665 North Robertson boulevard, and in other areas from the company's main offices and warehouse in Richmond.

Carbide Names J. Paul To Fine Chemicals Post

Julian Paul has been appointed an assistant product manager in the fine chemicals department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. His work will involve the development of markets for new plasticizers, solvents, and stabilizers. He succeeds James J. Morris who has recently joined the National Production Authority in Washington.

Mr. Paul has been associated with Union Carbide for fifteen years, the past three years with the foreign department and, prior to that, with the pilot products plant and the process development laboratory at South Charleston, W. Va.

White Labs Export License Taken Away for 3 Months

White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., has been denied export license privileges for three months because the concern violated export control regulations by filing an improper application for a license to export halibut oil to Hong Kong this year, the Office of International Trade announced June 22.

NSF Names Dr. Field

Dr. John Field has been named to head the National Science Foundation's division of biological sciences. Dr. Field is on leave of absence as chairman of the department of physiology of the University of California Medical School at Los Angeles. For the past two years he has been serving as head of the biology branch of the Office of Naval Research.

Remensnyder Heads Committee For Cerebral Palsy Campaign

J. P. Remensnyder, president and a director of Heyden Chemical Corporation, will serve as chairman of the chemical solicitation committee for the Cerebral Palsy Society's New York campaign. His committee will conduct an intensive campaign within the industry to help achieve the $750,000 city-wide goal.

Trade Briefs

Gold Leaf Pharmacal Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., is celebrating its fifteenth anniversary this year.

Whitehall Pharmacal Company has named Douglas Ballin, jr., advertising manager of all its brands.

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, has named Alfred B. Hailparn national sales promotion manager.

Schenley Distillers, Inc., New York, has named Seymour D. Hesse advertising director.

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Monsanto Organizes New Business Research Dept.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis has established a business research department in its organic chemicals division, with William H. Winfield, formerly assistant treasurer, as director of business research for the division. Herbert W. Yeagley of the division's sales department has been temporarily attached to Mr. Winfield's staff to handle sales research problems, with the title of sales analysis manager.

Witco Issues Butyl Stearate Data

Witco Chemical Company has issued a new technical service report (G-1) on butyl stearate, a colorless, relatively nonvolatile liquid which solidifies at temperatures below 66 degrees Fahrenheit, and is compatible with many organic materials used in the protective coating, plastics, textile, paper, ink, lubricating, cosmetic, ceramic, and metal industries. The complete report may be obtained by writing to Witco Chemical Company, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 37*

Yellow, hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as carome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G pigments bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb	0141	0250
c.l., works	lb	0166	0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
c.l.	lb	04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden bgs., works	lb	01¼	.02⅝
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers' bgs. works.	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.85	—
solution 50%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, bgs. works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅞	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			bbl.
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.44	—
ton lots	lb.	.45	—
less ton lots	lb.	.46	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs.		6.05	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb	36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb	1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	35½	—
Silicate granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb	.03½	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb	03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb	05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.13	.17

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Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

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Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making coatings, extrusions, films, laminations, moldings, novelties, sheeting, specialties.

Resins—Plasticizer in making and using vinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

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Pharmaceutical—Claimed (US 2336210) as pharmaceutical agent.

Mono-secondary-butyl-6-phenyl-phenol

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Plant Food Council Discusses Fertilizer Role

—*Continued from page 5*

can be cured by growing foods on organically fertilized soils as against using chemical fertilizers or encouraging people to refrain from using a sensible means of insect and disease control, is a distinct disservice."

Further, he said, it must be realized that apart from the small garden where refuse can be saved and brought in, the compost pile is wholly inadequate to maintain economically the organic matter in the soil.

Plant Foods Save Land

Edwin Bay, president of the National Association County Agricultural Agents, said that it would take an additional 50,000,000 more acres of productive land to maintain present (agricultural) production without the use of fertilizers and these acres are not available.

"Fertilizers have made a real contribution to the American economy and to better living," Mr. Bay said. "The rapidly increased use of various types of fertilizers and plant foods has been a major factor in making it possible for American farmers to increase total agricultural production by about 40 percent, as compared to twenty years ago.

"It has been estimated that as of 1945, the use of fertilizers was directly responsible for at least 20 percent of our farm production. This is undoubtedly a conservative figure at the present time, since there has been tremendous increase in the use of all types of fertilizers since 1945. Taking these facts into consideration, it is indicated that without the use of fertilizers it would be impossible to produce the amounts of foods and fibers now being consumed and used in the domestic economy and foreign trade."

Increase in Yields

Robert A. Wali, vice-president of the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association, said that when the government says that an increase of 4 to 5 percent in corn production is necessary to supply the nation's demand, it is not necessary to prepare that much additional corn ground, because this increase in yield can easily be brought about by increasing the amount of fertilizer of the proper analysis.

Special recognition was given in the memorials report to loss sustained by the organization in the death of its president, Clifton A. Woodrum. Fourteen men of member companies had died during the year.

Enrollment of two new members was reported:—Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, and Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Directors Elected

Under the by-laws, no director is eligible for re-election for one year following the end of his three-year term; nor can his company be represented by a successor. Under a rule of the executive committee, each year's eight retiring directors constitute the nominating committee which selects the candidates for the vacancies. There was no opposition to the committee's selections this year and the following were elected for the term ending June 30, 1954:—C. B. Clay, Cotton States Fertilizer Company, Macon, Ga.; J. C. Crissey, G.L.F. Soil Building Service, Ithaca, N. Y.; Wallace B. Hicks, Wilson & Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. R. Hull, I. P. Thomas & Son Company, Camden, N. J.; Kenneth D. Morrison, Naco Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C.; John R. Riley, jr., Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Roberts, Pioneer Phosphate Company, Des Moines, Iowa; M. W. Whipple, Olds & Whipple, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Paul Prosser of The Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore, was elected to fill the unexpired term of W. S. Rupp, retired executive of the same firm, expiring June 30, 1952.

In its organization meeting June 17, the new board chose the following of its members to constitute the executive committee:—Chairman, George E. Petitt, Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C.; C. Cecil Arledge, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; John V. Collis, Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. B. Robertson, Robertson Chemical Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; John E. Sanford, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga. W. T. Wright, F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., retiring chairman, is ex officio a member of the committee.

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- PREGNENOLONE (Crystalline)
- 21-ACETOXYPREGNENOLONE (Crystalline)
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New York

ACETIC ACID—16 dms, Antwerp
AGAR—100 bls, Mallet & Co, Nagoya
AMINO ACID—10 kgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—68 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Liverpool
500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
ANILIN DYES—73 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
20 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
20 dms, Alltransport Inc, Havre
9 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
40 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—2,580 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—504 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan
203 bgs, E Meer, Port Sudan
514 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappig, Port Sudan
850 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—160 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
ASBESTOS FIBER—450 bgs, S Rubinraut, Lourenco Marques
BABASSU KERNELS—6,666 bgs, General Foods, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
OIL—300 tons, Bank of London & South America, Parnahiba
BARBASCO ROOT—150 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Elbert & Co, Genoa
HYDRATE—84 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Marseilles
170 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Dunkirk
BEESWAX—12 pks, Bank of London & South America, Port Sudan
31 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Havana
39 bgs, Havana
50 bgs, W R Grace, Valparaiso
12 bgs, W R Grace, San Antonio
253 pks, Port Sudan
BENZENEHEXACHLORIDE—3 dms, Bunge Corp, Rio de Janeiro
BERGAMOT OIL—5 cs, Messina
3 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Rotterdam
14 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Messina
BILE—3 bbls, Intercontinental Industries Inc, Valparaiso
BISMUTH—31 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Co, Callao
BONE—603 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
30 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
ASH—40 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Liverpool
MEAL—221 bgs, Antwerp
1,225 bgs, E J Lang, Dunkirk
BRUCINE SULPHATE—10 cs, The Bayer Co, London
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CALCIUM BISULPHITE—235 dms, National Carloading Corp, Amsterdam
HYPOCHLORIDE—182 dms, Carr Bros, Vera Cruz
CARNAUBA WAX—626 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—5 bgs, Goriyn Plastic Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
400 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Montevideo
2,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
206 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bordeaux
3,200 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—100 bls, First National Boston, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—6,541 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnahiba
1,670 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cape Haitien
390 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Cape Haitien
3,388 bgs, Swencer Kellogg, Salvador-Bahia
12,653 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador-Bahia
2,992 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Au Prince
OIL—1,021 dms, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
253 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
255 dms, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC POTASH—125 dms, H D Sheldon, Antwerp
70 dms, H D Sheldon, Dunkirk
125 cks, Stern Morgenthau Co, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
60 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
100 bls, Bank of Nova Scotia, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—17 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
12 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—319 dms, Viking Export Co, Colombo
COD OIL—60 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—149 pkgs, W E Moulsdale Co, Singapore
COPAL GUM—284 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
66 bks, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
143 bks, S Winterbourne, Macassar
63 bks, O G Innes, Macassar
160 bks, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
140 bks, Chase National Bank, Macassar
70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
COPRA—430 tons, Bank of California, Iloilo
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Isabela
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
CORUNDUM ORE—6,720 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
146 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTONSEED PITCH—246 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
CRESOL—4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—45 dms, James E Fox, Avonmouth
125 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
122 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
100 dms, Liverpool
231 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
150 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
200 bgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Bombay
CUTTLE FISH BONE—50 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Bordeaux
DAMAR GUM—420 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
140 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
210 bgs, Wm H Scheel Inc, Singapore
96 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Bangkok
DANDELION ROOT—14 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
ETHYLBENZYL ANILIN—35 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Hamburg
9 dms, Seville
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Melbourne
17 dms, Commercial Bank of Sydney, Melbourne
FERTILIZER—12 bls, Chase National Bank, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Products Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—400 djns, Blue Fries N Y Inc, Genoa
383 chys, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
100 djns, Millmaster Chemical Co, Genoa
1,667 djns, Genoa
52 djns, H D Sheldon, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—132,621 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
92,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Aruba
111,014 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
111,251 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Curacao
GALL—5 dms, A H Nicolaus, Buenos Aires
3 dms, Armour Laboratories, Buenos Aires
OX—5 dms, C Hollinshed Co, Montevideo
5 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
1 ck, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Sydney
1 ck, Perry Ryer, Hamburg
GELATIN—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
40 dms, B Young of America Ltd, London
150 bbls, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—267 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Freetown
712 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Freetown
90 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Freetown
175 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Freetown
89 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Freetown
278 bgs, Superintendence Co, London
2,862 bgs, Freetown
267 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Freetown
10 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
GLANDS—5 cs, Melbourne
4 cks, Universal Transcontinental Foreign Service, Buenos Aires
SHEEP—38 cs, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Adelaide
139 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sydney
GLUE—227 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Montevideo
STOCK—31 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
168 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—141 tons, the Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
40 dms, International Packers Commercial Co, Sydney
400 ctrs, Skolnik Bros, Bombay
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
617 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Oslo
GYPSUM—200 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
12,170 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—60 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—59 kgs, W Neuberg, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
HOOF MEAL—1,050 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE—6 cs, Melbourne
IRON OXIDE—2,174 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
224 bgs, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, B Gopaldas, Bombay
67 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—378 tons, Calcutta
103 tons, Golwyne Chemicals Corp, Madras
LEMON OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
41 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Cochin
12 dms, M Golodetz, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—909 bgs, Wm E Marton Co, Izmir
ROOT—109 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Iskenderun
LIVERMEAL—1,989 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—600 bgs, Genoa
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
FLOUR—182 cs, The Nestle Co, Rotterdam
MACE—5 bbls, Gillespie & Co, St Vincent
27 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
15 cs, S Winterbourne, Macassar
27 cs, Landes & Balint Inc, Macassar
2 cs, Wessels Kulenkampft, Castries
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Genoa
MATE HERB—24 bbls, Peek & Velsor, Paranagua
45 cs, Peek & Velsor, Paranagua
MINT LEAVES—111 bls, Meer Corp, Marseilles
MENTHOL—10 cs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
50 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
385 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—360 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—75 bbls, Milliken Tomlinson & Co, Bridgetown
1,607 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Port of Spain
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, The Amaren Trading Corp, London
209 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS—2,189 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—113 cks, Rohner Gehrig, Trieste
472 bgs, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT OIL—1 dm, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
13 dms, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Sydney
NUTMEGS—126 bgs, Landes & Balint Inc, Macassar
250 bgs, John Holt, Grenada
10 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Castries
NUX VOMICA—308 bgs, Barber S S Lines, London
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
32 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Aden
OPIUM—97 ch, Barr Shipping Co, Calcutta
OPOPONAX GUM—67 bgs, van Ameringen-Haebler, Aden
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador-Bahia
PAPAIN—14 ch, C L Huisking, Colombo
PAPRIKA—20 bgs, M D Hauser, Oran
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Home & Colonial Inc, Rotterdam
5 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Penang
29 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
PEATMOSS—240 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
375 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Hamburg
700 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,062 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,356 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—720 bgs, Alleppey
480 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
560 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
360 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
240 bgs, Peter Commercial Co, Cochin
160 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
400 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Cochin
160 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, C Czarnikow Ltd, Cochin
80 bgs, Intern Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
480 bgs, Alleppey
160 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Alleppey
400 bgs, Red V Coconut Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, First National Boston, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
640 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
400 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
PETITGRAIN OIL—25 cs, Buenos Aires
1 dm, C Pisano, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Roure-Dupont, Inc, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—405,451 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto Cruz
243,940 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,224 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
PETROLEUM OIL, SULPHONATED — 30 bbls, Schering Corp, Hamburg
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—425 bgs, Fallex Products Co, Genoa
PIMENTOLEAF OIL — 1 dm, George Lueders, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
110 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
1 dm, National City Bank, Yokohama
40 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—25 cs, American Lucoflex Inc, Havre
POPPYSEED—350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH—1,865 bbls, United Sterling Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—100 cs, Alcoss Co, Gothenburg
MURIATE—1,500 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PRUSSIATE—16 kgs, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Dunkirk
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—388 bgs, International Products Co, Buenos Aires
4,021 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 jars, Intsel Metal Corp, Dunkirk
QUININE SALICYLATE—10 cs, Jacoberg Overseas, Inc, Kobe
QUINOLIN—24 dms, Stern Morganthau & Co, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—272 bgs, National Starch Products, Singapore
550 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
SASSAFRAS OIL—23 dms, Irving Trust Co, Itajai
115 dms, Swiss Bank Corp, Itajai
22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
68 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
23 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
9 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Itajai
39 dms, National City Bank, Itajai
24 dms, Chase National Bank, Itajai
1 dm, Simab Corp, Rio de Janeiro
SEEDLAC—1,240 bgs, Kohsichang
300 bgs, The Parks Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
100 bgs, Calcutta
300 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—154 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
53 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
25 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, F H Fromm, Bombay
SHELLAC—204 bgs, Kian Gwan Co of America, Bangkok
627 bgs, Bangkok
50 bgs, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Heeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, C M Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, The Manrose Corp, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—660 bgs, Leghorn
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Collett, Week, Nibecker, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—121 bls, Grace Bros, San Antonio
SODA ASH—2,500 bgs, Mondial Trading Corp, Dunkirk
SODIUM BISULPHITE—155 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
CARBONATE—3,733 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CHLORATE—150 dms, T F Goudy Co, Bremen
CYANIDE—640 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
NITRITE—21 dms, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—200 bbls, Continental Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
SULPHITE—47 dms, Rotterdam
SQUILL—555 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers
SULPHADIAZINE—10 cs, Berger & Co, Antwerp
SULPHUR—224 bbls, C L Huisking, Hamburg
TALC—250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TAMARIND—25 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Bridgetown
100 bbls, Peek & Velsor, Antigua
24 cks, S B Penick & Co, Castries
TANTALITE ORE—29 pks, W E Moulsdale & Co, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
3,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
5,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Imbituba
400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
1,666 bgs, First National Boston, Itajai
700 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
750 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TARTAR—741 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Algiers
TARTARIC ACID—100 kgs, J E Bernard, Genoa
TEA WASTE—82 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—172 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
167 dms, Genoa
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TUCUM KERNELS—6,512 bgs, First National Boston, Parnahiba
737 bgs, Parnahiba
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
490 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Madras
118 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
UREA—4,700 bgs, L D Peters & Son, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
11,024 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—1,009 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tandjong Priok
23 cs, Zink Trieste, Tandjong Priok
VEGETABLE WAX—168 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon, Port Au Prince
VINYL ACETATE, POLYMERIZED—25 cks, Bremen
WATTLE BARK—3,311 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
EXTRACT—521 bgs, First National Boston, Durban
1,563 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, London
1,000 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOOL GREASE—67 dms, Bengue Inc, Havre
YACCA GUM—298 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Adelaide
150 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Adelaide
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, J W Elwell, Havre

Baltimore

ARSENIC—112 bbls, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Gothenburg
COPRA—533 tons, Procter & Gamble, Tacloban
981 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu
IRON OXIDE—203 bbls, Malaga
MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, Chase National Bank, Izmir
MYROBALANS—4,174 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
1,524 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
PEATMOSS—375 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
370 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, W G Scarlett, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,094 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, Tanimex Co, Buenos Aires
SUMAC LEAVES—199 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Palermo
TALC—2,000 bgs, L A Salomon, Bordeaux
1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
1,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—499 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,688 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,083 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
521 bgs, First National Boston, Durban

Boston

ARGOLS—50 bgs, W C Durfee Co, Marseilles
BONE—564 bgs, Elbert & Co, Montevideo
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Santos
CASEIN—500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Hamburg
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
DICYANDIAMIDE—300 bbls, Monsanto Chemical Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—167 cbys, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
GLUE, BONE—130 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Alexandria
STOCK—147 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
HOOFMEAL—425 bgs, Anewalt Trading Co, Buenos Aires
HOOF, HORN MEAL—547 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
1,026 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—718 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Antwerp
2,857 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—1,300 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
504 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Antwerp
610 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,063 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SESAME OIL—1 bbl, J Hajjer, Beirut
SODIUM SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
THYME LEAVES—1 bg, J Hajjer, Beirut
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,593 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
519 bgs, First National Boston, Durban
WHITING—300 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, Wessel, Duval, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—600 tons, Philipp Bros, Bombay
100 tons, Manufacturers Trust Co, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
SODA ASH—8,000 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—2,200 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban

Philadelphia

ANIMAL WAX—477 cs, Rohm & Haas Co, Oslo
BONEMEAL—2,998 bgs, Rosario
CASTOR OIL—328 dms, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
54 tons, Santos
CRESOL—244 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—152 dms, James E Fox Co, Inc, Liverpool
DIVI-DIVI—224 bgs, Taylor White Extracting Co, Madras
FUEL OIL—93,478 bbls, J M Patterson & Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,152 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—946 tons, National City Bank, Hamburg
OSSEINE—700 bgs, Kind & Knox Corp, Antwerp
PALM OIL—987 tons, Authority & Munitions, Belawan
PEATMOSS—1,556 bgs, Keer, Maurer & Green, Bremen
800 bls, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Bremen
600 bls, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—244,064 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Covenas
178,511 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
108,741 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
212,898 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
120,219 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
310,985 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
107,586 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
109,926 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
257,597 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,076 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
PUMICE, POWDERED—300 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto Lipari
TAPIOCA FLOUR—900 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok

San Francisco

AGAR—10 cs, Lee's Agency, Shimizu
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Bombay
CASTOR OIL—265 dms, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—160 bgs, Pacific Far East Line Inc, Kobe
160 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
COPAL GUM—190 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Djakarta
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Salen
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Gasan
CUMIN SEED—816 bgs, Pacific Far East Line Inc, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—140 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—100 dms, Standard Oil Co of California, Bahrein
OLIVE OIL—100 cs, Julliard Fancy Foods Co, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Alfred Harris Inc, Bombay
16 bgs, Pacific Far East Line Inc, Kobe
288 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Alleppey
PUMICE, POWDERED—50 bgs, Browning & Co, Naples
SEAWEED—3 cs, Lee's Agency, Shimizu
SHARKLIVER OIL—95 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
WHITING—400 bgs, The East Asiatic Co, Copenhagen

Trade Briefs

Otto Loewi, research professor of pharmacology at New York University, has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Yale University.

Illinois Institute of Technology will start construction of a new research laboratory this month, subject to approval of the National Production Authority. It will cost $600,000.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, has placed on the market a new, single-dose vaccine ("Tri-Bac" bacterin) which protects against blackleg, malignant edema and hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle, sheep and goats.

Food Technology Inst. Airs Progress in N. Y.

—Continued from page 5

sibility of nutritional or economic advantage, not to farmers or to processors, but to society as a whole.

"If the use of chemicals in foods can lead to more food or better food to help alleviate the nutritional problems of mankind, by all means let us encourage their use, with full awareness that unknown or indefinite risks may be involved but with constant, vigilant effort, toward eliminating them."

Essentiality of Pesticides

L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, emphasized the essentiality of pesticides in food production and in the national defense program.

"The use of pesticides in the production of food," he said, "is essential if we are going to enjoy the highest quality, the largest variety and a continued abundance of foodstuffs. The alternative (without the use of pesticides) is fewer varieties of foods, poorer quality, higher cost, diseased and wormy food containing filth such as insect fragments, rat hairs, rat manure, fungus diseases and other contaminants."

Mr. Hitchner stressed the fact that the choice of quality and abundance of food lies with the consumer. He quoted scientists and government officials to substantiate his remarks on the contributions of pesticides to increased production.

Congressional Investigations

Commenting on congressional investigations into chemicals used in and on foods and the possible hazard to health, Mr. Hitchner scored the wide publicity given unsubstantiated testimony by "extremists" and stated, "that if the products are used as directed by the manufacturer on the label, no undue hazard is involved."

He quoted Drs. Paul A. Neal and Wayland J. Hayes, of the Public Health Service as saying, "To the best of our knowledge, there have been no substantiated cases of DDT poisoning in this country resulting from ingestion of foods containing DDT as a residue."

Mr. Hitchner stated that existing controls on sale and distribution of pesticides are adequate to protect the public health and that the Food and Drug Administration has the authority at the present time to seize food which the administration considers excessively contaminated.

Antibiotics in Food Preservation

Use of antibiotics for the preservation of canned foods is not an early prospect, according to Dr. E. J. Cameron, director of the Washington laboratory of the National Canners Association. Some public claims have been made that sterilization can be achieved by addition of small amounts of subtilin, an antibiotic, to canned foods, the sealed cans being then given a mild heat treatment instead of the high temperature processing conventionally used in canning.

"No antibiotic has been found thus far that will destroy the typical spoilage organisms encountered in canning, nor any that will kill *Clostridium botulinum*, the only food poisoning type of importance," Dr. Cameron stated.

Dr. Cameron, however, recommended against suspending such studies merely because no ideal antibiotic for preservation has yet been discovered.

Dr. Samuel Cate Prescott, former dean of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was 1951 recipient of the Stephen M. Babcock award of the institute.

A. E. Stevenson, technical assistant to the general manager of the Continental Can Company's research department, was presented with the 1951 Nicholas Appert Award of the institute's Chicago section.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The downward revision of botanical drug prices which had dominated the botanical market in the past three weeks came to an end last week. The reductions had affected prices on imported botanics mainly and the few domestic items affected were but added coloring in the picture which rested on the unsteady easel of very limited demand from consumers. The week in question also brought a curtailment of price changes in flavoring botanicals but the main trend of quotations was still downward. The market index remained at 222.6.

If there was not much to do on the selling side of the market, there was plenty of activity of another sort; a variety which ultimately could have substantial effect on prices for botanical drugs in general.

The leading suppliers were busy preparing a case which may convince the Office of Price Stabilization that a change in its present price ceiling practices should be made. In World War No. 2, the Office of Price Administration found that ceiling prices on botanical drugs were unnecessary, unfair, and uninforcible. In other words, botanical drug suppliers today may maintain that conditions which led OPA in World War, No. 2 ultimately to remove all price ceiling restrictions on botanical drugs prevail now as much as they did from 1942 to 1945. It may be recalled that OPA removed some price ceilings in September, 1942, exempted still other items in May, 1943, and abandoned all price control in October, 1945.

Now, as in 1942-1945, the price authority cannot control the primary market prices in foreign countries, nor can it effectively control the cost of domestic botanicals at the source because, for one reason at least, domestic drugs are collected under extremely primative conditions that utilize, in the main, natives in the mountains, small family groups, old men and women, and substantial numbers of adolescent children.

OPA said that the industry policed itself well and actually sold botanicals at declining prices during the life of that price body. It will be interesting to observe what the present price control authority—the Office of Price Stabilization does in the matter.

Beans

Vanilla—With the tariff on beans having been reduced to 7½c. percent since June 6 when the Torquay tariff pact became effective with France, the Bourbon bean market on spot has developed a softer undertone and prices last week stood at $3 to $3.25 per pound. There were some reports that $2.90 could be done. The future of spot values would appear now to hinge on what happens to replacement costs when large contract buying from the origin is resumed. March imports totaled 158,297 pounds, a total comprised of 36,358 pounds from Mexico, 105,204 pounds from Madagascar, and the balance from the Leeward Islands, French West Indies, and other French possessions, and Indonesia.

Berries

Cubeb—Importations from Indonesia in March totaled 1,200 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. That quantity, plus small lots recently arrived, supplies the currently small requirement of most buyers for consumption.

Juniper—According to figures supplied by the Department of Commerce and combining imports of sloe and juniper berries, March arrivals totaled 575,320 pounds. Of the total quantity of berries shipped during that period, substantial quantities were rejected by the Food and Drug Administration.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 15

New York

Chillies, 100 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 21 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 334 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 2 lots, 181 bags: contaminated with copper oxychloride.
Glycerin, refined, 12 drums: not USP.
Karaya gum, 66 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 5 lots, 35 bags: moldy and wormy.
Sage leaves, 329 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed, 128 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 12 bales: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Pepper, black, spot, 7c. per lb.
red, Carolina longs, 3c. per lb.
white, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
Indian, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton rolls, select, ¼c. per lb.
broken select, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ¾c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 5c. per lb.
officinalis, European, 3c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
222.6	222.6	227.4	184.9	185.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Chamomile—Some idea of the influence of Argentine chamomile on local supply may be gained from the fact that March importations from that country totaled 19,749 pounds. Total imports from the Argentine in the first quarter became 115,596 pounds, which compared with total imports from Europe during the same period were but 59,478 pounds.

Rose—This article has been neglected for a considerable period of time but inquiry reaching one supplier gained moderately with respect to pale material. The tendency of the seller was to accept a reasonable bid under 35c. per pound.

Gums

Aloe—Reports from London have indicated that prices quoted on Cape aloe at the source for shipment to London had declined. The report said: "The recent high level of prices has encouraged collection of aloes in South Africa and substantial stocks have been built up." London also said that little improvement in the supply of Curacao aloe has taken place and London lacked offerings from the source. Locally, a steady market prevailed and prices were well maintained in keeping with the replacement offerings made from the sources of supply. Imports from Venezuela in March were 5,251 pounds.

Locustbean — Prices appeared to be steady. Movement was about the same as that current in recent weeks and was sufficient to give prices excellent support. Present needs of buyers were being well and promptly supplied. March imports totaled 212,198 pounds from eight primary sources of supply.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The Department of Commerce says March imports of leaves and root combined totaled 11,023 pounds from Yugoslavia.

Buchu—March importations totaled 1,819 pounds from Capetown, Union of South Africa.

Ephedra—March imports totaled 2,161 pounds, which suggests flying the red flag: the goods were shipped from Yugoslavia. Known as ma huang in its homeland, China, ephedra herb has had little attraction for United States importers since the advent of synthetic ephedrine. How and why some ephedra got to Yugoslavia is a minor mystery.

Henbane—According to the commerce department, March imports of 45,506 pounds originated in Egypt.

Sage—Dalmatian was cheaper at 80c. to 82c. per pound and the salvia officinalis from Italy was reduced sharply to 37c. to 38c.

Stramonium — The March importation of 38,556 pounds came mainly from Hungary, according to the Department of Commerce.

Miscellaneous

Kola Nuts—March importations totaled 69,653 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Manna — Importations totalling 1,500

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pounds and coming from Italy have been reported for the month of March by the Department of Commerce.

Nux Vomica—A total of 197,284 pounds, mainly from India, was imported last March, according to the Department of Commerce.

St. John's Bread—Imports for a total of 11,938 pounds arrived here in March, according to the Department of Commerce.

Roots

Aconite—Some dealers on spot asserted that replacement cost of this article was such as to make it doubtful that sales of spot goods as low as 45c. per pound could be profitable. However, spot goods were so offered and the range was to 50c.

Galangal—Firmness was based on the uncertainty of getting more root from China even through Hong Kong. No local price competition was noted.

Hellebore — Green domestic root was priced slightly lower.

Ipecac—The undersized shipments continued to keep prices strong and competition weak. During last March, 3,788 pounds were imported from Panama, according to the Department of Commerce.

Mandrake—At anything like a reasonable price, manufacturing consumers were disposed to show a very active interest in securing substantial quantities of new crop root. Country prices, however, have not undergone their usual Spring slump, possibly because of the very small carryover.

Rhubarb—Total importations in January-March were 27,280 pounds, all from China, according to the Department of Commerce. It was significant that in March, only 400 pounds reached this country. And importers expect very little to reach here from now on because of the economic embargo against Red China.

Seeds

Anise—Prices held steady on all but the Spanish variety; the latter was reduced to 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. Business was strictly confined to jobbing quantities.

Caraway—New crop influences on prices continued to work and on spot last week the market dropped to 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Cardamom—After several weeks in which prices were inert, the market on Guatemalan decorticated seed was reduced to $3.60 to $3.65 per pound last week; also, Indian decorticated was dropped to $3.40 to $3.50. Bleached and green cardamom held unchanged.

Coriander—Both Czech and Roumanian seed were lowered last week, closing the period at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Moroccan seed remained at 17c. to 17½c.

Poppy—Argentine seed was down to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Other varieties were unchanged but Dutch material was not too steady because of the pending new crop position.

Spices

Cassia—Selling out of spot stocks was at low ebb. Consumers found inventories sufficient for their current needs and hence held aloof from the market. The result was a further weakening of some spot quotations. Canton select rolls were down a fraction to 15½c. to 16c. per pound and select broken became 14½c. to 15c. Other varieties lacked change but were barely steady in the absence of demand.

Ginger—Prices on Jamaica root changed a trifle but the basic position of the material was steady to firm based on replacement offerings and prices. No. 2 was lower at 61c. to 62c. per pound and No. 3 became 59c. to 60c. African root held very steady in price. Nigerian, shaded to 33c. to 34c. No variety of ginger was in more than moderate request.

Mace—The sole change in price came in West Indian mace, which was somewhat lower at $1.15 to $1.18 per pound.

Pepper—The sensitive character of black pepper was evident in the rise in price when demand reappeared even in moderate volume. Spot business was done at $1.67 per pound and futures in whatever position were held also at that figure. At times, India stood 2c. to 3c. above New York price ideas. Since very little buying in India had been done during June, July arrivals were expected to be small. Reflecting the adverse effect of the bearish crop report on domestic red peppers, as reported in the previous week, Carolina longs were advanced to 25c. to 26c. per pound and though still quoted at 23c. to 24c. it was doubted that much pepper from Louisiana could be obtained at that level. Mombassa chillies were back in the market at 60c. to 61c. The range on Japanese pepper broadened to 22c. to 23c. on hontakas when demand revived moderately. Birdseyes from Japan sold lower at 37c. to 38c.

Friday quotations on black pepper were: Spot, $1.72 per pound; July-Aug. shipment, $1.72; Aug.-Sept., $1.72.

Pimento—A Guatemala spice was added to spot offerings, being named at 20c. to 21c. per pound. Jamaican spice held at 25c. to 26c., and Mexican (allspice) was 14c. to 15c. unchanged.

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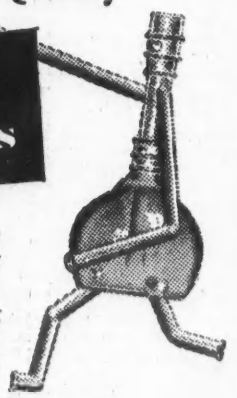

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading activities in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market were said to be rather spotty last week. There were occasional spurts of business, but, for the most part, consumers were still depending most heavily upon their inventories and showing small interest in the purchase of new material, despite the fact that many of the important items were now priced more favorably. Price changes were made in only three items, the most notable being the increase in the price of Californian orange oil. The scarce Floridian article was able to command somewhat higher prices as well. It was possible to obtain the weakened lemongrass oil at lower prices as more and more new material became available. The price index showed a slight decline of 0.7 point. It then stood at 223.1.

All citrous oils continued in their tight positions as shipping prices of both domestic and imported oils grew stronger and spot supplies shorter. Buying interest, particularly for the flavoring business, has begun to pick up and a great deal more oil could be sold than was available. All quotations received from Italy have been at very high prices with the exception of some poor quality lemon oil. The Consortium has again made no quota of bergamot oil for this country and it was expected that future quotas would be smaller than originally planned at the beginning of the year.

Most freely offered oils included the recently reduced citronella oils, especially that variety which originates in Formosa, also lemongrass, patchouli and the domestic dillweed oil. The last mentioned material should now experience a seasonal pickup of interest on the part of picklers. Lavender flower oil remained rather easy on spot, although this did not reflect the trend reported at the source.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orange oil, California, 25c. per lb.
Florida, 20c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lemongrass oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
223.1	223.8	221.2	132.7	129.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—In the month of March, 1951, USSR released 11,089 pounds of this oil to the United States. At the same time, 10,718 pounds of pine needle oil arrived from Czechoslovakia. The spot market held firm at prices of $3.95 to $4.25 a pound, with several dealers holding fairly good stocks.

Bergamot—The Italian Consortium has again made no allotment for this country for the present month. There has been no quota for this market since April. With the very limited quantities still held in Italy and the very brisk demand from other European countries, it was reported that shipments to this country would probably be about half the amount originally scheduled at the beginning of the year. The official shipping price was also reported to be somewhat higher. In March, arrivals in this country amounted to 15,308 pounds worth $113,991. On spot there remained extremely limited amounts of oil at prices of $8.75 to $12.50 a pound, and dealers were none too anxious to sell.

Bois de Rose—The market was somewhat weaker because of the large stocks held by most handlers and quotations were held mainly at $4.60 a pound, although there was a range of prices from as low as $4.50 to a high of $5.25 a pound. Observers felt that the good present position of this oil should have a favorable effect upon such derived aromatics as linalool and linalyl acetate, although this has not yet become evident. In March of this year, Brazil shipped 44,841 pounds of oil to this country at a value of $150,345.

Camphor—Japan having sent the largest volume, arrivals of the natural oil during the month of March reached 190,142 pounds worth $35,697. Spot stocks were not very large and there was demand for more than could be comfortably supplied. Shortages of this and other related oils have made production of safrol particularly difficult.

Cananga—There has been no change in the extremely difficult situation surrounding this oil. It was still very hard to get any firm offers from the source and those few that were made, were far too high for most dealers to handle, at least until their new pricing schedules become effective. The scarcity of ylang-ylang oil has had a marked effect upon this market.

Cedarwood—This domestic material has slipped into a comfortable position. Supplies were now coming through from the country when desired and prices have been stabilized. As low as 60c. a pound was asked on spot, but, more generally the price stood at 65c. to 75c. a pound.

Citronella—The weakness of the past few weeks continued to be in evidence, particularly in the case of the Java-type oil which remained as low as $1.75 a pound. Observers believed that the Ceylonese oil might be forced down further in competition with the Java and Java-type material. However, it has remained at $1.90 to $2.40 a pound. With supplies freely available, the market was balanced in the favor of consumers, who were not showing too much interest. In March, shipments of this oil totaled 241,119 pounds, valued at $514,634. Of this, 104,000 pounds originated in Guatemala, 23,392 pounds in Ceylon and 76,122 pounds in Formosa.

Geranium — With the largest portion coming from Madagascar, shipments of this article during March amounted to 6,795 pounds worth $137,719. The spot market continued to exhibit strength. Prices were rather firm and steady. It was possible to obtain some Bourbon and some Algerian oil at $26 a pound, but more generally, prices were a bit higher.

Lavender—According to the trade, the recent easing of the French flower oil might be considered a usual occurrence just prior to the arrival of new crop oil. Good stocks held over from last year were freely offered in the face of the new crop which is due in September. However, observers did not believe that the market would continue to be as weak as it is for very long. Shipments to this country during March stood at 18,494 pounds, worth $84,010. At the same time Spain shipped 7,747 pounds of spike oil at $15,155.

Lemon—Californian oil held at prices of $4.50 to $5 a pound, according to producer, but there was very little to be had below the maximum quotation. The limited quantities that could be found on the spot market were in very good demand. Italian oil of good quality remained scarce and extremely high in price. According to observers, large quantities of this material were being sold in Europe, particularly in England. This has been the result of the shortage of American oil available for export. Low grade oils of questionable purity continued to be freely offered from Messina at very reasonable prices. Imports of lemon oil during March amounted to 35,089 pounds, valued at $122,923. Of this more than 90 percent came from Italy.

Lemongrass—Release of more material from the points of origin have made for an easier spot situation. It was possible to obtain this oil for as low as $3.75 a pound last week, a decline of 25c. from the lowest quotation of the previous week. The increase in availability of this oil has given producers of citral and the ionones hope for an improvement in the supply positions of those derivatives, all of which have been extremely tight for many months. A total of 83,754 pounds of the oil were received in this country during March. It was valued at $304,523. India accounted for 44,828 pounds and Guatemala shipped 23,255 pounds.

Mandarin — Recent quotations from Italy were reported to have been made at higher levels. They were close to the top of the spot range of $5.50 to $8.50 a pound. The market has been rather quiet with stocks limited and buying interest mild.

Nutmeg—This market was without special feature. There seemed to be good stocks in some quarters making it possible for quotations to remain stable. The East Indian variety held steady at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound, while prices for the West Indian article ranged from $4 to $4.75 a pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Although the spot quotations remained unchanged at 85c. to $1 a pound, dealers reported shippers to be taking a firmer view with the result that the oil was tightening up again at the origin. Consumer interest has continued to be active and spot stocks were reasonably good.

Orange—One large producer increased

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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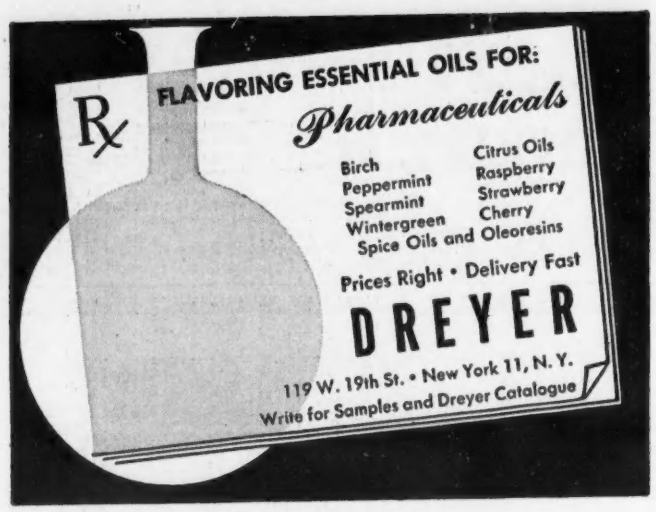

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the price of the Californian oil by 25c. per pound thus moving the market to as high as $2.75 a pound. It was still possible to obtain limited quantities of oil on the spot market for as low as $2.05 a pound. The minimum quotation of Florida oil was higher by 20c. a pound at $2.55. This very scarce item ranged up to $2.80. Italian oil was quoted too high at the origin for much dealing. In March there were 7,670 pounds brought into this country from foreign sources. This material came mainly from Mexico, the Dominican Republic and French West Africa.

Patchouli—With little turnover to consumers reported, this market continued to display considerable weakness. A great many handlers found themselves in possession of high-priced oil which could now be sold only at some loss. In the opinion of some dealers, the arrival of large volume of poor quality oil did much to depress the spot market. It was possible to purchase the article at prices ranging from $16 to $23 a pound. A total of 3,445 pounds was shipped to the country during March at a value of $65,868. Of this, Indonesia accounted for 3,240 pounds.

Peppermint—Remaining stocks of last year's crop continued to hold up rather well at steady prices, with sales to users small. Thus far, growing conditions for the new crop have been quite good, although there have been occasional reports of blights affecting some growths. Because of a cutback in the planting in Indiana, latest estimates have indicated that production this year would fall below the total yield last year.

Petitgrain—Prices were maintained at the recently reduced level of $3.55 to $4.50 a pound. However, although less expensive than formerly, the oil might still be considered high-priced. In some places, it was reported that some low grade oil has found its way to this market. Importation of this oil, the bulk of which originated in Paraguay, totaled 72,042 pounds valued at $163,372 during the month of March.

Sassafras—While only limited quantities were on hand, dealers were able to offer the artificial variety, SG 1.070, at very steady prices of 75c. to $1.25 a pound. Imports during March totaled 4,500 pounds at a value of $1,875. The domestic natural oil was extremely stable, with stocks apparently sufficient to meet all requirements at $1.95 to $2.20 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ambergris — During the month of March, 1951, there arrived in the United States 65 pounds of this fixative at a value of $1,941. On spot there was a small but steady supply at the very stable price range of $8 to $10 an ounce.

Civet—Receipts of the natural material into this country during March totaled 6,790 pounds, worth $20,209. The major portion came from Ethiopia. The item was offered on the spot market at $4 to $7 per ounce.

Eucalyptol—Comfortable supplies were to be had now that the eucalyptus oil market has eased. Producers were able to offer the item freely at prices of $2.75 to $3.25 a pound.

Safrol—While there was a limited amount of this material to be found on the spot market at $1.15 to $1.75 a pound, producers were meeting with difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of the basic oils for its manufacture. From time to time there have been shipments of sassafras and camphor oils and last week a large amount was brought in from Brazil. This should be helpful to makers of this derivative. Production figures for 1950 indicated that a total of 181,300 pounds were made. At the same time sales amounted to 77,000 pounds.

Terpineol—Basic materials were appar-

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ently available with no great difficulty and production has been rather steady. Prices were unchanged. Total production of all types during the past year reached 1,050,200 pounds. Sales exceeded production, equaling 1,206,200 pounds worth $276,900.

Vanillin—Production of this important material totaled 964,200 pounds during 1950. At the same time sales amounted to 980,300 pounds valued at $2,845,700. In March of 1951, importation of 2,721 pounds worth $8,260 was reported. The imported material originated in Canada, United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Obituaries

Dr. George Fries

Dr. George Fries, treasurer of Fries & Fries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, died June 17 at his home in Freeport, L. I., N. Y. He was sixty-one years of age.

Dr. Fries, who had been associated with the Cincinnati concern during his entire business career, was head of the eastern office of Fries & Fries, Rockville Centre, N. Y., at the time of his death.

Arthur D. Stearns

Arthur D. Stearns, head of the insecticide division of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York died June 18 at his home in Rutherford, N. J. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Stearns, who was widely known throughout the chemical industry, joined American Agricultural Chemical in 1913, and for the past thirty-eight years served in its sales, chemical and insecticide divisions.

Frank L. Bareford, sr., a retired foreman at the American Agricultural Chemical Company's plant in Carteret, N. J., died June 17 in Rahway, N. J.

John L. Drake, director of engineering for the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, since 1944, died June 19 in that city. He was fifty-eight years old. A pioneer in the development of mechanical production of window glass, Mr. Drake held 175 patents on his inventions in various phases of glass manufacture.

Dr. John F. Kendrick, a member of the staff of the international health division of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1916, died June 18 in Kingston, Jamaica. He was sixty-one years of age. Dr. Kendrick represented the foundation in Jamaica since October, 1945, where he was an adviser to the Jamaica Department of Health.

Albert Moore, son of James W. Moore, a vice-president and secretary of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., died June 14 in a speedboat accident at White Bear Lake, Minn. He was twenty years old.

Vernon Phillips, a chemist employed by the Interchemical Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., died June 18 in Metuchen, N. J. He was fifty-three years old.

Dr. Joseph S. Scheuer, medical research director and head of the analytical and research divisions of Eno, Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J., died June 17 in New York. He was fifty-nine years old. Dr. Scheuer had served with the Bloomfield concern since 1936.

James Swenehart, director of advertising and public relations of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died June 16 in that city. He was sixty years of age.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Announcement was made last week of a 2-cent reduction in the postings of the various stearates. This followed a recent 2-cent reduction in the price of stearic acid.

The OPS last week issued a ceiling price order governing manufacturers' price adjustments on paints, varnishes and lacquers. The regulation is effective July 16, or any earlier date back to June 21, as elected by manufacturers. They may put their new ceiling prices into effect as soon as they file the required reports with the industrial materials and manufactured goods division of OPS. It was also announced that OPS amended CPR 22 to remove the exemption of paints, varnishes and lacquers while continuing the exemption of shellac gum and metallic waterproofing compounds.

Blanc fixe continued tight and in good demand. Magnesium silicate was still in a good market, although not so strong as several months ago. Mica demand from the paint industry was high and about normal from other consumers. Synthetic resins continued pretty much unchanged. Natural gums also showed little variance from their position of the recent past.

Shellac was unchanged as to price. Demand was pretty good, but not strong and supply continued ample for present requirements. Casein was not moving fast during the week. Prices held but it was thought there might be some weakening in the quotations on Argentine before long because of the competition from Europe.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—These items held pretty much to unchanged levels last week. The demand was steady at the amounts consumers were permitted to have by government order. The supply was reported to be up to that level.

Mineral Earth Pigments—The demand for mineral earth pigments declined somewhat in 1949, and sales of most items were lower than in the previous year. Of the 89,628 tons of pigment reported, the natural red oxides constituted 20 percent, pure red oxide 18 percent, "other red oxides" 18 percent, and pure yellows 10 percent. These figures are from a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines.

Lead Pigments—Little, if any, real change was apparent in the market for these items last week, and there were no indications of any changes in the immediate future. The supply held to its tight position and the demand continued heavy.

Zinc Pigments—Supply continued tight and the demand held to its former strong position last week, and there were no signs that this would be otherwise in the immediate future.

Fillers and Extenders

Blanc Fixe—The supply of both the dry, by-product, and the direct process was on the tight side, while the demand continued at the high levels of the recent past.

Magnesium Silicate—The demand was running along at fairly good levels during the week, although it was not as brisk as it was during January, February and March. The backlog of orders was said to have lessened as a result of this, and orders could be shipped with promptness. The easing in the demand was not so great as to have any upsetting effect on the market and, as one producer put it, it was similar in proportion to the easings that were apparent in other industries.

Mica—Prices were holding at their previously established levels during the past week. The demand was running along at a normal pace except for that from the paint industry. It was said that the paint industry had some fears of shortages, and for that reason was ordering large amounts. The supply was reported to be ample at the present time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 70c. per 100 lbs.
Stearates, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	175.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Synthetic Resins

The market continued about as it had been going last week. Supply and demand still varied somewhat as to producer and product. Some producers reported minor easings for certain products but others found no changes. Even with some easings the overall demand was holding at a good point and supplies were not free.

A producer of terpene resins, whose supply had been affected by a fire and explosion at the facilities of a supplier of beta pinene, announced last week that it has started production of beta pinene in emergency equipment and will today resume the production of terpenes.

Natural Resins

The demand for natural gums continued at fairly good levels last week but was not what could be called strong. The supply of most items was high enough to accommodate the trade without any difficulty although there were some that were in a better position than others.

Shellac—The price listings established during the previous week were still holding last week and there were no concrete indications that there would be any immediate changes. However, since the market for shellac has been fluctuating lately no one could be certain that this stability would continue. The demand here was not running to a strong point. It had been fairly good recently and continued about that way last week, but it was not any better than that. The overall position of demand was one of spottiness. The Indian market continued firm. There was not a great amount of material being brought into this country, but apparently it was being sold to other countries and that was keeping the market up at the source. The supply here was considered up to a high enough level to accommodate the requirements of consumers at this time. The opinion had been expressed recently that there might be shortages among the better grades this summer because there had not been much material brought in since the price freeze, but this opinion was not held by all houses in the trade.

Lacquer Materials

Lead Stearate—The dibasic was 2c. per pound lower as a result of the recent price drop of 2c. in stearic acid. This made the quotations on the stearate 57c. in carloads and 58c. in less than carloads.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price listings for imported and domestic were unchanged last week. It was said that the Argentine might be weakening soon because producers there could probably not afford to uphold present prices in face of the competition coming from European material. However, it had also been said that the supply of milk was short in the Argentine and that the government might order all of it turned to human consumption. The demand here was as little as it had been recently, and it was said that the buyers thought prices would have to go down and they, in particular, were not interested in taking the goods from the Argentine at present prices. Argentine was posted at 39½c. to 40c. French was giving it

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in April, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $106,086,152. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1951—April	$106,086,152	$54,946,761	$41,729,845	$31,287,173	$10,442,672	$9,409,546
Total, 4 months	430,432,212	227,758,836	164,626,146	120,761,048	43,865,098	38,047,230
1950—April	87,605,408	48,413,477	30,934,710	22,854,970	8,079,740	8,257,221
Total, 4 months	321,583,865	173,958,730	118,014,322	86,490,703	31,523,619	29,610,813

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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is a new improved shingle stain oil which will give you a better pigmented or non-pigmented oil at less cost, because it has a mild odor, good penetration and is uniform. In addition, because of its light color you can easily formulate colored oils economically. Such properly pigmented oils will show no rub-off.
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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

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BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cale Co.
CINCINNATI — Desks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Desks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

considerable competition at 28½c. delivered. Danish material was offered at what one importer called "all sorts of prices." They averaged 34½c. to 36½c., duty paid. Swiss was available at 35¾c., duty paid, and Portugese at 33¾c.

The domestic material was not moving well. This is the heavy producing season and normally it is expected that there will be some easing in the demand at this time of year, but it was said that the falling off this time amounted to more than the normal seasonal drop. The supply of the domestic material is at a good point now and milk production this year is reported to be holding up well in comparison with others years. Just how it will continue is a difficult thing to say, however, for much will depend on the weather. Also, there have been reports that some dairy herds have been reduced because the demand for meat is good.

Glue—Hide glue production during April of this year was reported by the Bureau of Census to be 6,320,890 pounds, as compared to 6,518,439 pounds during the previous month. In April a year ago it was 5,706,469 pounds. Shipments of hide glue during April of this year amounted to 5,915,280 pounds, which was somewhat under the previous month's figure of 6,337,343 pounds. Shipments in April a year ago amounted to 5,429,569 pounds. Stocks at the end of April came to 8,032,005 pounds. This was well above the 7,618,395 pounds figure for the previous month, but considerably below the figure of 12,533,647 pounds for April a year ago.

Stearates—Announcement was made last week of reductions of 2c. in the listings of the stearates. These reflected the recent declines in the price of stearic acid. The demand for the stearates was continuing at normal levels while the supply was reported to be good. Following are the latest stearate quotations:—aluminum, 40c. to 41c. in carloads, and 41c. in less than carloads; barium, 44c. in carloads and 46c. in smaller lots; calcium, precipitated, 42c. to 43c. in carloads and 43c. to 44c. in less than carloads; iron, 44c. in carloads, 45c. in ton lots and 46c. in less than ton lots; lead, precipitated, 46c. in carloads, 47c. in ton lots and 48c. in less than ton lots; magnesium, 45c. to 46c. in carloads and 46c. to 47c. in less than carloads; manganese, 45c. in carloads, 46c. in ton lots and 47c. in less than ton lots.

Naval Stores

Export demand for naval stores in May, 1951, continued at approximately the average level of the preceding three months,

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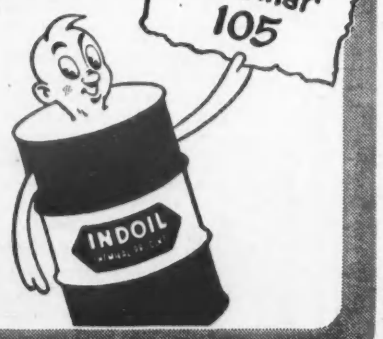

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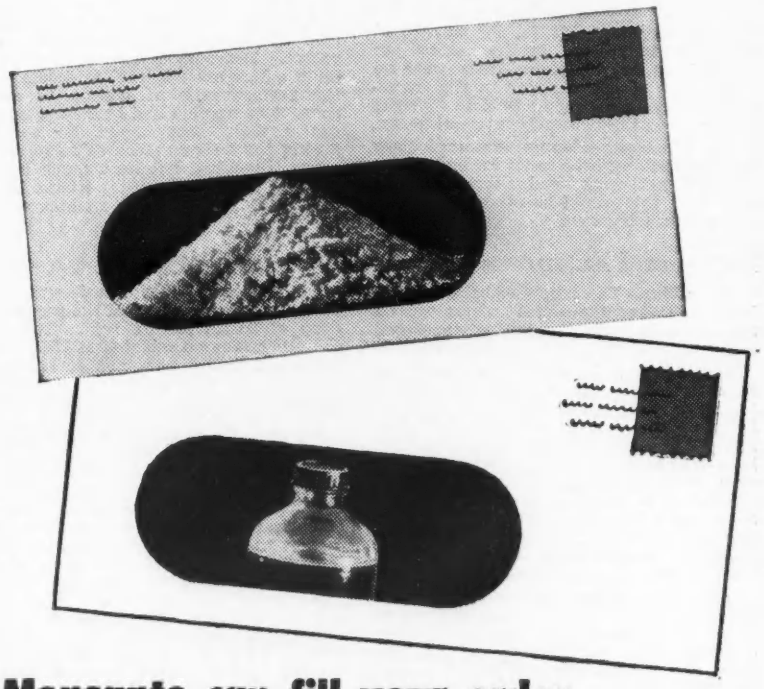

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Here are two *available* materials which you can use to improve products... *economically.*

BENTHAL—In the manufacture of short oil modified resins, you can use Monsanto Benthal, a monobasic acid, to replace a portion of the dibasic acid. Benthal retards bodying, permitting longer processing and reducing the acid value of alkyd resins.

TRIPHENYL PHOSPHITE—Monsanto Triphenyl Phosphite is a color stabilizer in pale-colored alkyds and various other products.

Most resin-making materials, including Monsanto Maleic Anhydride and Monsanto Phthalic Anhydride, are extremely "tight" because of defense production demands. Immediate shipment can be made on orders for Benthal and triphenyl phosphite. For information on Monsanto technical service and for prices and data on Benthal and triphenyl phosphite, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO., Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

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according to the Office of International Trade. The following table shows the total quantities of naval stores licensed for export to all countries in the three months' period of February through April, 1951, and in May, 1951:—

	Quantity licensed Feb.-Apr., 1951	May, 1951
Gum rosin, 520-lb. dms	120,213	30,217
Wood rosin, 520-lb. dms	61,807	16,110
Gum turpentine, 50-gal. bbls	18,692	2,116
Wood turpentine, 50-gal. bbls	11,902	2,256
Turpene hydrocarbons, gals	842,338	190,484
Pine oil, gals	451,408	152,479
Tar and pitch of wood, 1,000 lbs.	9,120	2,032
Tall oil, crude, 1,000 lbs	8,073	4,275
Tall oil, refined, 1,000 lbs	7,943	1,975

The United States was the principal purchaser of gum turpentine from Mexico in 1950, taking 2,395 metric tons out of a total of 2,530 tons. Italy and Sweden took the rest. Normally, the United States is the only market for Mexican turpentine except for occasional shipments to western Canada. Italy was the leading buyer of rosin, taking 56 percent of total exports of 12,080 tons. The United States bought 11 percent and Germany 9 percent.

Production of naval stores in France in the 1950-51 crop year (May through April) is not believed to have been affected to any extent, despite unfavorable weather conditions. The output of gum is estimated at 800,000 hectoliters in 1950-51, compared with 820,000 in 1949-50. The yield of turpentine is expected to be 14,000 metric tons (15,200 in 1949) and that of rosin 52,000 tons (56,100 in 1949). The 1950-51 figures are preliminary and may be revised later.

Exports of naval stores from Greece in 1950 included 8,648 metric tons of rosin (44,970 American barrels) and 1,535 tons of turpentine (469,710 U. S. gallons), according to statistics of the Ministry of Commerce. Germany was the principal purchaser of rosin, followed by the United Kingdom and Italy. Germany also was the leading buyer of turpentine, Italy was second and Austria third.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 22 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.95	$10.70
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95	10.70
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95	10.70
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95	10.70
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15	10.90
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	11.20
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	11.20
	Drums						
Sales							
Receipts	1,023	310	247	136	786		
Shipments		1,235		1,124	234		
Stocks	16,214	15,289	15,536	14,548	15,100		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.). .87
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.). 1.05

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.79¼	.79¼	.79¼	.79¼	.79¼
Sales, bbls					
Receipts, bbls	169	1,016	563	504	136
Shipments, bbls	19	410	409	118	130
Stocks, bbls	6,380	6,986	7,140	7,526	7,532

Wax Booklet Published By Cornelius Products

Up-to-date procedures, products and formulations for the manufacture of all types of wax polishes are contained in the seventh edition of 'Waxes for Polishes and Finishes," a thirty-two-page booklet issued by Cornelius Products Company and General Wax Refining Company, 386 Fourth avenue, New York 16. Containing a number of newly introduced products and formulations, as well as greatly amplified text, the booklet takes cognizance of changing market requirements since the sixth edition appeared in October, 1948, and of other factors such as new government specifications, which influence the standards of the wax polish industry as a whole.

Among the newly-included textual features are a chapter on "Performance Testing of Wax Emulsions" which details the methods used to predict and evaluate the performance of wax emulsions under actual use. A section on "Additive Solutions for Wax Emulsions" and a table on the "Use of Additives with Emulsowaxes;" a summary of emulsion manufacturing equipment, and an extensively revised and amplified chapter on "Freezing Tests." Copies of the publication are available without charge to firms engaged in the manufacture of these products.

Ziegler & Co. to Move

G. S. Ziegler & Co., New York, will move to larger quarters in the new Dun & Bradstreet building, 99 Church street, effective July 2. The company will be located on the eighth floor.

Plasticizer Production In 1950 Gained 46 P. C.

Production of all plasticizers in the United States during 1950 amounted to 243,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46 percent over the 166,000,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 were 187,000,000 pounds, valued at $65,000,000, compared with 125,000,000 pounds, valued at $46,000,000, in 1949.

Production of cyclic plasticizers in 1950 amounted to 180,000,000 pounds, compared with 122,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of 48 percent. Sales in 1950 were 137,000,000 pounds, valued at $46,000,000, compared with 92,000,000 pounds, valued at $34,000,000 dollars, in 1949. The cyclic plasticizer produced in the greatest amount in 1950, as in 1949, was di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, production of which amounted to 61,000,000 pounds.

Production of acyclic plasticizers in 1950 amounted to 63,000,000 pounds, an increase of 44 percent over the 44,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Sales in 1950 were 50,000,000 pounds, valued at $19,000,000, compared with 33,000,000 pounds, valued at $12,000,000, in the previous year.

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STANDARDIZED AND CUSTOM-MADE
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MANY manufacturers have found Seven-Ten* Oil the answer to the problem of replacing war-restricted drying oils.

First of all, "Seven-Ten" Oil not only bodies fast in the kettle, but is hard through drying—helps produce a rapid drying, tough, hard film...

Secondly, it's available in two viscosities, Z2 and Z8—offering the range of properties and characteristics shown in the table at right based on typical batches.

Third, it is easy to handle because it is *all linseed oil*—contains no other rapid bodying oils or special resins. No special equipment or technique is demanded.

For test samples and technical information address nearest branch office.

Physical Characteristics and Chemical Constants	Viscosity Z2	Viscosity Z8
Viscosity in Poises	36	600
Specific Gravity—15.5°C.	.9685	.9750
Weight per gal. (lbs.)	8.02	8.07
Gallons per lb.	.1247	.1239
Acid Number	14	16
Iodine Number	134	110
Refractive Index	1.4910	1.4918
Color (G)	14	15
Gel Time at 565° F.	55 Min.	20 Min.

In addition to the gel times shown above, a practical example of the time and fuel saving advantages of "Seven-Ten" Oil is given by the following comparison with linseed oil of Z2 viscosity. Several batches of ester gum general purpose varnishes were processed, with these results:

Base Oil	Processing Time	Varnish Visc. (G-H)
710 OIL, Z2	70 Min.	V
710 OIL, Z8	24 Min.	X
Linseed Oil, Z2	114 Min.	V

In each case, ester gum was heated with 80 gallons of the base oil to 600° F and held for a hot paddle string, checked with 20 gallons of base oil, and thinned to 66% non-volatile.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

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DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
TITANIUM DIOXIDE
(ANATASE AND RUTILE)
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Paint Industry Gets Ceiling Adjustments

—Continued from page 3

cost increases on major raw materials, primarily those still under "parity". The increase factors listed in the regulation measure the cost differences for several hundred items occurring from June 1, 1950, to March 15, 1951, the CPR-22 cutoff date, and represent the experience of most paint producers.

Cost Increase Factors

Listed below are increases in costs of raw materials allowed paint manufacturers who employ the CPR-22 pricing method in calculating ceilings. The material, unit and increase factors are shown in the first, second and third columns, respectively. In some cases the third column indicates a decrease in cost for a listed material. In respect to these materials, OPS said, the decrease in cost must be computed and recognized in the same manner as the indicated increases. Following are the materials cost increase factors:—

Material	Unit for price	Unit price increase (dollars or percent)
Acids:		
Abietic, commercial	lb.	.02
Castor oil, split	lb.	.09
Chromic, 99½-99¾	lb.	.015
Coconut oil, double distilled	lb.	.06
Cottonseed oil, distilled	lb.	.1075
Cresylic, imp'd, 75% at 215° C.	lb.	163.0%
Linseed oil, regular distilled	lb.	.04
Naphthenic 220-230	lb.	.01
Naphthenic, 230-240	lb.	No increase
Soybean, double distilled	lb.	.085
Stearic, double pressed	lb.	.1023
Alcohol:		
Allyl	lb.	No increase
Amyl, ferment., ref., 126-132°	lb.	No increase
Butyl, fermentation, normal	lb.	154.0%
Denatured, SDI	gal.	102.0%
Ethyl, tax free	gal.	157.0%
Allyl starch, 40% solution	lb.	.033
Aluminum:		
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%	lb.	.0375
Paste, standard	lb.	.015
Powder, varnish, stand	lb.	.10
Stearate, dibasic	lb.	.125
Ammonium linoleate, tech	lb.	No increase
Antimony oxide	lb.	84.5%
Antimony sulphide, 62-64%	lb.	.21
Arsenic, trioxide, USP	lb.	No increase
Arsenic, metal, lump	lb.	No increase
Asbestos, Canadian fiber, 3T	sh. ton.	$53.50
Asphaltum, cut-back	gal.	No increase
Asphalt, gilsonite, select	ton.	.50
Asphalt, Trinidad, Manjack No. 10	lb.	No increase
Baryte ore	short ton.	No increase
Black, bone	lb.	No increase
Butyl acetate, fermentation, norm	lb.	163.0%
Butyl lactate, fermentation	lb.	.07
Cadmium metal, ingots	lb.	.55
Calcium chromate	lb.	No increase
Calcium naphthenate, 4% Ca	lb.	.0225
Calcium resinate, precip	lb.	.035
Casein, domestic, standard	lb.	.195
Casein, imported, ground	lb.	.175
Castor beans	long ton.	$185.00
Cashewnut liquid, treated	lb.	No increase
China clay, impt., wh., powd	sh. ton.	No increase
Chromium acetate solut., 7½%	lb.	.005
Coaltar, refined	gal.	.005
Cobalt acetate	lb.	.175
Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½ Co	lb.	.045 decrease
Cobalt naphthenate, 6% Co	lb.	.05
Cobalt resinate, 3% Co	lb.	.0375
Copper naphthenate, 8% Cu	lb.	.035
Creosote, coaltar, refined	gal.	.035
Cresols, tech	lb.	.045
Dextrin, corn, Canary	100 lbs.	$1.15
Diatomaceous earth, impt., Mex	short ton.	No increase
Dibutyl phthalate, ferment	lb.	.115
Diethylethanolamine, ferment	lb.	.06
Dipentene, steam-dist	gal.	.01 decrease
Ethyl acetate, ferment., 85-88%	lb.	.10
Ethyl lactate, fermentation	lb.	.0325
Ethyl silicate, 40%	lb.	No increase
Glue, bone, 110 jellygrams	lb.	.05
Glue, hide, 229-330	lb.	.05
Glycerin, refined, 98%	lb.	.32
Graphite, imported, crystal	lb.	No increase
Green, chrome, CP, 26-30% blue	lb.	.06
Green, chromium, oxide, hydrated	lb.	.20
Gum:		
Copal, Congo, No. 1	lb.	.005
Copal, Manila DBB	lb.	.05
Pontianak, chips	lb.	.115
Dammar, Batavia, A/E	lb.	No increase
East India, Batu, bold	lb.	.04
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.06
Elemi	lb.	.035
Ester gum resin, imported	lb.	.085
Karaya, powdered, No. 1	lb.	.07
Kauri	lb.	No increase
Gypsum, crude	short ton.	$12.65
Irish moss, prime	lb.	.12
Iron acetate, 28°	lb.	No increase
Iron naphthenate, 6% Fe	lb.	.03
Lanolin, anhydrous, USP	lb.	No increase
Lead acetate, gran	lb.	.0325
Blue, basic, sulphate	lb.	.045
Metallic, paste	lb.	.0725
Naphthenate, 24% Pb	lb.	.045
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4	lb.	.0525
Red, 97% Pb_3O_4	lb.	.0525
Red, 98% Pb_3O_4	lb.	.055
Resinate, precip	lb.	.035
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb	lb.	.03
White, basic carbonate	lb.	.0375
White, basic sulphate	lb.	.045
White, basic silicate	lb.	24.0%
Leaded zinc oxide, 35%	lb.	.0375
Lecithin, tech., bleached	lb.	.07
Litharge, powd	lb.	.0525
Lithopone, ordinary	lb.	.0125
Lithopone, titanated	lb.	.01375
Magnesium carbonate, USP	lb.	.005
Manganese, borate, tech	lb.	.01
Manganese, dioxide, 84-87%	sh. ton.	No increase
Manganese, linoleate, liq., 4.35%	lb.	.08¾ decr'se
Manganese, linoleate, sol., 8.2%	lb.	.08 decrease
Manganese, naphthenate, 6% Mn	lb.	.025
Manganese, resinate, precip., Mn	lb.	.03
Mannitol, commercial	lb.	No increase
Metacresol	lb.	.20
Methyl abietate	lb.	No increase
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated	lb.	No increase
Mercury, quicksilver	76-lb. flask.	$145.00
Mica, dry ground	lb.	.0025
Molasses, blackstrap	gal.	280.0%
Naphthalene, refined, indust	lb.	.02¾
Nitrocellulose, ester sol., 30-40 sec	lb.	.05
Nitrocellulose, spir. sol., 40-50 sec	lb.	.12

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Material	Unit for price	Unit price increase (dollars or percent)
Oils:		
Castor, blown	lb.	.17½
dehydrated, bodied	lb.	.186
refined and deodorized	lb.	.175
sulphonated, 50%	lb.	.07
Coconut, crude	lb.	.06¾
Cottonseed, crude	lb.	.08½
Linseed, raw	lb.	.057
Menhaden, refined, alkali	lb.	.115
Oiticica, liquid	lb.	.16
Peanut, refined	lb.	.11¼
Pine, steam dist.	lb.	.022
Safflower	lb.	.014
Sardine, refined, alkali	lb.	.115
Soybean, refined alkali	lb.	.07
Tall, refined	lb.	.0075
Tar, pine	lb.	.006
Tung, domestic	lb.	.17
imported	lb.	.18
Orange, cadmium, lithopone	lb.	.55
Chrome	lb.	.07
Molybdated	lb.	.05
Orthocresol, pure	lb.	No increase
Paracresol, 98%	lb.	No increase
Pinetar, retort	lb.	.006
Pitch:		
Coaltar, 150° F	short ton.	$1.50
Cottonseed	lb.	.03
Linseed	lb.	No increase
Soybean	lb.	.0025
Potassium cyanide	lb.	No increase
Bichromate	lb.	.0025
Protein, soya, chem. isolated	lb.	.04
Red, cadmium light	lb.	.70
orange	lb.	.65
Lithopone, deep	lb.	.52
Iron oxide, 75-78% coppers	lb.	No increase
Mercury oxide	lb.	$2.22
Persian Gulf	lb.	No increase
Spanish oxide, grade 1	lb.	.0012
Turkey	lb.	No increase
Quicksilver	lb.	.12 decrease
Rosin, wood, FF	100 lbs.	$2.30
Gum, WG	100 lbs.	$3.99
Shellac, bleached, bone dry	lb.	.10
Superfine	lb.	.20
Sodium bichromate	lb.	No increase
Chromate	lb.	No increase
Molybdate, anhy	lb.	.06
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.01
Sorbitol, cryst	lb.	No increase
Starch, corn	100 lbs.	$1.03
Talc, fibrous, 98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh	short ton.	5.9%
Titanium dioxide, chalk resist	lb.	.01¾
Pigment, calcium-rutile	lb.	.006
Tributyl phosphate, ferment	lb.	.07
Citrate, tech., fermentation	lb.	No increase
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, imp't	lb.	.06½
Turpentine, gum	gal.	.52
Wood, steam dist	gal.	.36
Wax, bees, bleached, USP	lb.	.19
Candelilla, refined	lb.	.25½
Carnauba, North country	lb.	.48
Ouricury, refined	lb.	.24
Japan	lb.	.13
Montan, refined	lb.	No increase
Sugar cane, imported	lb.	.12
Whiting, Paris white	short ton.	No increase
Woodflour, 40 mesh	short ton.	No increase
Yellow, barium chromate, CP	lb.	.0475
Cadmium, CP, all shades	lb.	.55
Lithopone, all shades	lb.	.37
Chrome, CP	lb.	.07
Iron oxide, natural	lb.	No increase
Mercury oxide	lb.	$2.22
Zinc	lb.	.06
Zein	lb.	.05
zinc cyanide	lb.	.072
Dust	lb.	.091
Naphthenate, 8% Zn liquid	lb.	.0325
Oxide, pigment, acicular	lb.	.0325
Resinate, precip	lb.	.04
Stearate, tech	lb.	.12
Sulphide, pure	lb.	.04
Cadmium sulphide, fluorescent	lb.	.10

Lever Bros. Opens New $25 Million Plant in L.A.

Lever Brothers Company, New York, last week officially opened its new $25,000,000 plant for the manufacture of soap, detergent and shortening in Los Angeles, Calif. The new facilities, which occupy a thirty-acre tract in the central manufacturing district, consist of six buildings with a total of 415,000 square feet of floor space. The site has been laid out to permit expansion of manufacturing and construction of a 185,000-square foot warehouse.

P. & G. Constructing Soap Plant in Mexico

Procter & Gamble de Mexico, S.A., is erecting a $3,000,000 plant in Nuevo Vallejo, on the outskirts of Mexico City, to make the company's line of detergents. The new project, second of its kind in Latin America, will consist of a 60,000-square-foot main plant, a two-story warehouse and shipping building and a five-story main office building. The unit is expected to go into operation in July, 1952.

Monsanto Appoints Two

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced two new appointments. George F. Wingard, credit manager for the plastics division, has been named general credit manager for the company. Howard A. Gray, administrative group assistant in the research department, has been made a group leader in the textile chemical research laboratory of the Merrimac division. Mr. Wingard's appointment, effective July 1, is to fill the vacancy created by the death of Robert J. Widman, credit manager for twenty-five years. Mr. Gray, who has already assumed his new duties, has been succeeded in his previous post by Dr. William R. James.

Nox-Rust Building Plant

A 50 percent increase in production of the Nox-Rust Chemical Corporation will result from construction of a new plant in Chicago, it was announced last week. Work on the new plant has started and some of its production facilities will be in operation early this Fall.

Chi. Paint Salesmen to Golf

The Paint Salesmen's Club of Chicago will hold its annual golf outing June 27 at Itasca Country Club, Itasca, Ill. Co-chairmen of the event are Elmer Klimmer, Big Ben Petroleum Company, and John Hoppe, M. & H. Laboratories. The Jack Lazarus Memorial Cup will again be offered for low gross score.

George J. Beake Retires

George J. Beake, president of the Briggs-Maroney Company, Everett, Mass., since 1937, retired June 1 from active participation in company affairs after fifty-two years of service with the concern. Mr. Beake will remain on the Briggs-Maroney board, however. He has been associated closely with the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association since 1913, serving on many committees and filling the office of president during 1927-28.

Trade Briefs

Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, has elected Ferdinand Eberstadt and William N. Enstrom as directors.

Victory Plastics & Embossing Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., will start operations at a new plant in Harvey, Ill., July 1.

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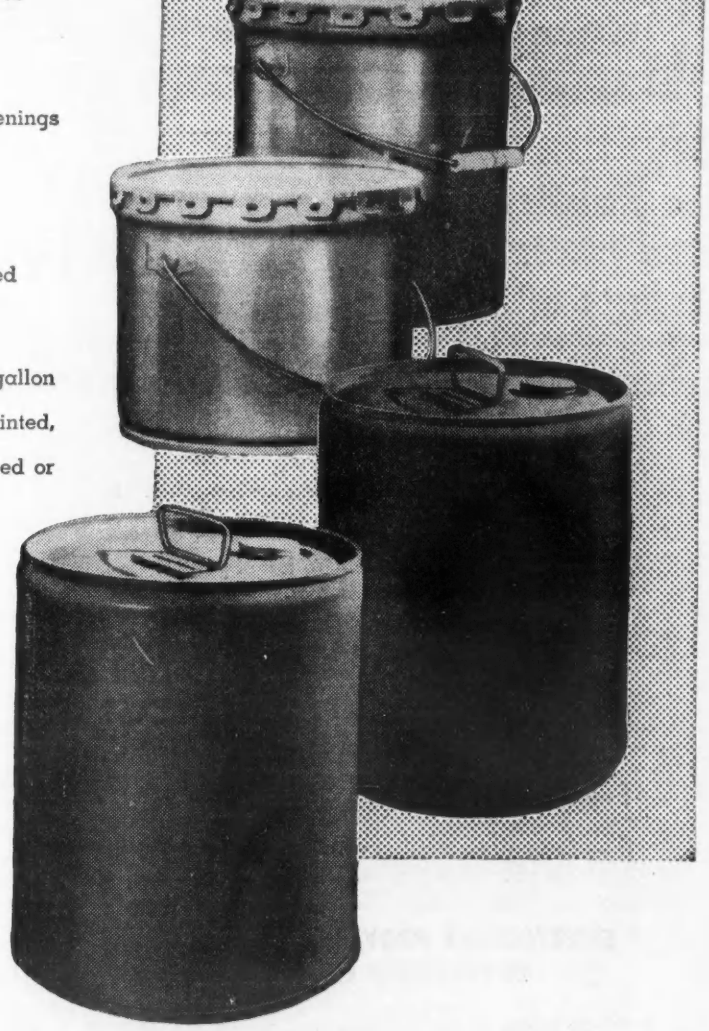

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Ceylon Coconut Product Exports Off in Jan.-Mar.

Exports of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh nuts from Ceylon in the first quarter of 1951, on a copra-equivalent basis, were less by one-fourth the total shipments during the last quarter of 1950, reports W. M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Ceylon. Exports for the first three months of this year amounted to 60,700 long tons in copra equivalent against 82,000 tons for the last three months of 1950.

Exports dropped principally as a result trade remains the same. The new tax of seasonal factors, but the relative importance of these products in the export schedule, effective March 15, 1951, continues to favor the export of coconut oil over that of copra by assigning the former a lower tax rate, thus keeping the poonac (oilcake), a by-product of the milling of copra, in the country for use as fertilizer and animal feed.

First-quarter exports of copra were 5,071 tons compared with fourth quarter 1950 exports of 8,024 tons. Italy was the most important buyer, taking 1,498 tons, followed by Denmark with 1,050 tons.

Coconut oil exports for the first quarter were 26,706 tons as contrasted to 34,571 tons in the preceding quarter. Important buyers were the Netherlands with 9,325 tons and Italy with 5,287. Western Germany dropped from first place as a buyer during the last quarter of 1950 when it purchased 8,673 tons, and took only 345 tons during January-March, 1951.

Blaw-Knox Building New Canadian Extraction Plant

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is designing and furnishing a new 150-tons-per-day soybean extraction plant for Toronto Elevators, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Under the contract, Blaw-Knox will supply processing equipment and machinery; and will supervise field procurement erection, and initial operation. Available Canadian materials and labor will be used in the construction.

The company has also received a contract from the Southland Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Tex., to furnish a soybean extraction plant with a daily capacity of 150 tons for installation at Jackson, Miss. The plant will be designed for immediate operation on soybeans and later adaptation to extraction of cottonseed as well as soybeans. The plant is expected to be ready for operation early in 1952.

Warwick Names Gagliardi

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Donald D. Gagliardi director of product development. Mr. Gagliardi was research associate of the Textile Foundation Laboratories from 1942 to 1944. He served as senior chemist for the National Bureau of Standards from 1945 to 1946 and was section leader of Rohm & Haas Company's central research laboratories from 1946 to 1951.

French Paint Industry Team To Study American Technics

Thirteen paint and varnish industry specialists from France this week will begin a study of American production methods and plants on a six-week technical assistance tour sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration. Arriving June 29 in New York, the team will attend briefing sessions and visit printing ink, paint, lacquer and varnish manufacturing plants there and in Philadelphia; Cleveland, Wilmington, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, N. J.; Newark, Washington, D. C.; and Detroit.

Upon completion of their study, the visiting team will present a summary report on its findings in this country and the suggested adaptation of these findings to their home industry. These reports will be distributed in France through trade associations, labor unions, press conferences and seminars.

Congoleum-Nairn Closes Deal for Delaware Plant

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has taken over operations at the Wilmington, Del., plant of Delaware Floor Products, Inc., following signing of final papers for the cash purchase of the assets of the Delaware concern at the closing in New York. Congoleum-Nairn will begin manufacturing its new vinyl plant plastic floor coverings at the plant, F. J. Andre, president, has announced.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was no stability to the oils and fats market last week and price declines were registered for practically the entire list. Business continued slow. Price index dropped 6.6 points.

Vegetable oils were easier, and peanut, corn and soybean oils were off fractionally. Lack of buying interest in refined oils continued to affect crude oils. Coconut oil was firm and advanced fractionally with the higher copra market.

Trend of tallow and grease prices continued downward, reflecting the weakness of western markets and poor business. Tallow was off about 1 cent and greases 1 to 1½ cents, as to grade. This affected grease oils and animal fatty acids. Red oil, stearic and tallow fatty acids were reduced 2 cents per pound. Vegetable fatty acids were easier. Cottonseed fatty acid was cut 3 cents per pound, soybean, 2½ cents, and coconut, 1 cent per pound.

Prices of shortening in bulk were again reduced 1 cent per pound.

Linseed oil was easier and reduced fractionally. Oticica oil was off 1 cent, while the biggest drop took place in fish oils, crude oil declined 1½ cents and refined 2½ cents per pound. Tung oil also was slightly lower.

The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange announced the closing of the Exchange on Saturday, June 23-September 15, inclusive. The Chicago Board of Trade also will close Saturdays, June 23 through September.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Coconut fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 3c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.
Fish oil, crude, 1½c. per lb.
refined, 2½c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 20c. per bu.
Greases, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¾c. per lb.
Red oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 2½c. per lb.
oil, 1½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 23, 1950
186.3	192.9	208.3	117.3	116.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued downward last week, and new lows were reached in July and September for this move and new season lows for October forward deliveries. Nearby months were under liquidation and selling pressure, which was reflected in the forward positions. Excellent weather conditions for cotton, corn and soybean crops, combined with the continued lack of consuming demand for oils and lower lard brought out general selling which caught stop loss orders.

Crude cottonseed oil was inactive and entirely nominal. Prices were quoted nominally at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	257	20.40	18.25	18.25S
September	774	18.55	17.55	17.67S
October	287	17.30	16.47	16.46@16.52
December	436	17.15	16.22	16.30S
March	168	17.17	16.22	16.24@16.27
May	22	16.40	16.14	16.20@16.25
1952				
July	9	16.20	16.14	15.90@16.25
September	3	16.00	15.25	15.35@15.70
October	2	15.50	15.25	15.00@15.50

Total sales, 1,958 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—No trading in crude cottonseed or soybean oil. Both quoted nominally at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed cake, $68.50 per ton, Valley and 41 percent meal, $77 per ton sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls quoted $23 per ton, bulk Memphis and $22 Valley.

Linseed Oil

Lower seed and poor demand continued to affect linseed oil and price dropped ½c. Raw oil declined to 17.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 for June-August delivery. There was no improvement in the quiet demand and firm bids it was intimated could have further shaded asking prices. Consumers continued to take moderate quantities against current contracts and showed no interest in later requirements.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil continued weak in sympathy with other drying oils the past week and crushers offered raw oil at a rock bottom price of around 17c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Even at this price, there was little or nothing doing on buying front, crushers reported. Directions were only fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	7,560,000	8,820,000
Since Sept. 1	409,780,000	337,520,000

Flaxseed—Market continued weak and declined another 20c. per bushel last week. Trading was slow.

Minneapolis.—Crushers hammered the price of cash flaxseed another 20c. per bushel lower last week to $3.45. They offered bids on new-crop seed in a scattered way at 5c. to 10c. a bushel under spot prices but no business was reported. The week's sales included less than 10 spot cars, 30 to-arrive cars and around 20,000 bushels of flaxseed to-arrive via truck. Some sales were made at as low as $3.50 a bushel, although bids were $3.55. Receipts for the week totaled 87 cars as against 93 cars in the preceding week and 632 cars in the same week last year. Shipments totaled 53 cars as compared with 29 cars in the previous week and 266 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	156,400	1,103,300	54,400	353,600
Since Sept. 1	25,191,200	17,002,500	4,365,100	3,804,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Demand for dehydrated oil was quiet, but market was unchanged and steady. Supplies were low.

Coconut—Crude oil was stronger with copra, and lifted fractionally. Tankcars were offered at 13¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast and to 14¾c., New York basis.

Copra—This market was firmer and up $5 per ton. Shipments were nominal at $185 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offerings were scarcer.

Corn—Business was slow and the market off fractionally. Crude oil was offered at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Oiticica—Lower cost of competing drying oils, unsettled this market and quotations were lower and nominal. Liquid was available at 29c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Consuming inquiry was slow.

Olive—Buying interest in edible oil continued slow. Quotations were unchanged and nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Distressed oil still depressed the market. Olive foots were quiet and unchanged at 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude oil weakened and declined ¾c. per pound to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was reported slow. Offerings were light as the government did not release peanuts for crushing last week. Export inquiry was reported spotty. Refined oil was unchanged at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean — Quiet demand and lower beans and competing oils resulted in price declines of 1½c. Crude oil dropped to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June shipment, and July to 15c., September 14¾c. and October-December 14c., same basis. Refined salad oil was lower at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	31	16.70	15.10	14.80@15.05
September	37	15.90	14.35	14.10@14.35
October	35	15.05	13.90	14.00S
November	1	13.90	13.90	13.50@13.80
December	58	14.55	13.50	13.40@13.60
1952				
January	1	14.20	14.20	13.25@13.55
March	3	14.05	14.00	13.30@13.50
May	26	14.05	13.34	13.34S

Total sales, 192 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Market continued unsettled with other drying oils. Light sales were reported for immediate needs at 38¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Prices ranged from 38¼c. to 38½c. depending upon seller. Drums were quoted 40¼c. to 41c. per pound, as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was weak and prices dropped 1c. to 1½c. per pound. Offerings were liberal but volume of sales was lim-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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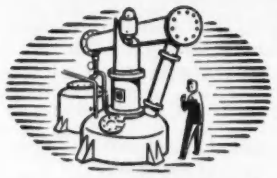

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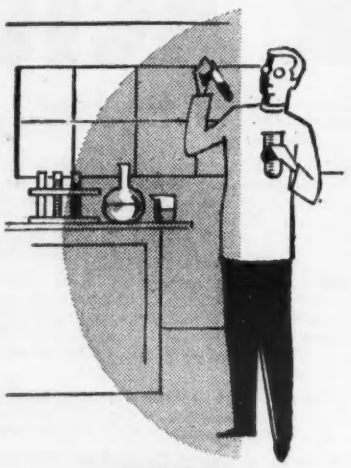

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lited. Yellow grease declined to 9c. per pound, tankcars; choice white, 12¾c.; house, 8¼c., and brown 7¾c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was slow for domestic and export delivery. Market was unsettled by the decline of vegetable oils. Tins were nominal at 17¾c. per pound, f.a.s.

Tallow—Light sales were reported at a decline of ¾c. to 1c. per pound. Prices were merely nominal. Fancy was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars and extra, 12¾c. Special dropped to 11½c., and No. 1, 9c., same basis. Offerings of fancy and extra were light, but liberal for the lower grades. Consuming inquiry was slow.

Animal Oils

Trading in animal oils was restricted to actual requirements. Grease oils were easy and reflecting decline in greases and off about ½c. per pound. Consumers continued to limit purchases to small lots. No. 1 was quoted nominally at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 22c. to 22½c., and prime burning, 24c. to 24½c. Neatsfoot oil was quiet and unchanged. Oleo oil was scarce and firmly held at 23½c. per pound, drums, New York.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Prices were slashed 2½c. per pound, due to quiet demand and the drop in crude oil. Light pressed oil was reduced to 16c. per pound and alkali refined 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was off 1½c. with trading reported at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Sales were reported at 11½c., Gulf ports. In April, 1951, production of fish oils, exclusive of liver oils in the United States and Alaska amounted to 106,824 gallons compared with 43,279 gallons during the same month in 1950, an increase of 147 percent compared with April, 1950. Groundfish oil from New England recorded an increase from 2,325 gallons in April, 1950, to 35,214 gallons in April of this year. Menhaden oil registered an increase of 31,620 gallons, while tuna and mackerel oils showed a decrease of 8,725 gallons compared with the corresponding month in 1950.

Los Angeles.—Trading in fish oils the past week was limited to 2 cars of menhaden oil at 11½c. per pound which moved up from Gulf ports to the San Francisco Bay area. The market continues to weaken locally with no trading reported for either crude sardine or tuna oils, quoted 12c. and 11c. per pound respectively.

Fatty Acids

Lower cost of vegetable oils and tallow and greases resulted in sharp declines in fatty acids, ranging from 1c. to 3c. per pound. Red oil was dropped 2c. Single distilled was quoted 19¾c. per pound, tankcars and double, 22¼c. Stearic acid also was reduced 2c. Single pressed was quoted at 19¼c. per pound, bags, carlots; double, 19¾c. and triple, 22c., same basis. Tallow fatty acid was cut to 16c. per pound, drums, carlots. Soybean oil fatty acid declined 2½c. to 17c. per pound, drums, carlots; cottonseed, fatty acid, 3c. to 16½c., and coconut oil fatty acid 1c. to 22¼c. per pound, same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market throughout the southeast held fairly steady with supplies still ample for the light demand. Most mills are anxious to move their supplies due to the approach of new production. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $73 per ton basis Mississippi Valley points and $75 Georgia and Carolina mills, June/July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Prices of meal were firmer, as a result of further price declines in linseed oil.

Minneapolis. — Linseed meal market was firmer, due to lower cost of linseed oil. Extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment was quoted at $50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis and expeller meal was priced at $51 a ton. Premiums on July forward were $1 a ton higher than spot prices. Shipping directions were slow to fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	11,460,000	10,860,000
Since Sept. 1	729,610,000	661,171,000

Peanut Meal—Since the government continued to export peanuts and did not release any for crushing. Supply of meal was scarcer. It will probably be the first week in July before additional peanuts will be available for crushing. A few scattered cars were offered at $71 basis Georgia and Alabama mills, June shipment, but buying interest was slow.

Soybean Meal—Meal was firm for the last few days. Offerings have been ample but prices have advanced for forty-four percent to $68 per ton Decatur and forty-one percent sacked, $73 Mississippi Valley points; $78 basis Georgia and South Carolina; and $79 basis North Carolina mills, June/July shipment. Demand has been fairly good since the poultry formula feed business is holding up exceptionally well. Supplies of meal in the southeast have become smaller.

Waxes

Beeswax—Although business was quiet, the market steady with the firmness of crude. Shipment offers were light and maintained at current levels. Refined was unchanged and steady.

Carnauba — This market remained steady, despite quiet trading. Offers for shipment were scarce and well held. Consumers continued to operate in hand to mouth manner for spot delivery and showed little interest in replacements from Brazil. Prices on spot were unchanged and steady.

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1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 36 leaves on 4" centers.

1—Kilby 39x39 CI Filter Press, open delivery.

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1—5' x 53 Hardinge Co. D. H. Rotary Dryer or Cooler.

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3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2, all stainless.
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1—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 50 gal. cap.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 100 gal. cap.

1—#1 Banbury Mixer.

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OPS Clarifies CPR-22

—Continued from page 3

termined that the list of drugs and medicines found in major group 65 of the "Standard Commodity Classification" provides an acceptable basis for classifying exempt drugs. The amendment adopts this basis for differentiating between drugs and chemicals, but comments further as follows:—

Many of the commodities listed in major group 65, however, are used on occasion for medicinal purposes, but are used to a considerably greater extent for nonmedicinal purposes. Some examples of such commodities are phenol USP, aluminum sulphate and magnesium sulphate, which are, therefore, excluded from the definition of drugs and are thus subject to CPR-22. The test as to whether a commodity is a drug or not is the purpose for which it is sold generally and not the use which the customers, or the individual manufacturer, may make of the commodity. A commodity which falls within the definition of a drug in this regulation is exempt from CPR-22 and remains subject to the GCPR, regardless of the container size in which it is being shipped and priced.

Clarifying Term 'Fatty Acid'

In clarifying the term "fatty acids" as used in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (i) of Appendix A, it was explained that it was originally intended to include only those fatty acids found in most vegetable and animal oils in the form of glyceride esters. This is still the intent of the regulation. Higher carbon fatty acids such as stearic, palmitic, oleic, and lauric acids are therefore included, but acids such as acetic and butyric acid are not included in the term "fatty acids."

The amendments permitting the use of new optional methods for determining material costs, and permitting unemployment insurance payments to be reflected in labor cost calculations were made to both CPR-22 and to CPR-30, the machinery pricing order.

In explanation, the OPS said:—

The amendments to the two orders permit manufacturers to consider their increased cost, between the end of their base periods and March 15, 1951, caused by required payments under the federal insurance contributions act, the federal unemployment tax act, and any state or local unemployment compensation law.

It is also made clear that retroactive wage increases or fringe benefits granted after March 15, even though before the date the regulations were issued and even though under prior contracts, cannot be included in labor cost adjustments. The regulations have already been so interpreted.

The amendments provide additional optional methods for determining the costs of manufacturing material. Manufacturers now may use the net price per unit of material shown on the invoice for the last delivery date even though made thirty days before the prescribed cutoff date. Also, they now may use the price in the last contract or written offer even though made more than sixty days before the prescribed cutoff date. These optional methods will enable manufacturers to compute permitted cost increases without applying to OPS on the grounds they cannot determine net cost of a material as of the prescribed date because of delivery, contract, or offer date restrictions.

Manufacturers who have already filed Forms 8 are now permitted to redetermine ceiling prices based on changes resulting from CPR-22 or CPR-30 amendments, revisions, and interpretations and to file new forms. In case of redetermination because of the extension of the effective date of the regulations, the forms must be filed by July 2.

Advertising Index

Acme Steel Drum Co. 29
Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 82
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 84
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 75
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 72
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Firstoline Corp. 42
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 23
American Key Products, Inc. 52
American Mineral Spirits Co. 48
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 59

Baird, J. M., Co., Inc. 44
Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 13, 41
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 54
Barcan, Irving, Co. 80
Barclay Chemical Co. 42, 82
Barrett Division 46, 50
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. 53
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 42
Birch Products Corp. 47
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 56
Brand, Heinrich 76
Brill Equipment Co. 79
Brode Corp., The 77

Calco Chemical Division 17
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 27
Calif. Spray-Chemical Corp. 24
Callison, I. P., & Sons 68
Canton Containers, Inc. 81
Capital City Products Co. 78
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 58
Carey, Philip, Mfg. Co. 56
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 14, 84
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 82
Chemical Service Corp. 43, 82
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 63
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 41
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 83
Coleman & Bell Co. 60
Concord Chemical Co. 10
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 44
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 79
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 69
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 11
Coupe, Robert A. 44
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 70
Croton Chemical Corp. 45

DeBear, Inc. 74
Dickerson Company 46
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 77
Distillation Products Industries, Eastman Organic Chemicals Dept. 61
Dodge & Olcott Co. 66
Dodwell & Company, Ltd. 64
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 68
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 44
Duisburger Kupferhuette 76

Eagle Industries, Inc. 82
Eclsingh & Lugtigheid 56
Elbert & Co., Inc. 45
Emery Industries, Inc. 77
Emsco Equipment Co. 80
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 81

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 68
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 26
Ferro Chemical Corp. 47
Fezandie & Sperrle 52
Fine Chemical Company 44
Fine Organics, Inc. 56
First Machinery Corp. 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 67
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 67
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 47

Gane & Ingram, Inc. 57
Gane's Chemical Works 63
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 80
General Color Company 74
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 56
Glidden Company 61
Glycerine Products Association 21
Glyco Products Co., Inc. 22
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 57
Gross, A., & Co. 78
Gruman, J. B., Co. 63

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 77
Harshaw Chemical Co. 16
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 81
Hercules Powder Co. 72
Heyden Chemical Corp. 57
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 36
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 65
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 67

Indoil Chemical Co. 72
Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 49
Inland Alkaloid Company 55
Innis, Speiden & Co. 6
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Div. 51
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 53

Jefferson Chemical Co. 20

Kaeser & Company 82
Kelco Company 65
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 70
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 46
Koppers Company, Inc. 51

Lawler Company 80
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 61
Lever Brothers Company 56
Loeb, H., & Son 80
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 81
Loughlin, Wm. C., & Co. 70
Lowinger, Paul F., & Co. 83
Lucidol Corp. 60

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 81
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 67
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 19, 73
Marine Magnesium Products Div., Merck & Co., Inc. 58
Martin Chemical Corp. 60
Mathieson Chemical Corporation 32
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 55
Metasap Chemical Co. 37
Michigan Chemical Corp. 56
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 78
Millmaster Chemical Corp. 41, 76
Monsanto Chemical Co. 72
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc. 60
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 34

Naftone, Inc. 76
National Aniline Div. 25
National Lead Co. 73
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 73
Natural Products Refining Co. 53
Naugatuck Aromatics Div. of United States Rubber Co. 66
Nelson-Wells & Co. 60
Neuberg, William D., Co. 43
Neville Company 71
Newark Steel Drum Co. 29
Newhall-Marshall-Wood, Inc. 82
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 81
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 15
Niagara Alkali Company 35

Oronite Chemical Co. 18

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 70
Penick, S. B., & Co. 64
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 71
Pennsylvania Refining Company 49
Perry Equipment Corp. 81
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 40
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 40
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 52
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 66
Polak's Frutal Works 68
Potash Co. of America 47
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 58
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 56
Publicker Industries, Inc. 12
Purocaine, Inc. 58

Read, Chas., L., & Co., Inc. 42
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 52
Reinhart, Paul, Co., Inc. 78
Research Associates 60
Richmond Chemical Co. 60
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. 63
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 84
Roure-DuPont, Inc. 68
Roussel Corporation 63
Rufert Chemical Co. 78

Schuylkill Chemical Co. 56
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 60
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 43
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 31
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 48
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 84
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 52
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 33
Special Chemicals Co., The 74
Spencer Chemical Co. 43
Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 81
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 66
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 78

Tamms Industries, Inc. 74
Tar Residuals, Inc. 52
Tennessee Eastman Company 28
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 42
Thurston & Braidich 64
Todd, A. M., Co. 67
Tombarel Products Corp. 68
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 82
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 42

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 2, 58
Union Standard Equipment Co. 79
United Distillers of America, Inc. 61
United States Potash Co., Inc. 46
U. S. Steel Products Co. 75
Universal Manufacturing Co. 49
Universal Petroleum Co. 49

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 68

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 78
Wilson-Martin Div. 78
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 59
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 8
Wurster & Sanger, Inc. 76
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 30

Young, The J. S., Company 52

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 42

Tidelands Bill Report Favors State Ownership

A subcommittee of the house judiciary committee has forwarded a favorable report to the full committee on H.R. 4484, providing for turning over title to the tidelands to the states. The action followed brief hearings June 6, at which proponents of federal ownership of the lands were heard.

The bill is designed to break the stalemate that has existed between the federal government and the states over who shall have jurisdiction over development of the oil-rich submerged lands. The bill provides that the boundaries of the coastal states may extend seaward for a distance of three miles and title to ownership of the lands within the boundary shall rest in the states.

The federal government would retain all its powers of regulation and control for the purposes of commerce, navigation, national defense and international affairs, but none of these would include "any of the proprietary rights of ownership, or of use, development, and control of the lands and natural resources."

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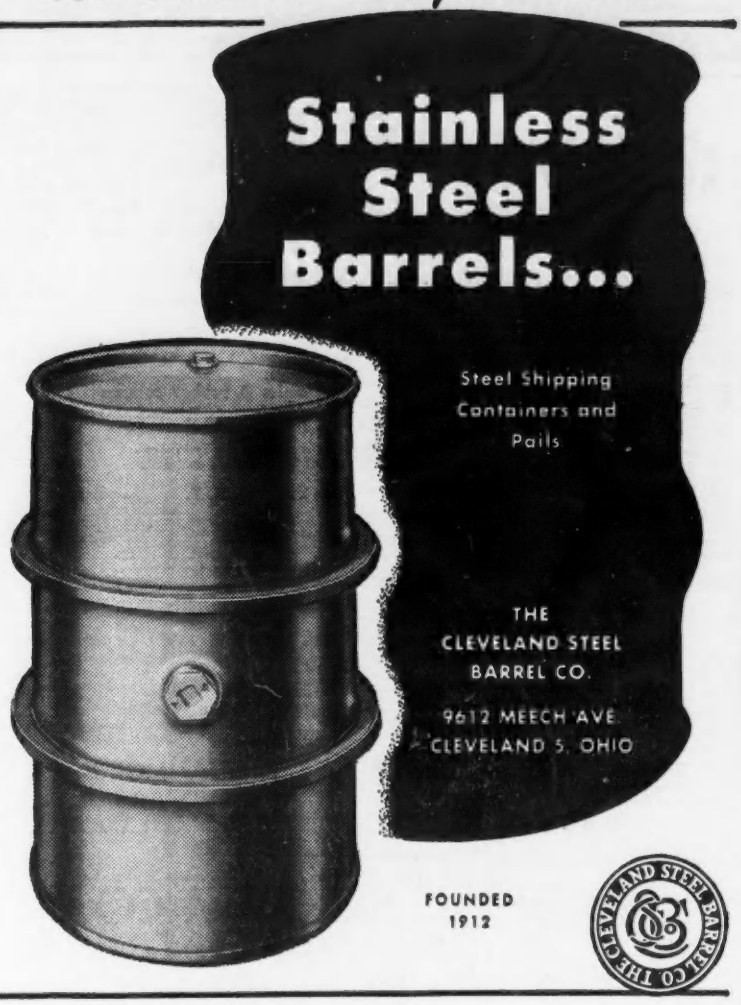

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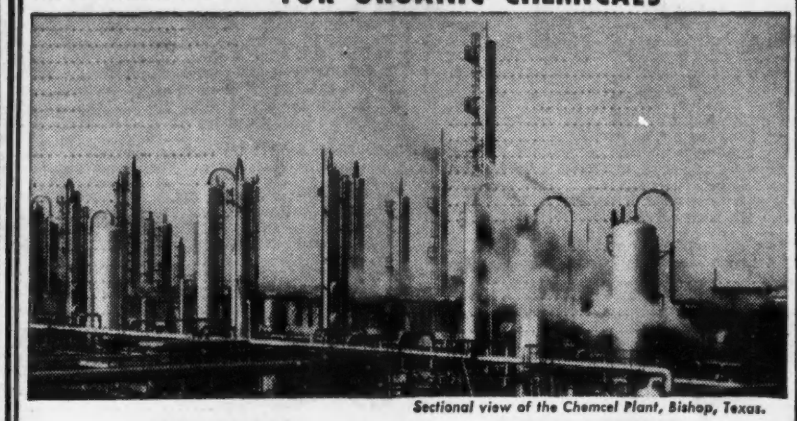

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